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THE TIMES

Mrs Meir talks on Israel's friends and enemies, page 14

Dr Kissinger in Moscow next week for arms talks

ntinued Soviet intervention in Angola will not nt Dr Kissinger, the American Secretary of from going to Moscow next week in an t to settle the final points at issue in the ic arms limitation talks (Salt). He indi- yesterday that America would not use the as a lever to get the Russians out of Angola.

US will not use Salt as Angola lever

rom Patrick Brogan
ashington, Jan 14

Dr Henry Kissinger, the ecretary of State, will visit oscow next Tuesday for a ther round of negotiation on e strategic arms limitation ks (Salt).

The Soviet Union has sured Washington that it will bstantially modify its last sition on Salt, and the ericans will therefore sub- new proposals of their own re Dr Kissinger goes to cow.

e remaining points at issue raised by the Soviet "back- " bomber and the American se missile. The question is to define them (are they tegic or not?) and how to nt them.

vidently Dr Kissinger be- es that these matters can settled in principle now. l details would then be ed in Geneva and the Salt ty should be ready by the mer.

announcing these develop- ts at a press conference this rning, Dr Kissinger arated the issue of the Salt s from the Angola estion. Once again he denounced Soviet intervention in ngola, saying that the Russians ere violating the spirit of tente by meddling in areas which previously they had d no interest. He also denunced the Cuban "expedinary force" there.

However, he said that arms itation was an essential in- rest of both the United States d the Soviet Union. "Salt is t a favour we are doing for e Soviet Union", he said.

Dr Kissinger emphasized that e limitation of strategic arms as a permanent and global oblem that could not be subdinated to the "day-to-day anges in Soviet-American lations".

Although continued Russian erference in Angola would pardize the relationship upon h Salt was based, and t conceivably cause the s to break down later this , he would go ahead with Moscow visit while the ans were fighting on in gola.

ast week President Ford that he would not use erican grain sales to Russia a weapon to end Soviet in- ention in Angola. Now Dr singer is saying that erica will not use Salt as a lever to get the Russians and Cubans out of Angola.

The Secretary of State said there had been no discussions with the Soviet Union on Salt since his last discussions with the Soviet Government, but they had "indicated their willingness to modify their position". He thus evaded giving the lie to his spokesman, who denied yesterday that a Salt agreement had been reached.

The details of that tentative agreement were published yesterday in the *Los Angeles Times* to Dr Kissinger's evident vexation.

Asked whether a Salt treaty could be signed if there had been no change in Soviet policy towards Angola in the meantime, Dr Kissinger said that was a question which would have to be faced in the light of the circumstances at the time. He said that there had been some exchanges with the Russians on Angola.

The Soviet Union had spent close to $200m (about £100m) in military assistance to the MPLA (the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) in the past nine months, more than the total of arms supplied to the whole of sub-Sahara Africa by all outside powers.

He said that there were between 5,000 and 7,000 Cubans in Angola and that the fighting on the northern front was being conducted almost exclusively by the Cuban forces without even a pretence of MPLA participation.

"Now that is a significant international event", he said, "for which there are no clever explanations and from which other countries must draw certain conclusions".

Dr Kissinger expressed considerable anguish over Congressional opposition to his foreign policy.

"In any event", he said, "one of the biggest foreign policy problems we now face is the question of who speaks for the United States.

"Somebody has to speak for the United States and there can be no foreign policy without authority. So if a (Salt) agreement were repudiated (in Congress), it would accelerate this very dangerous tendency."

He also remarked that the outcome of the Organization of African Unity conference in Addis Ababa could have been worse, considering the attacks on his Angola policy in the Senate.

Kissinger text, page 6

Concorde cabin crew uniforms were shown in London yesterday. An air hostess (left) wears the Air France uniform. Hardy Amies designs (right) are for British Airways.

Price board examines sale rooms' premium

By Our Sale Room Correspondent

The "buyer's premium" introduced by Sotheby's and Christie's at the beginning of the autumn season is now under investigation by the Price Commission. There has been doubt as to whether the 10 per cent surcharge fell within the competence of the commission, but its chairman, Sir Arthur Cockfield, has now confirmed in a letter to Mr Andrew Faulds, Labour MP for Warley, East, that that is so.

Mr Faulds had raised the legality of the premium in Parliament. Sir Arthur tells him in a letter dated January 8 that in counsel's opinion the imposition of buyer's premium comes under the price control.

The auctioneers, do not, however fall within those categories obliged to notify price increases in advance or to pass periodic returns to the commission. That, Sir Arthur notes, has meant that the commission did not have the information available to judge whether the buyer's premium was justified under the code's provisions such as increases in allowable costs, or under profit margin safeguards. "The necessary investigations therefore had to be made ad hoc", he comments.

Mr Peregrine Pollen, executive deputy chairman of Sotheby's, confirmed yesterday that his firm had on various occasions supplied information to the Price Commission.

However, neither Sotheby's nor Christie's was aware that counsel had confirmed that the auction surcharge fell within the commission's scope.

Worldwide review of foreign policy cost

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

The entire range of Britain's foreign policy requirements at home and abroad is to undergo what Mr Callaghan described in the Commons yesterday as a major review of the priorities for our overseas representation.

Sir Kenneth Berrill, head of the Central Policy Review Staff, has been asked to carry out the survey which will consider what the future pattern should be for best promoting Britain's interests throughout the world.

Mr Callaghan's announcement came against the background of persistent criticism in recent months of the cost of maintaining huge staffs in embassies in many parts of the world at a time when Britain's new status might not warrant such expenditure.

But the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary emphasized that it was a functional review, although it might result in staff changes. He wanted to get the best diplomatic service in the most efficient and economic way. Sir Kenneth Berrill would be looking at recruitment and staffing, and the staff side would have the fullest opportunity to make representations.

Mr Callaghan pointed out that the Diplomatic Service now employed 12 per cent fewer people than in 1965, one of the few areas of government able to boast of such an achievement.

The review was generally welcomed on both sides of the House, although Mr Heath, who set up the review staff during the last Tory Administration, suggested that it was not the body to carry out the work. It was an enormous task for the review staff, which was not properly and adequately equipped for the purpose, he said.

Mr Callaghan replied that he had considered the alternative and he was sure that Sir Kenneth would consult the widest range of outside interests.

The terms of reference for Sir Kenneth are: "To review the nature and extent of our overseas interest and requirements and in the light of that review to make recommendations on the most suitable, effective and economic means of representing and promoting those interests both at home and overseas.

"The review will embrace all aspects of the work of overseas representation including political, economic, commercial, consular and immigration work, defence matters, overseas aid, and cultural and information activities, whether these tasks are performed by members of the Diplomatic Service, by members of the Home Civil Service, by members of the Armed Forces or by other agencies financially supported by the Government."

Retracing ground: The review staff will retrace the ground covered in 1969 by the report on overseas representation by a committee headed by the late Sir Val Duncan (Peter Hennessy writes). The reason for making use of its staff rather than appointing a committee of outsiders on the Duncan model was the Government's desire for speed.

The review staff includes civil servants on secondment from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Overseas Development, and was considered, therefore, to be the most suitable body for the task.

IRA threat to top civil servants in Ulster after attacks

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

The Government is understood to have ordered a comprehensive review of the scant personal security protection offered to senior civil servants in Northern Ireland after recent but previously unreported attacks and a new warning against them from the Provisional IRA.

Although 33,000 civil servants are employed in Ulster the greatest concern is felt for the immediate safety of the 102 seconded temporarily to Northern Ireland from the main stream of the Diplomatic and Civil Services. Many are involved in intelligence and security.

The latest moves, believed to have been ordered personally by Mr Rees, Secretary of State, follow the disclosure that bombs were planted at the homes of four civil servants on the night of January 5, when 10 Protestant textile workers were massacred in south Armagh. Two of the bombs exploded and the others were defused.

One of the targets was Mr William Colfer, a senior civil servant who works closely with Mr Rees on security. He is believed to be on secondment from the Ministry of Defence, although that could not be confirmed at Stormont Castle last night. Mr Colfer's names does not appear in the Civil Service lists.

At the time of the attempted attack Mr Colfer and his wife were entertaining prominent members of the British establishment in Northern Ireland, including government officials and army officers, at an informal dinner party in their government villa overlooking the sea in the mainly Protestant town of Donaghadee, about 20 miles outside Belfast.

First news of the attempted attack was given in yesterday's editons of the Dublin-based *Irish Independent* which said the Provisional IRA had come within inches of wiping out what it described as a war cabinet The device was defused.

An official maintained that Mr Colfer was simply holding a dinner party for friends. He confirmed, for the first time, however, that three similar attacks, two in Belfast and the third also at Donaghadee, had been made that same night.

After the disclosure the Belfast unit of the Provisional IRA claimed responsibility last night for the attacks and said more would follow.

Meanwhile, the few remaining prospects for the second stage of the Convention became gloomier after a full meeting of the United Ulster Unionist Coalition, the dominant group whose report was rejected this week by the Government.

In a letter to Mr Rees the UUUC leaders ruled out any debate on sharing power. The "loyalists" also rejected another matter that Mr Rees indicated the Convention should discuss during its extra month of grace which begins on February 3. They described the existing 1973 Northern Ireland Act as the Whitelaw monstrosity and dismissed the suggestion that a new structure of regional government for Ulster might evolve from it.

Ministers try to divide devolution opponents

By Michael Hatfield
Political Staff

Government business managers, faced with an onslaught against the devolution White Paper, decided last night to resort to an unusual parliamentary device which would divide the Opposition and save the face of the Government in a vote on Monday night.

The Government is to table a motion that will allow two amendments against its own "take note" motion on the devolution proposals giving MPs the opportunity to vote on amendments put down by the Conservatives and the Scottish National Party.

By those means the Government hopes to isolate the parties in the Commons and reveal the divisions. The government motion is needed because under normal parliamentary practice only one amendment is called.

The Conservatives tabled their motion last night but not without disagreements inside the Shadow Cabinet. They spilt over into a business committee meeting of the Conservative 1922 executive, with Mrs Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, saying at the end that she hoped she would have the support of all of them on Monday.

The Conservative amendment adds at the end of the government motion "affirms the need for an assembly in Scotland, but rejects the Government's particular proposals for Scotland and Wales which will lead to confusion and conflict, and will threaten the unity of the United Kingdom".

The motion of the Scottish National Party, which has combined with the Welsh national party, Plaid Cymru, "regrets that the Scottish and Welsh assemblies are given no meaningful control over their respective economies".

Liberal MPs met last night and tabled their own amendment, but as that is unlikely to be called there was general agreement that they should support the Scottish and Welsh national parties.

The Government's business managers have also been told that they may face a small revolt by Labour backbenchers. Four backbenchers last night tabled a motion in effect demanding a referendum in Wales. It was signed by Mr Kinnock (Bedwellty), Mr Abse (Pontypool), Mr Anderson (Swansea East), and Mr Alfred Evans (Caerphilly).

Meanwhile, the position of Mr Sillars (Ayrshire, South), a Labour left-winger, whose anxiety over Scottish nationalism has turned him into a maverick, has let it be known that he will not attend a special meeting today of his *Tribune* group colleagues to discuss devolution.

He is a founder member of the Scottish Labour Party.

Parliamentary report, page 7
Leading article, page 15

Centre court turf cut and buildings daubed

By Philip Howard

Hooligans on an obscure or meaningless rampage yesterday caused superficial damage to what is probably the most valuable square of turf in the world, the Centre Court at Wimbledon.

Five holes each about a foot square were gouged in the turf: and white, red, and yellow paint was sprayed and daubed on the court and surrounding buildings. Several smaller holes were pocked in the velvety grass.

The face of the clock at the north end, opposite the royal box, was painted yellow. There appeared to be no reason for the destruction.

The holes in the turf are concentrated close to the net in the backhand service court of a right-hander playing at the north end: one of the least used patches of the court, visited only by an occasional drop-shot or service so short that it has no right to be seen on the Centre Court.

As soon as the police had finished examining the court groundsmen started to repair the damage and should be finished by this evening. The largest hole has had to be patched with a graft from the back of the court; the paint will disappear during the spring growth. All will be as smooth as the customary billiard table long before the All England Championships in June.

Mr Robert Twynam, the head groundsman, who retires next month after more than 50 years of nursing the courts, discovered the damage yesterday morning. He said: "I never thought that this kind of thing would happen at Wimbledon. It is the permissive society and the bloody yobs round here that have done it."

Normally nothing interferes with lawn tennis in the high temple of the sport. In the past there have been mild and short-lived political demonstrations during play; the nearest precedent to yesterday's sacrilegious vandalism occurred more than 20 years ago, when a large brown and bare patch was discovered on the Centre Court. The committee suspected that it was the work of a trespassing dog that cared nothing for tennis.

Night security guards usually watch the courts during the championships and for some weeks before. The club committee will meet to consider how to increase security out of season.

Photograph, page 2

Booby-trap bomb found in AA box

A booby-trap petrol bomb was found yesterday in an Automobile Association telephone box on the A49 Shrewsbury to Hereford road near Church Stretton, Salop. The discovery was made by an AA sergeant who saw wires leading from a time switch. "It could have killed or injured any caller who turned on the light in the box", the AA said last night.

The A49 was sealed for three hours as an army bomb disposal squad from Hereford dismantled the booby trop. The bomb was sent for examination to the West Midlands forensic science laboratory.

Near miss as cod war akes to air

On board HMS Leander, Jan 4.—A British Navy helicopter dived to avoid a collision with an Icelandic reconnaissance aircraft today as the bitter dispute ver cod fishing rights took to he air.

The pilot of the Wasp helicopter, on patrol from the rigate Leander commanding the British protection fleet, said he was forced into a controlled dive to within 80ft of the sea when the Fokker Friendship flew straight at it in an unprecedented incident.

Lieutenant Michael Mullane aid later: "It was a stupid hing to do. We were on parallel courses going in opposite directions when he dropped about 300ft, turned left and pointed his nose straight at me. went down in a controlled ashion and he passed about 00ft directly over me."

Lieutenant Mullane, aged 31, father of four from Dorset, dded: "I don't think he intended to knock me out of the y, but the dangerous thing as that I might have been ooking at the ships and not een him coming towards me."

eykjavik: Dr Joseph Luns, e Nato Secretary-General, rived today for talks, saying hoped he could help solve dispute.

Dr Luns was met by Mr allgrimsson, the Prime Minister, who said: "I think we can ect results from his visit e, although they may not ome visible at once."

committee of the Iceland liament began talks which chairman said would almost tainly end in favour of a lomatic break with Britain.

There was no sign of antitish feeling last night from a wd who watched a sick sea- n being landed from the sup- t ship Miranda at the port Veskaupstadur. The man was ied as Mr Stanley Ireland, d 59, from the Grimsby ler, Prince Philip.—Reuter.

Defence cuts clash ending

Senior ministers expected last night that the Cabinet will settle its internal dispute over defence cuts when it meets at 10 Downing Street this morning. The signs are that Mr Mason, Secretary of State for Defence, who wants to limit the cuts, will win the first round

Page 2

Industry strategy backed

Conditional backing for the Government's plans to draw up a comprehensive new strategy for manufacturing industry was given by both the Trades Union Congress and the Confederation of British Industry at a meeting of the National Economic Development Council Page 17

Land deal inquiry

Estate agents negotiated the sale of an estate to a private company at a time when the local authority was prepared to buy half the land for twice as much as the company paid for all of it, the West Sussex county land valuer alleged yesterday Page 2

Anger at Pope recalled

Foreign Office anger at Pope Pius XII over his decision in 1941 to stop anti-Nazi broadcasts by Vatican radio is disclosed in a study to be published in Rome today Page 5

Call-up ends strike

The Spanish Government ended a postal strike by drafting the strikers into the Army. Other strikes went on in Madrid, Page 5

First woman: Formally nominated as the American Ambassador to Britain—first woman to hold the post—Mrs Anne Armstrong, aged 48, is seen with President Ford. She succeeds Mr Elliot Richardson Envoy's farewell, page 6

Malaysian Premier dies

Tun Abdul Razak, Prime Minister of Malaysia, died in a London clinic of leukaemia. It was announced in Kuala Lumpur that Datuk Hussein bin Onn, acting Prime Minister, would be sworn in as Prime Minister today

Obituary, Page 16

Chilean contract: Britain is proceeding with an order to supply spare parts for the Chilean Navy 2

Film industry report: Substantial preproduction finance for films from the EEC and investment by commercial television companies in feature films are among recommendations by a working party considering the film industry 4

Lisbon: Portuguese military leaders are to discuss with political parties how power may be divided 5

Leader page, 15
Letters: On Welsh attitudes to devolution, from Professor Ivor Gowan; unemployment in London, from Sir Reg Goodwin
Leading articles: Devolution: The Falkland Islands; Films
Features, pages 9 and 14
Christopher Warman asks: Should council houses be given to tenants? Marcel Berlins on the war of nerves that is shaking white morale in South Africa; Prudence Glynn goes cycling
Books, page 13
David Piper on the many faces of the Mona Lisa; Michael Ratcliffe on a new study of Rousseau; Jan Morris on *Goodbye Britain?* by Tony Aldous
Arts, page 8
Louis Malle interviewed by Melinda Camber Porter; Leonard Buckley on *Nuts in May* (BBC 1); Irving Wardle on *The Great Ban* (Almost Free Theatre)
Obituary, page 16
Miss Margaret Leighton
Sport, pages 10 and 11
Football: Geoffrey Green comments on the draws for five European competitions; Rugby Union: Australia make seven changes; Racing prospects
Business News, pages 17-23
Stock markets: Mr Healey's remarks on wages gave a late boost to shares and the *FT* index closed 3.7 down, at 398.7
Financial Editor: The market around 400; Guthrie cuts its interim; $1,000m of Eurobonds so far
Peter Jay Column: Clues to government monetary policy
Business feature: Frank Vogl discusses the problems that have beset Gulf Oil

Home News	2, 4	Bridge	16	Engagements	16	Parliament	7	Theatres, etc	8
European News	5	Business	17-23	Features	9, 14	Sale Room	4	25 Years Ago	16
Overseas News	6	Church	16	Law Report	16	Science	16	Universities	16
Appointments	16	Court	16	Letters	15	Snow Report	11	Weather	2
Arts	8	Crossword	26	Motoring	25	Sport	10, 11	Wills	16
Books	13	Diary	14	Obituary	16	TV & Radio	25		

Mr Lever rejected call to attend Chrysler inquiry

By Edward Townsend
Business News Staff

A clash between a powerful Commons subcommittee and Mr Lever, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was disclosed yesterday when it was learnt that he had declined an invitation to give evidence at an inquiry into the government-backed Chrysler UK rescue package.

The subcommittee, part of the Commons Expenditure Committee, held its first session on the Chrysler investigation by hearing evidence in public from Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry. He is known to have disagreed with Mr Lever over the final settlement of the Chrysler issue.

Mr Varley threatened to resign just before Christmas, when the rescue scheme recommended by Mr Lever, the Prime Minister's economic adviser, was put before the Cabinet and eventually accepted.

Yesterday, Mr Patrick Duffy, the subcommittee chairman, disclosed that Mr Lever had said he was unable to accept an invitation to appear. The committee, Mr Duffy said, reserved its position on the matter and might wish to return to it.

The committee seems certain to put further pressure on Mr Lever to attend so that it can question him on his part in the £162.5m rescue package. Although the committee has wide powers to call witnesses its last resort in the event of an MP refusing to attend would appear to be the laying down of a Commons motion instructing him to appear.

Mr Varley was asked yesterday what Mr Lever's involvement in the Chrysler negotiations was. He said he was one of a number of ministers involved and that Mr Lever had seen all the information and papers submitted. To the best of his knowledge, Mr Lever had not met Chrysler executives separately.

He said Mr Lever and Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, had come in half-way through the negotiations. Mr Lever had been involved in the Chrysler considerations from the beginning.

There is certain to be fierce resistance from the Cabinet against Mr Lever's attendance on the ground that collective responsibility for Cabinet decisions might be jeopardized by the subcommittee's bringing into public view any policy disagreement between ministers.

The committee also appears to be facing a snub from Mr John Riccardo, chairman of the Chrysler Corporation, who has apparently declined to give evidence. The corporation is likely to be represented by Mr Gwain Gillespie, European vice-president.

Mr Varley questioned, page 17

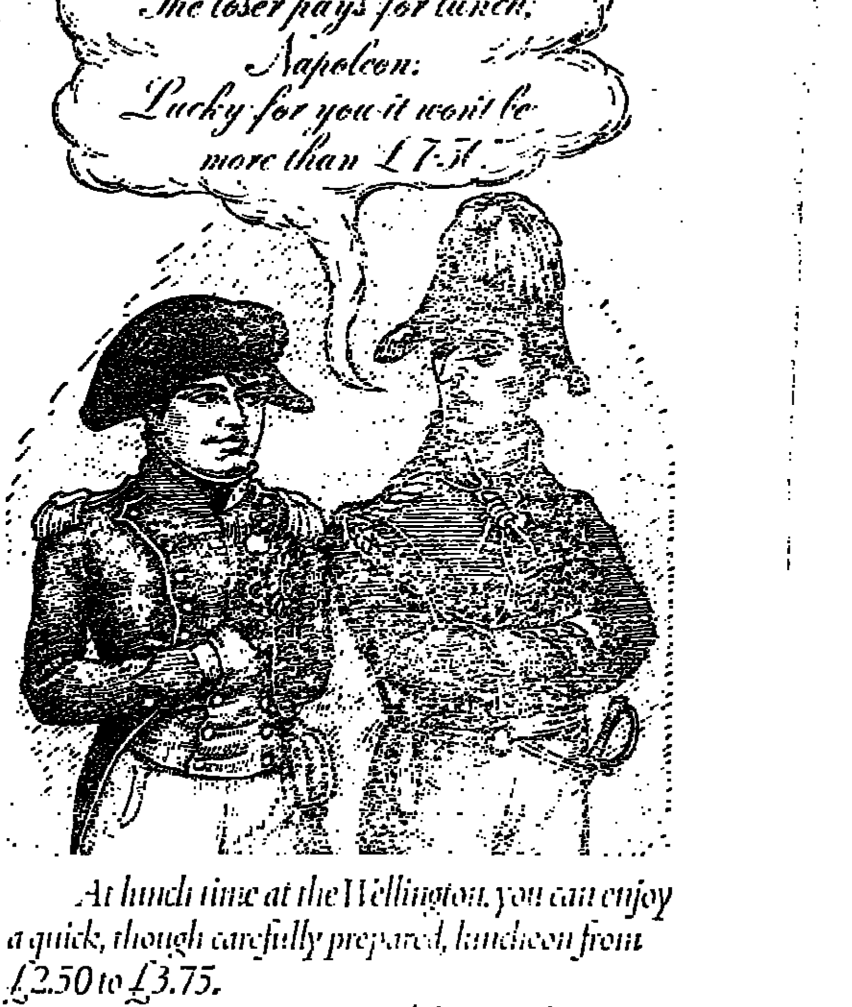
Tory team changes soon

By Our Political Editor

Mrs Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, has begun to consider a reconstruction of her Front Bench, and her new appointments are expected soon by the Conservative Party.

The changes are unlikely to be far-reaching. Among the most important now being considered may be the shift of Mr Gilmour, the shadow Home Secretary, to defence. Mr Airey Neave, who is both shadow Secretary of State for Northern Ireland and the principal aide responsible for Mrs Thatcher's private office, is likely to have Mr Biggs-Davison nominated as his full No 2.

Some of the speculation about the promotion of backbenchers to the front bench promises to be well wide of the mark, and there is obvious doubt among Mrs Thatcher's close lieutenants about the suggestion that Mr Maudling will give up the portfolio for shadow Foreign Secretary.



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HOME NEWS

Ministers expect Cabinet's dispute over defence spending cuts to be settled today

By David Wood
Political Editor

Senior ministers expected last night that the Cabinet will settle its internal controversy over defence cuts when it meets at 10 Downing Street this morning.

All the signs are that Mr Wilson, Mr Callaghan, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, and Mr Mason, Secretary of State for Defence, now have behind them enough ministerial support in the Defence and Overseas Policy Committee to be sure of defeating the opening bid of Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr Barnett, Chief Secretary at the Treasury, who is responsible for public expenditure.

Nevertheless, until the Cabinet meeting this morning there must continue to be questions whether the Department of Defence will succeed in limiting the defence cuts to the "tail" and administration of the Services, as Mr Wilson and Mr Mason have argued, so that the United Kingdom's contribution to Nato will not be weakened to the point where there would be an embarrassing international reaction.

The Chancellor's proposed cuts are timed to come into effect in the financial year 1977-78. Until they are decided the Treasury cannot go ahead with the public expenditure White Paper covering the next five years, which was due before the Christmas recess, and Mr Mason cannot start drafting his defence White Paper. Both documents are now scheduled for mid-February.

In his struggle with the Chancellor and Mr Barnett, who both fear a left-wing reaction to "social wage" cuts if there is no compensating further cut in defence spending, Mr Mason is known to have been strongly supported by Mr Wilson and Mr Callaghan against ministers representing the big-spending departments.

It is too early to talk in firm figures but the likelihood is that the proposed Treasury cuts will turn out to be halved.

Both have undoubtedly been much influenced by the serious view they take of the United Kingdom's solemn international commitments and alliances. But they are both accomplished party managers, and in recent weeks they have become aware that the Labour left, which has habitually pressed for defence cuts of £1,000m a year, has been thrown on to the defensive within Labour's national executive committee.

A study group on defence expenditure, set up by the national executive committee to consider "the arms trade and alternative employment", with Mr Mikardo as chairman, is now badly split.

The group's membership consisted of members of the NEC, Labour backbench members of the Parliamentary Labour Party's defence committee, and others. They began with the hypothesis of defence cuts amounting to £1,000m a year, and then translated any such government decision into lost jobs.

Most members of the committee, and several leading unions, have been appalled to discover that as many as 50,000 jobs might be lost in the aerospace, shipbuilding and arms industries if the Treasury carries out its proposed cuts, quite apart from the damage that would be done to exports bringing in far more than £1,000m a year.

One of the main arguments deployed against the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr Barnett by Mr Mason is that defence must not be made the scapegoat for cuts. By that he means that in 1974 the Department of Defence, alone in Whitehall, accepted proposals for cuts of £4,700m, over a period of 10 years, and in consequence reduced the United Kingdom's commitments to the central mainland of western Europe, the eastern Atlantic and the Channel approaches.

It is virtually certain that the Cabinet will follow the Defence and Overseas Policy Committee today in refusing to commit itself to the loss of thousands of defence jobs at a time when the Chancellor himself has to carry the confidence of the TUC later this year in the next phase of incomes policy.

There is in essence a deal between the Government and the TUC, to the effect that by curbing inflation jobs will be saved; and Mr Wilson and his senior colleagues know that the deal has strategic priority.

On the other hand Mr Mason has produced proposals for combing out the logistic "tail" of the Services and the department itself. He has provided a basis for compromise.

Legislation soon on sewerage refunds

By Our Political Staff

Legislation will be introduced soon to provide refunds for people who paid sewerage charges although their premises were not connected to main sewers, it was announced yesterday.

About a million ratepayers are expected to receive refunds from water authorities as a result of the House of Lords judgment last month in the case of the South-West Water Authority v Daymond, which decided that sewerage charges should not be paid if premises were not connected.

Mr Oakes, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment, told the Commons that it was intended that people should obtain refunds by way of deductions from the 1976-77 general rate demand. "A considerable amount of administrative work is involved, but this is the cheapest method of undertaking the operation."

The legislation is likely to consist of a fairly short Bill, which will provide a mechanism to enable the water authorities to make refunds, since the authorities would have difficulty in returning the money under present legislation.

However, the Bill may also include guidelines for future payments by people whose premises are not connected to main sewers. The abatement of the sewerage charges is not likely to be 100 per cent, since other services are provided.

Agent 'behaved correctly—legally and professionally'

Inquiry into land deal continues

By Diana Geddes

Estate agents at Horsham, West Sussex, negotiated the sale of a large estate to a private company at a time when the local authority was prepared to pay more than twice as much as the company paid for less than half the same land, Mr Eric Brown, land valuer for West Sussex County Council, alleged yesterday.

The agents, Weller Eggar, acting on behalf of Mr Lionel Brooks, owner of the 644-acre Beaubush estate (later renamed Bewbush) near Crawley, sold the estate for £3.25m to Keatfold Ltd, a specially formed company, of which Lord Ryder of Eaton Hastings, now chairman of the National Enterprise Board, was then a director.

Less than four months later 310 acres was resold to Crawley Urban District Council (now Crawley Borough Council) through the same agents for £7m. The council needed the land, for which planning permission had been granted by the county council in July, 1972, for housing development.

Sussex police confirmed yesterday that, as reported yesterday in *The Times*, their commercial branch had been conducting "protracted inquiries into land deals in the Crawley area" and that a file which was being prepared would be submitted to the Director of Public Prosecutions "shortly".

Mr Brown was asked to begin negotiations with Weller Eggar *on behalf of the urban district* council at the beginning of September, 1972. He said he was unaware that negotiations for the purchase of the whole estate were being conducted at the same time with Keatfold until he was told in early November that the land had been sold.

Mr Brown added that the intervention of Keatfold had made no difference to the price the council finally paid, £22,000 an acre. That was then the fair market value for development land in the area.

Mr Brooks, who is 81 and has retired to Jersey, suffering from Parkinson's disease, was not available for comment yesterday, but according to a statement made to the police, a copy of which has been given to the *Daily Express* by Mr Richard Cristin, his solicitor, he has said that no approach from Crawley Council was ever communicated to him.

"Had any approach been made to me by the local authority I would have considered their offer", he said.

The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors refused to comment on the deal until it had received a formal complaint and had decided whether it should form the subject of a disciplinary inquiry.

Mr Christopher Smith, one of the three partners of Weller Eggar, issued a statement last night saying that he had read a newspaper article on the deals and that it contained "numerous and major inaccuracies and omissions". He would be taking legal advice, but he was satisfied that he, his partners and everyone he dealt with had behaved "correctly both legally and professionally".

He had not yet seen the police, but in the circumstances he would welcome their inquiry. He *had no doubt that* he c satisfy any queries they m have.

Mr Derek Ritchie, an partner, said last night tha had nothing to do with the and knew nothing of its de

Discussions to form a par ship to buy the Bewbush e were begun in the summe 1972 by Lord Ryder (then Don Ryder) on behalf of Reed Pension Fund, a sub iary of Reed International which Lord Ryder was form chief executive, and by Mr Guthrie, of Broadland Pro ties, Scarborough.

On September 12 the par ship was registered at panies House as Keatfold £100 company. Fifty of its shares were held by Bew Ltd, another specially cre £100 company owned en by the Reed Pension Fun shares were held by Broad Properties, and the remai 15 by Namdang Tea Com of London.

The £3.75m profit from resale of 310 acres was sh among the three sharehol

Mr Horace Broad, de chairman of Reed Inte tional, said that although was not concerned with original land transactions, it a normal business transac Everything had been condu above board.

He confirmed that Keat had agreed a "special com sion" with the Waller Eg partners, although he w not divulge the amount He said the Reed Pension did not know that Cra council was negotiating f land at the same ti Keatfold.

TUC presses Chancellor to stimulate employment

Trade union dismay over rising unemployment and dissatisfaction with government economic policies reached a new pitch last night in talks between the TUC and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

After a lively meeting of the TUC economic committee the six trade union representatives on the National Economic Development Council met Mr Healey to press their case for stimulation of the labour market to reduce unemployment to 600,000 in the next two years.

High on the union's list of priorities were wider import controls; more cash for the National Enterprise Board; a higher rate of temporary employment subsidy, and increased government finance for greater industrial activity, by building up stocks if necessary.

In the economic committee Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, expressed union beliefs that the Government had to be seen to be doing more against unemployment if trade union cooperation in a second, tougher phase of incomes policy was to be forthcoming.

MP graduates

Mr Edward Graham, Labour MP for Enfield, Edmonton, yesterday became a BA and the first MP to be awarded a degree by the Open University.

Mr Healey intent on lower percentage rise

The next round of wage rises will have to be lower still, Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, hinted yesterday.

Last year, he said, the £6 flat-rate limit was essential because "it was dramatic, simple and easy to monitor and we needed a very big cut in potential wage claims to cut the very big rate of inflation".

But he continued: "We must continue cutting the rate of inflation in the next wage round, and that means we must have a lower percentage increase in wages as a whole.

"I do not think we can aim at a flat money sum covering all people with a cut-off at £8,500, as during the first period. People with skills had a right to demand payment for them."

Mr Healey, speaking at a luncheon of the Newspaper Conference in London, indicated that there could be a straight percentage rise, or a percentage rise plus a money sum.

He indicated that it might be some time before a wealth tax was introduced. Time was needed to consider all possibilities. On unemployment, he predicted that it would exceed 1,250,000 but not by much.

There was much evidence that the recession was "bottoming out" and some that the recovery was beginning, although in other places output was still falling.

Referring to reports yesterday that Britain's Budget deficit might be as high as £12,000m he said that last April he predicted a public sector borrowing requirement of about £9,000m.

"But when recession grows, and the recession turned out to be deeper than any of us expected last year, a government gets less money in taxation and pays out more in unemployment benefits".

He said he told the managing director of the International Monetary Fund on December 18 that it might be as high as £12,000m. But he also told Sir Geoffrey Howe, shadow Chancellor, that he did not think it would be so high "and all the information that has come to me in the intervening month suggests that my judgment was right.

"It might be as high as £12,000m, but it is less and less likely. That is the view in City circles, but we shall not know until the end of the financial year."

Our Political Correspondent writes: Sir Geoffrey Howe last night wrote to Mr Healey that many MPs were shocked that he should be less candid to the Commons than in a letter to the IMF mentioning the possible £12,000m requirement.

Sir Geoffrey wrote: "On the very day that you signed that letter . . . you firmly rejected my own suggestion in the House that the requirement might be as much as that."

He hoped Mr Healey would be "more forthcoming in future

Whips may curb MPs' conference trip

Trips by MPs to a conference in Cairo next month are likely to be curtailed because party whips are worried lest the narrow margins on House of Common votes should be affected.

At least 18 MPs, half Labour and half Conservative, have indicated that they would like to attend the conference, from February 1 to 6, organized by the Parliamentary Association for Euro-Arab Cooperation.

The government whips have not been officially approached about the conference, but they cannot afford an imbalance of even one when the Government's overall majority is only one.

The opposition whips are likely to take an equally stringent view, particularly since the Conservatives would not want to leave themselves open to criticism about not doing their utmost to defeat the Government.

Mr David Watkins, Labour MP for Consett and chairman of the Labour Middle East Council, said MPs wishing to go the conference realized that there would be difficulties because the whips were dubious about letting people go.

However, he pointed out that it was an important conference between European and Arab *parliamentarians and he thought* it would be ridiculous if Britain was not represented.

Mr Jack Yardley, *assistant head groundsman*, *lifting turf from the* damaged Centre Court at Wimbledon for police examination.

Industrial action threat over bus cuts

By Our Labour Staff

Leaders of the Transport General Workers' Union yesterday that they would r attempts by county council reduce bus services in Engl and Wales and would take dustrial action if necessary.

The threat will oversha talks which are being held tween county councils and sidiaries of the National Company over the level financial support from councils for the coming The TGWU national comm decided yesterday to go a with plans to "expose" c cils that impose the big reductions in services with lets and public meetings.

The union plans a mass l of Parliament once cou have declared their level support, to protest at wh regards as declining suppor transport as a whole and b in particular.

Union officials will meet Crosland, Secretary of State the Environment, soon to their case for the bus indus The ministry will soon be pu lishing the results of its tra port policy review, which keenly awaited by the TG and the railway unions.

The TGWU points to wha sees as a disproportionate l of public support for the r ways over the bus indus Only 2 per cent of the mo given to the railways wo keep the buses in business, Larry Smith, national se tary of the union's passen group, said last night.

The Government announ the level of transport-supp grant for county councils fore Christmas; it is up to dividual authorities to allo the money as they wish. union has named 20 co councils that it says did apply for enough suppor prevent local bus services clining, and plans local c paigns in each of their One or two of the author were now reviewing their id Mr Smith said.

Boy of 14 appears with elder brother and parents on explosives charge

By Clive Borrell

A boy aged 14 appeared in the dock at the Central Criminal Court yesterday with his elder brother and parents accused of possessing explosives.

With three others, two of them his uncles, they all pleaded not guilty to unlawfully possessing nitroglycerine after a police raid on their home in north London in December, 1974.

Sir Michael Havers, QC, for the prosecution, said scientific tests on the hands of the defendants showed traces of nitroglycerine on all except Mrs Anne Rita Maguire. She had always worn plastic gloves, he said, because of a skin disease but tests on them had proved positive.

Scrapings from under their nails also showed that all seven had been in recent contact with explosives.

Evidence would be given during the trial, which is expected to last six weeks, that all had not only handled the explosives but had "kneaded and manipulated" it to pack it into small bags to get rid of the evidence.

Sir Michael said the "alarm bells had started ringing" and it was "all hands to the pumps" after a telegram had been received from Northern Ireland stating that a relative had been arrested there in connexion with the Guildford public house bombings two months earlier.

It might also be, he added, that they decided to dispose of the explosives lest the arrested man, who was later charged with murder, had talked or had been followed by police officers from Heysham, Lancashire, when he arrived on the overnight ferry from Belfast on December 3.

In fact the police kept observation later that day on a house in Third Avene, Harlesden, north London, and after watching movements, including a visit by some of the defendants to a public house, they detained all seven.

In the dock are: Mrs Anne Maguire, aged 40, mother of four children, her husband, Patrick, aged 42, her sons, Vincent, an apprentice gas fitter, aged 17, and the boy; William Smyth, aged 37, Patrick Conlon, aged 52, and Patrick O'Neill, aged 35.

All but Mr O'Neill lived at the address in Third Avenue. He was at that time living at Stockwell Road, Brixton.

Sir Michael said that during police inquiries into the bombing of two public houses at Guildford in October, 1974, a man called Gerry Conlon, the son of Patrick Conlon, was arrested in Belfast and brought back to England and charged with murder, nearly two months later.

There was no suggestion, he said, that any of the seven defendants was concerned with the Guildford bombings.

Each was alleged to have been in possession or to have had under his or her control nitroglycerine in the 48 hours leading up to the evening of December 3, when they were all arrested at Harlesden.

Swabs showed that they had been handling nitroglycerine although no explosives were found when the police raided the premises.

The explosives were packed up either at the house in Third Avenue or in one of the derelict houses situated behind, Sir Michael said.

The trial continues today.

Paranoiac going to Broadmoor

Martin Rodway, aged 18, a dangerous paranoiac who poisoned his workmates' tea, is being sent to Broadmoor after a change of mind by the Department of Health.

Ministry officials at first refused him a maximum security hospital place because they did not regard him as a deserving case. Judge Bush disagreed after being told at Birmingham Crown Court last week that Mr Rodway had put a fatal dose of cyanide in the tea at the factory where he worked, and that there was no guarantee he would not do something similar again.

Dr William Canning, a Home Office forensic psychiatrist, who insisted that Mr Rodway was a danger, said yesterday that the department had notified him that a Broadmoor place would be available within 28 days.

The judge made an order restricting Mr Rodway, of Hawker Drive, Castle Vale, Birmingham, for an unlimited period. He directed that he should be held at Brockhill remand centre until he could be sent to Broadmoor.

Britain 'sending 11,000 spares to Chile'

By Henry Stanhope

Britain is proceeding with an order to supply spare parts for the Chilean Navy in spite of the low state of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The order is believed to be for 11,000 spare parts and is bound to upset Labour left-wingers.

News of the deal is broken by the *Socialist Worker* today and has been largely confirmed by the Ministry of Defence.

The order is said to include engine room spares for diesel generators, pumps and coolers and is linked with the two Leander class frigates and two Oberon class submarines which have recently been built for the Chilean Navy by British shipyards.

The spares are being assembled and packaged for shipment to Chile at the Eaglescliffe Royal Navy spare parts and distribution centre at Stockton-on-Tees, under a government-to-government deal.

The Ministry of Defence said it was normal practice to supply a foreign customer with spare parts through the Royal Navy, otherwise the customer would have to approach a number of round the country.

The ministry also pointed out that the order was in line with government policy, since the Labour Government decided after the right-wing revolution in Chile two years ago to fulfil certain existing arms contracts with the country, though not taking on any new orders.

The vessels, which, apart from the submarines, have been delivered, were ordered long ago, before even the Allende left-wing government came to power in Santiago. The two submarines should be handed over in May and August this year.

The view taken by the British Government is that spare parts fall under the same principle, although the principle itself was carried only amid some bitter clashes with the *Tribune* group in 1974.

It also seems that the order will go ahead in spite of the latest clash between the two Governments after the torture allegations of Dr Sheila Cassidy.

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office confirmed last night that Anglo-Chilean relations were under review. But the review had not been completed and existing contracts between the two countries had not been affected meanwhile.

No deal with party, rebel Scots say

The rebel "Scottish Labour Party" yesterday disclosed details of how it intends to organize itself, and declared: "We are now a permanent feature of Scottish politics". It said there would be no deal with the present Labour Party.

The breakaway party, set up by members of the Labour Party in Scotland who are disappointed by the Government's devolution proposals, is to launch a major recruiting campaign next week, starting in Dundee. It expects more than a hundred paid-up members to attend the inaugural meeting in Glasgow on Sunday.

In Glasgow, yesterday SLP members made clear that they do not regard the organization as a temporary ginger group.

Mr Donald Robertson, chairman of the SLP, said: "This party is a permanent feature of the Scottish scene. We are in no sense a pressure group that is going to operate for a short time and be won back by any kind of deal.

"There is going to be no deal with the old Labour Party. The only thing we will accept is the demand we make about Scotland having full economic powers."

Mr Robertson is secretary of East Fife Constituency Labour party, a former chairman of the Scottish Fabian Society, and a former member of the Labour Party Scottish Executive.

Mr Alex Neill, the new party's full-time secretary, gave up his research job with the Labour Party in Glasgow in protest over devolution.

Liberals choose subjects for assembly

Constitutional reform is the most popular topic for discussion at this year's Liberal Party assembly, according to a poll of constituency associations published in *Liberal News* (our Political Staff writes).

After constitutional reform, the most favoured topics are economics, fiscal reform and health and social services. As a result, Mr Peter Knowlson, the party's research director, said yesterday that three main commissions at the assembly would be held on those subjects.

Choice for Speaker's seat

By John Chartres

Mr David Hunt, aged 33, a Bristol solicitor, was unanimously adopted last night as prospective Conservative candidate for the Wirral division at the next election. The seat is held by Mr Selwyn Lloyd, Speaker of the House of Commons, who has announced his retirement at the end of the present Parliament.

Mr Hunt was adopted without controversy despite earlier objections locally of his alleged left-wing tendencies within the party.

Party members had accused him in local newspapers of being opposed to Mrs Thatcher's style of leadership and supporting comprehensive education.

Mr Hunt said last night that he had "cleared the air" on both points and one of his main critics, Mr John Hale, a member of Wirral Borough Council, had voted for him.

Mr Hunt, vice-chairman of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, inherits one of Britain's safest Conservative seats. Mr Lloyd held it with a 13,488 majority in October, 1974, when the Liberals and Labour broke the convention of not contesting the Speaker's seat.

Mr Hunt told the adoption meeting that the Conservative Party should "demolish the Liberal vote and expose the Liberal Party for their support of a government which has lost the confidence of the people".

Mr Wilson to meet Scottish union leaders

The Scottish TUC was making final arrangements last night for a meeting with the Prime Minister for talks on Scotland's economic and political difficulties. The discussions will be attended by some of Mr Wilson's Cabinet colleagues.

The announcement of the meeting came in a statement from the Scottish TUC General Council expressing grave concern at the crisis in the steel industry.

The reduction in employment envisaged, it said, would decimate the steel industry in Scotland and push unemployment to unprecedented levels in the Motherwell, Rutherglen and Cambuslang areas. A member of the general council is to meet Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, in London on January 28.

Trawler sinks

The crew of the Fleetwood trawler Wyre Victory abandoned ship yesterday when she went aground on rocks between the Inner Hebridean islands of Rhum and Canna. The vessel sank later.

Building union opposes postal voting

Members of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians (Ucatt) have decided to continue to elect full-time officials by voting at branch meetings. Rule changes, approved by overwhelming majorities, show that the union will not follow the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers by changing to postal voting.

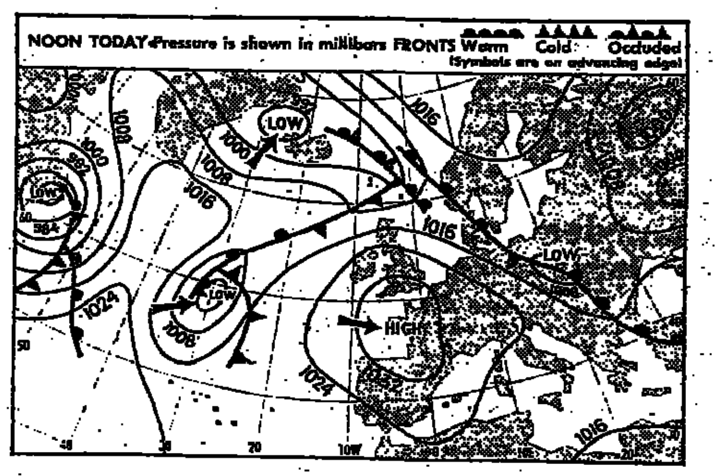
The decision to approve the branch voting system, favoured by the left, was taken at special branch meetings throughout the country. They were attended by fewer than 20,000 of the union's 258,000 members.

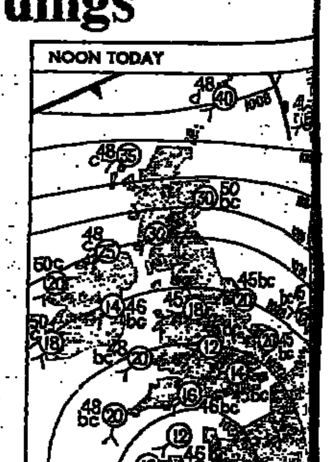
In future, full-time officials will be elected on a regional basis and will have to seek re-election every five years. Hitherto, after winning two elections, organizers were "confirmed" in office until retirement.

Another important change is that regional committees will now have authority to declare disputes official although that will be subject to the approval of the national executive council. The union feels that it will encourage employers to pay more attention to local disputes.

The full-time executive council will be reduced from 11 members to seven by 1981, and provision will be made for the election of full-time branch secretaries. All restrictions on Ucatt recruitment are removed by opening membership to "all appropriate workers"; that accords with most unions' efforts to attract both blue-collar and white collar workers. In the spirit of the Equal Pay Act and anti-discrimination legislation, the special section for female members has been abolished.

Weather forecast and recordings


NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded
(Symbols are on advancing edge)
LOW
LOW
LOW
LOW
HIGH
1016
1008
1000
1024



Today

Sun rises: 8.0 am
Sun sets: 4.20 pm
Moon sets: 6.13 am
Moon rises: 2.56 pm
Full moon: January 17.

Lighting up: 4.50 pm to 7.30 am.

High water: London Bridge, 12.22 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft). Avonmouth, 5.31 am, 11.6m (38.1ft); 6.2 pm, 12.0m (39.4ft). Dover, 9.41 am, 5.9m (19.4ft); 10.9 pm, 6.1m (20.1ft). Hull, 4.39 am, 6.4m (20.9ft); 4.57 pm, 6.7m (22.1ft). Liverpool, 9.49 am, 8.4m (27.6ft); 10.11 pm, 8.5m (27.9ft).

An anticyclone will move slowly to the S of the British Isles as troughs of low pressure cross N Scotland.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight:

London, E, SE England, East Anglia: Dry, sunny spells; wind NW, light or moderate; max temp 9°C (48°F).

Central S, Central N England, Midlands: Dry, sunny spells; wind W, light or moderate; max temp 9°C (48°F), local frost at first.

Channel Islands: Dry, sunny intervals; wind W, light; max temp 10°C (50°F).

SW England, S Wales: Sunny spells, becoming cloudy; wind SW, moderate; max temp 10°C (50°F), frost in places at first.

N. Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, N Ireland: Sunny spells, becoming cloudy; wind SW, fresh; max temp 9°C (48°F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Mostly dry, bright spells; wind W, fresh or strong; max temp 8°C (46°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Mostly dry in W and S, some rain in N and E; mild S, temps near normal in N; frost in places.

Sea passages: S North Sea: Wind NW, strong; sea rough.

Strait of Dover, English Chan (E): Wind W, fresh; moderate.

St George's Channel: Wind SW moderate or fresh; sea modera

Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 6 am 6 pm, 12°C (54°F); min, 6 p to 6 am, 8°C (46°F). Humidity 6 pm, 63 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 6 pm, nil. Sun, 24hr to 6 4hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 1,028.6 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars=29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sl, sleet; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	s	17	63	Chicago	c	-7	19	Jersey	c	11	52	Naples	s	15	59
Algiers	c	13	55	Cologne	d	8	46	Las Plms	s	19	66	New York	s	6	43
Amstrdm	r	8	46	Cpnhgn	c	2	36	Locarno	fog	2	36	Nice	s	13	55
Athens	s	16	61	Dublin	f	7	45	London	f	11	52	Oslo	s	-3	27
Barcelona	s	11	52	Edinburgh	f	8	46	Lxmbrg	c	5	41	Paris	c	8	46
Beirut	f	16	61	Florence	fog	4	39	Madrid	s	9	48	Rome	s	14	57
Berlin	sl	1	34	Funchal	f	18	64	Majorca	c	12	54	Stockholm	s	-9	16
Bermuda	c	21	70	Geneva	s	6	43	Malaga	s	15	59	Tel Aviv	s	16	61
Biarritz	f	10	50	Gibraltar	s	17	63	Malta	r	14	57	Toronto	f	-4	25
Brmnghm	c	9	48	Guernsey	r	9	48	Miami	c	24	75	Venice	c	7	45
Bristol	s	10	50	Helsinki	f	-1	31	Montreal	f	-3	27	Vienna	r	2	36
Brussels	c	7	45	Innsbruck	f	8	46	Moscow	sn	-15	5	Warsaw	c	0	32
Budapest	sn	1	34	Istanbul	f	7	45	Munich	c	7	45	Zurich	f	3	37

Overseas selling prices
Austria, Sch 15; Belgium, BFr ; Canaries, Pes 10; Denmark, Dkr ; Finland, Fmk 2.60; France, Fr ; Germany, Dmk 2.00; Greece, Dr ; Holland, Dfl 1.75; Italy, Lire ; Luxembourg, Lfr 20; Madeira, Esc ; Malta, 9c; Norway, Kr 4.00; Portugal, Esc 20; Spain, Pes 35; Sweden, Skr 3.75; Switzerland, Sfr 2.30; USA, ; Canada, $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 20.

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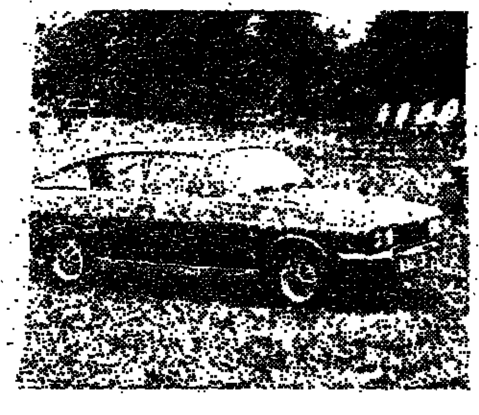
:se two distinctive models provide :rfect answer for individualists.

eptre – saloon or estate – has quiet breeding, with tinted glass, a vinyl on the saloon, an integral roof rack ie estate. The interior is sumptuous, wood grain trim and plush uphol- Excellent suspension, sound insula- and instrumentation are matched by peeds up to 100 mph for overseas ig, yet fuel economy of up to 34 mpg.



Rapier is the roomier coupé that boasts ury saloon-car comfort. Huge windows l pillarless doors give a wide-open feel- Performance is sporting – 0-50 in around conds with the Rapier, in around 7.7 n the Holbay-tuned Rapier H120, both n standard overdrive. And Rapier gives nomy up to 34 mpg. Inside, you've full- oeted luxury – down to cigar lighter a radio. Sceptre and Rapier are both erb in their different ways. Your Chrysler ler will be happy to show them to you.

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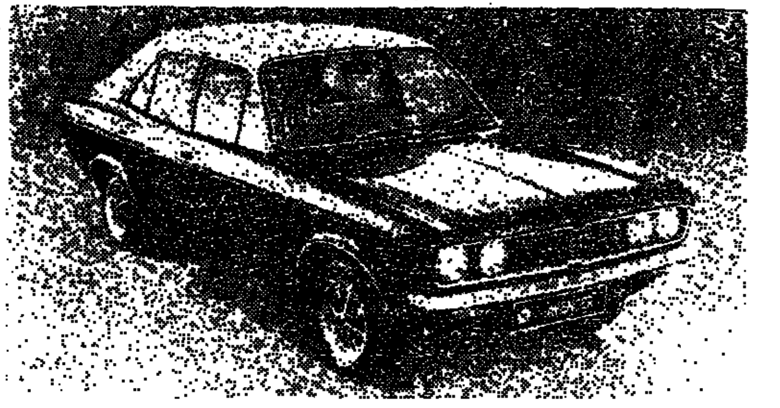
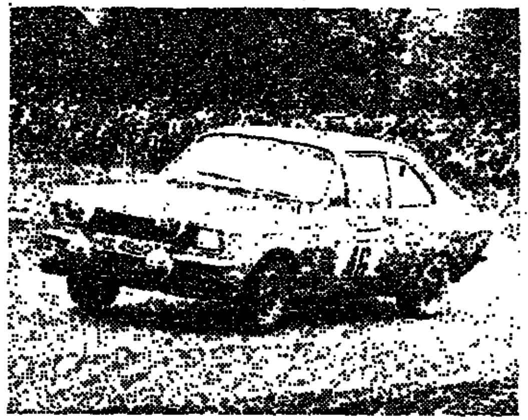


AVENGER WINS 365 DAY RALLY



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THE PROTECTOR

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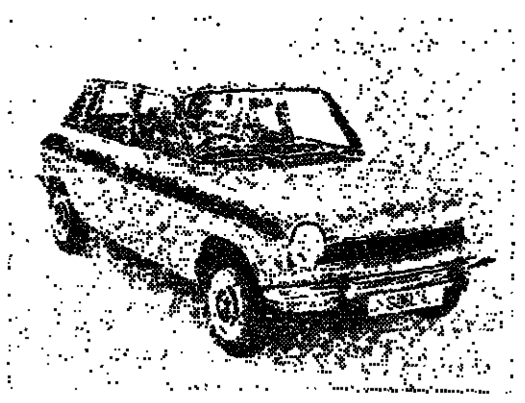

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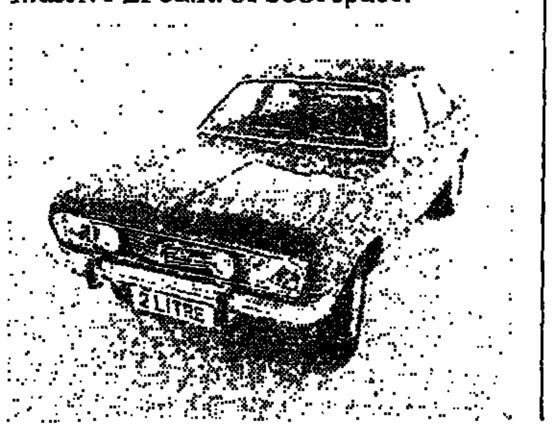

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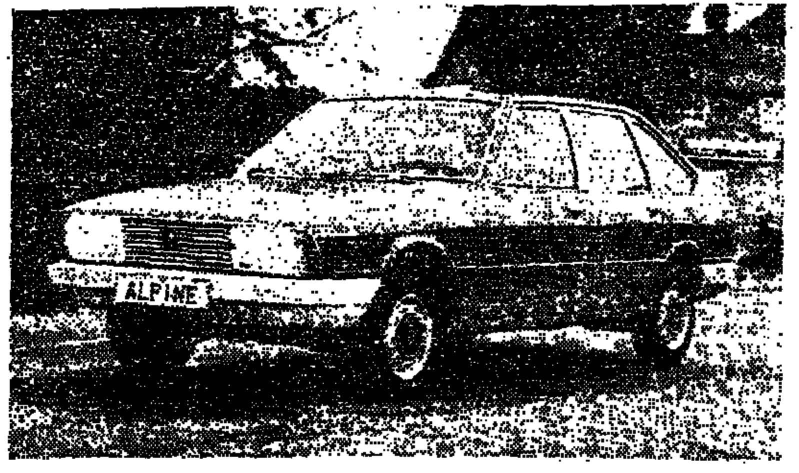

On January 15th arrives the most exciting and important news in years for family motorists. It's the New Alpine. Economy, style, comfort, reliability, versatility, performance and safety: we've brought together all the most wanted features, in one beautiful car. There are two Alpines to choose from, the GL, and the top-of-the-line S. The GL has a 1294cc engine and gives you the superb fuel economy figures of up to 38.5 mpg overall touring. The S has a 1442cc engine and its overall touring consumption is up to 37.5 mpg. But perhaps the most outstanding of the Alpine's innovatory features is Electronic Ignition, until now, a feature found only in much more expensive cars.

Electronic Ignition means easier starting, particularly in cold or wet weather, no contact breaker points, less frequent tune-ups, virtually no misfirings and significantly reduced exhaust emissions.

CHRYSLER
UNITED KINGDOM

Television should be important new source of finance for film industry, report says

By Kenneth Gosling
Arts Reporter

British television will take a big stake in the country's film industry under proposals published today by the Prime Minister's working party which was set up last August to consider the industry's future.

The recommendations include the creation of a new body, the British Film Authority, to assume responsibilities now undertaken by two government departments, those of trade, and education and science.

The working party proposes collaboration between the two industries involving provision by the BBC of preproduction finance (it has offered £250,000 a year) and by the independent companies of big investments in feature films.

The latter proposal would mean an amendment to the Independent Broadcasting Authority Act, 1974, to include feature film production investment as "relevant expenditure" and has been welcomed by the companies and the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

The report says Britain, while owing much to the enterprise and example of the United States film industry, has for too long been "an economic and cultural colony of Hollywood". Two thirds of the finance for British film production still came directly or indirectly from United States sources.

The 39 recommendations thus set out a basis for developing the British cinema along independent lines and on a strong financial base. They call for an increase in total investment in British film production to at least £40m a year from its present level of about £25m.

Additionally up to £1m a year would come from the Eady levy, a fund drawn from ticket sales at the British box office, and further finance from an initial equity capital fund of £5m to be provided by the Government, preferably out of the levy on excess profits of independent television companies.

Further amounts of up to £5m should be available, the report says, in each of the second, third and fourth years of the new operation.

The five-year ban on showing English-language feature films on United Kingdom television is examined by the working party, which recommends reducing the period to three years.

It points out that the ban operated by the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association may eventually be held to be contrary to the public interest; but some reasonable safeguard, legally excluded from the consequences of restrictive practices legislation, should replace it.

"We believe", the report says, "that both the BBC and the ITV companies will understand that it is in their interest for the films which they respectively promote and finance to be fully exposed in United Kingdom cinemas before they are made available for television transmission in the United Kingdom."

Twice in the report, which is otherwise unanimous, the television members, Mr Alasdair Milne and Mr Brian Tesler, dissociate themselves from recommendations. One calls for greater efforts by producers and distributors of British films to get better prices for them from United Kingdom television companies. The other recommends sympathetic consideration for a subscription television service, transmitting feature films by cable television and providing a new and perhaps substantial source of revenue for film makers.

In its case for a single authority to take over the responsibilities now held by two government departments the report emphasizes the logic of a suggestion that the same minister should assume overall responsibility for government policy on the arts.

In a background note the report points out that, in economic terms, many of the greatest successes of British film talent have assisted the United States economy far more than they have helped the British. In cultural terms the continuing dominance of the British film industry by Hollywood had stunted the development of a characteristically British cinema.

Many important and successful British films had been made, including *Room at the Top*, *Lawrence of Arabia*, and *Murder on the Orient Express*, but they had been exceptions rather than landmarks in a developing British tradition.

"It is unfortunate that Britain finds herself less able to guarantee the continuity of a national cinema than some of her EEC partners and less able than some of the non-EEC countries, notably Sweden.

"That is because the British cinema is peculiarly at the mercy of the American cinema owing to the shared language. *It* is too often assumed that the shared language signifies a shared culture, but that is not the case.

"The American cinema has developed its own great traditions—the Western, the musical, the gangster and private eye films—but it is unwise for us to be just imitators."

But the shared language gave British film-makers potential access to the largest English-language film market in the world; but full advantage of those opportunities could be taken only if British films could develop independently and financially soundly.

The irony of the situation was that Britain was very close to having a rational system that could ensure the promotion and protection of British cinema in economic and cultural terms.

The report recommends that arrangement available to authors for spreading payments over a period of years for tax purposes should be extended to the earnings of artistic, creative and technical individuals in film production. High British taxation tended to encourage certain young people of ability and ambition to seek professional advancement in Hollywood or elsewhere abroad.

Mr John Terry, working party chairman, said he was particularly sad that so many top pop singers were now living abroad. "Individuals who are important to the film economy have been lost to the industry, and that is not a good thing", he said.

The working party finds film censorship law confused and unsatisfactory, and supports proposals for amendments to the existing law as discussed by trade associations with the Law Commission.

A variety of other proposals include improved industry statistics, financial incentives for high-class short films, improved training of screen writers, and improvements in the National Film Archive.

Future of the British Film Industry: Report of the Prime Minister's Working Party (Cmnd 6372, Stationery Office, 50p).

Leading article, page 15

Guards Club auction: When Alice found herself on the chimneypiece on her way into the looking-glass room she did not knock over the mantel-clock; that very clock, or rather the one on which Tenniel based his drawing in the Lewis Carroll book, was knocked down in yesterday's auction (in progress above) of the contents of the Guards Club for £1,050 (our Sale Room Correspondent writes).

Phillips had described it as a nineteenth-century mahogany-cased bracket clock of Louis XV design. It is applied with scrolling gilt-metal mounts. The Guards officers referred to it affectionately as "Alice's clock". It was bought by Mr Algernon Asprey, the jeweller and interior decorator, and a former chairman of the club.

The sale of the contents of the Guards Club made £37,959, which was £8,000 more than had been estimated. Every lot was sold. The top price of the day was £3,400 paid by Whelan for a nineteenth-century French bronze torchère in the form of a lightly draped boy holding aloft an eight-light candelabrum, almost 11ft high.

The Guards Club's oldest member, Major Bonville Were (above, left), for a set of tumblers. The lowest price paid was £1 for a set of chair covers. The club, which has merged with the Cavalry Club, is vacating its premises in Charles Street, Mayfair.

Unions say 250 job cuts planned at BBC

By Our Arts Reporter

New cuts the Governm intends to make in the BB external services over the th financial years starting in 19 78 amount to £2,164,000, will cost at least 250 staff jo Some vernacular services sections will be eliminated.

The figures are disclosed a letter of protest sent to Secretary of State for Forei Affairs on behalf of the unions involved by Mr D. Hearn, general secretary of Association of Broadcasting Allied Staffs.

The effect of the cuts, letter says, would be "wanto to squander a valuable nation resource while making only negligible contribution to th solution of the problem of overall level of public expend ture".

It adds: "It is not merely matter of the BBC's fall sin the war in the league table international broadcasters. least as important have be the erosion of standards, th reduction of facilities, the ability to match the resourc of competitors, and the conse quent deterioration in the quali tative as well as the quantitativ relativities between the BBC and these competitors."

The unions, representing journalists, musicians, actors and writers among others, also complain about lack of consul tation. In the letter they im press on Mr Callaghan their belief that there are compelling national and international reasons why the size and scope of external services should be maintained and their purpose confirmed.

Mr Jack Ashley, Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent, South, has also written to Mr Callaghan, asking him to halt the planned reductions. Mr Ashley has called an all-party meeting of MPs and peers for next Wednesday to discuss the issue.

The BBC's external services employ about three thousand people, ranging from cleaners to overseas correspondents. Its budget in the next financial year is expected to be £23m.

Doctor fined £500 for assault

Sachrinda Prasad, aged 41, a doctor, who was said to have made a girl patient take off her blouse and then indecently assaulted her, was fined £500 at Lincoln Crown Court yesterday. Dr Prasad, of Lincoln Drive, Navigation Way, Caistor, Lincolnshire, pleaded not guilty to indecent assault charges involving two other women. The two charges were ordered to be left on the file.

Mr Justice Pain said the public was safeguarded by the fact that the two charges lying on the file could be revived if Dr Prasad was not struck off the register or did not return to India.

Liberals to fight Edelman seat

The Liberal Party is to fight the Coventry, North-west, by-election expected in March, the local party announced yesterday. A short list of candidates has been drawn up and a final selection will be made after the weekend.

The by-election is caused by the death last month of Mr Maurice Edelman, who held the seat for Labour since 1950. At the last general election he had a 7,488 majority over the Conservatives in a four-cornered contest. The Liberals came third with 5,798 votes, 15.6 per cent of the poll.

Fine on Test pitch saboteur

Colin Dean, one of the Headingley Test match saboteurs, was fined £20 at Thames Magistrates' Court yesterday after his protest by appearing naked in the centre of a lake at Victoria Park, Bow, last August in the "Free George Davis" campaign.

No evidence was offered on a charge of insulting behaviour, and it was dismissed. Mr Dean, of Ethnard Road, Peckham, London, admitted that he committed a nuisance contrary to public decency.

Young man cleared

James Dennis Concannon, aged 18, of Skegby Lane, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, a builders' labourer, was acquitted at Nottingham Magistrates' Court yesterday of using threatening behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace. He was bound over to be of good behaviour for a year.

Graduates advised to look for jobs now

By Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

Students leaving universities and colleges in the summer should start looking for jobs now, Mr Donald Cook, chairman of the Standing Conference of Employers of Graduates, said at a press conference in London yesterday.

"Provided they look early enough and widely enough this year's graduates should not be too badly off", he said. "They are in a better position than most of the other job-seekers in the country."

Students must follow up their second and third choices and start filling in their application forms now. Employers were visiting universities, interviewing applicants, and would fill most of their vacancies between now and Easter.

The four principal advisory services on graduate employment have joined forces to produce the best estimates available for the likely supply and demand for graduates in 1976. Their findings show that, at a rough estimate, there will be 35 thousand first degree and higher degree graduates chasing about 33 thousand jobs.

It will be a much more difficult year for graduates than 1974 and slightly harder than last year. The services estimate that the number of graduates available for employment will rise by a twentieth, but the total demand for them will fall by a tenth compared with last year.

Nearly all the drop is in the public sector, with heavy reductions expected in graduate recruitment by local government and the Civil Service.

Demand from the private sector is keeping up. Forecasts of vacancies in manufacturing industries are lower than 1975, but in that year the number of graduates who entered industry was substantially lower than the number of vacancies originally offered.

"There should be at least as many jobs available as were taken up by graduates in 1975, but some imbalances may appear, since not all jobs in manufacturing industry can be done by graduates in any discipline", the services say.

The conference was told that many professions were becoming increasingly all-graduate and recruiting people with degrees rather than school leavers.

Mr Terence Dean, university liaison officer for the British Aircraft Corporation, said that most starting salaries for graduates varied between £2,300 and £2,800 a year. Some would get less if they were on special training schemes.

Mr Brian Putt, director of the Central Services Unit for Careers Services, estimated that the number of graduates unemployed on December 31, 1975, was more than the previous year, when the total was 1,600. The figure was now 2,000. There were not many jobs available, which showed how important it was not to leave job hunting until it was too late.

The four organizations that produced the press statement were the Computer Assisted Placement Service, the Central Services Unit, the Standing Conference of Employers of Graduates and the Standing Conference of University and Polytechnic Appointments Services.

School sign 'risk to child'

School warnings signs are misleading to small children and might increase rather than reduce child deaths on the road, it is suggested by Mr Brian Jackson, director of the National Educational Trust. He criticizes the road sign for "school" in an article published in *New Society* today.

"A child is holding the hand of a younger one, and they are running together. Its aim is to slow adult motorists down", he writes. "But ask a small child what it means, you are likely to get the answer 'It means hurry up or you'll be late'."

Calling for the appointment of a minister of children, he says that responsibility for children is split among five or more ministries. "There is a grotesque lack of coordination", Mr Jackson complains.

Herrema case couple face new charges

Eddie Gallagher and Marian Coyle, who are accused in connexion with the Herrema kidnapping in Ireland last year, faced additional charges at the Special Criminal Court in Dublin yesterday. They will now have to answer a total of 12 counts each at their trial.

The charges include possession of firearms; shooting with intent to commit murder; shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm; and falsely imprisoning Dr Herrema

Mr Gallagher, aged 27, comes from Ballybofey, co Donegal, and Miss Coyle, aged 19, Londonderry.

£90,000 for a building worker

Mr Thomas Cunningham, aged 24, a building worker of co Sligo, Republic of Ireland, who was paralysed when he broke his back in a fall on a construction site, at Fareham, Hampshire, was awarded £90,000 agreed damages in the High Court yesterday.

The damages, the second highest ever awarded for personal injuries by the High Court, were against his former employer West's Pilling and Construction Ltd., of Colnbrook.

Children hidden as football supporters fought

From Our Correspondent
Manchester

When football supporters clashed in a motorway restaurant frightened families hid children under restaurant tables and parents used their bodies to protect them, it was stated at Manchester Crown Court yesterday.

Leeds and Chelsea supporters who fought in the Birch service station caused about £3,000 of damage, Mr David Sumner, for prosecution, said. He added: "There were a number of charges across a footbridge linking the stations on the two sides of the M62. Fans used timber as clubs and stakes were thrown javelin-style."

Fourteen supporters admitted offences of making an affray and criminal damage. Fines totalling £1,100 were imposed and compensation amounting to £350 was ordered to be paid.

One Chelsea supporter was sent to borstal. Two others were given suspended six-month pail sentences and each must pay £100 fines and £25 compensation.

Seven of the 21 defendants who had been sent for trial have pleaded not guilty to making an affray and criminal damage. The other seven are now on trial and the case is expected to last a week.

Overbooking compensation sought

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Passengers who had booked and paid for seats and were then refused carriage because the flight was overbooked should be fully compensated by the airline that had contracted to carry them, the Airline Users' Committee said in its annual report yesterday.

It noted that the Civil Aviation Authority's rules for British airlines to cover overbooking are due to be published in the spring. However, British Caledonian Airways has published its own scheme for compensating passengers turned off flights.

The committee received 442 complaints during the year, compared with 181 in 1973-1974, but it pointed out that the number was still low in relation to the number of passengers travelling to and from the United Kingdom.

The largest group of complaints, 31 per cent, concerned changes in flight arrangements, particularly by passengers travelling on advance booking charters. Tariffs and tickets each accounted for 14 per cent of the total. Within those headings, surcharges and late delivery of tickets for advance booking charter flights caused most concern among the public.

The committee said that, while it was anxious to see air fares as low as possible and available to the widest possible number of users, it believed that the main objections to the selling of cut-price tickets were that any benefits were haphazard and discriminated against the rest of the market.

It would like the authority to take action to end the practice of under-the-counter discounting, but it recognized the difficulties.

The committee praised airlines for providing non-smoking areas in aircraft on scheduled flights but said that a total ban might constitute a safety hazard, with passengers being tempted to smoke in the lavatories.

It was better that passengers should be allowed to smoke in the main cabin, where any possible trouble could be dealt with quickly by cabin staff, it added.

New Renault: A new small car with five doors and frontwheel drive (above) has been announced by the state-owned French manufacturer, Renault (our Motoring Correspondent writes). Called the Renault 14, it goes on sale on the Continent in June.

The car is shorter than the Renault 12, though with almost the same interior space. It is similar in size, concept and styling to the Volkswagen Golf, which is expected to be one of its main rivals. Renault says the 14 is an addition to its range and will not replace any existing model.

The car is powered by a new 1300cc engine and deliveries to Britain are not expected before next year. The price may be at least as high as the Renault 12.

House father alleged to have beaten boys

A horse whip and a fishing rod were among items used by a senior house father to beat boys at a Salop County Council children's home, it was alleged at Wallasey Magistrates' Court, Merseyside, yesterday.

Stephen Hodgson, aged 28, of Gorsedale Road, Wallasey, was committed for trial at Shrewsbury Crown Court on a total of 29 charges alleging offences against nine boys aged between 10 and 14 at the home.

Twenty charges allege that Mr Hodgson assaulted the boys causing bodily harm with the use of a horse whip, fishing rod, cane, leather belt, ruler and a slipper. One alleges that he caused a boy bodily harm by forcing him to stand too close to an electric fire. The remaining charges allege common assault and indecency with one boy.

Mr Hodgson was granted bail in his own recognizance of £250 and his father's sureties of £250 on condition that he lives at home with his parents.

'Boom and bust' production blamed for potato shortage

By Hugh Clayton

Anger about the rise in potato prices should not be allowed to lead to a hunt for a culprit, Sir Henry Plumb, president of the National Farmers' Union, said last night He told union members at Oxford that the outcry about potatoes was becoming alarmingly similar to that caused by the rise in beef prices three years ago.

"We deplore the circumstances that led to the potato situation", he said. "But boom and bust production has been encouraged by years of price-paring by governments." Growers wanted a reasonable price that gave them a sensible margin over rising costs.

The Potato Marketing Board said yesterday that prices were rising because demand was strong. Wholesale prices on main markets were all above 7p a pound for a 56 lb bag.

Mr Bishop, Minister of State at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said in a written reply in the Commons yesterday that the potato market would suffer from the poor growing season in 1975 until the first of the 1976 crop arrived.

The Government had alleviated the shortage by banning exports, allowing imports and allowing growers to sell larger and smaller tubers than usual.

Tory plan to increase home ownership

By Our Local Government Correspondent

Measures to increase home ownership in Britain to 70 per cent are outlined in a new strategy for housing by Mr Nicholas Scott, MP for Kensington and Chelsea, Chelsea, a former Conservative spokesman on housing. It was published yesterday by the Tory Reform Group.

Mr Scott, president of the group, also seeks to expand the work of the voluntary housing movement and reduce the amount of council housing. He points out that owner-occupation has risen from 27 per cent in 1947 to about 54 per cent.

"Owner-occupation is not only more efficient in terms of mobility, resources, use and financial management; it is above all what people want."

He believes that resources should be concentrated on helping lower-paid first-time buyers.

Mr Scott suggests four schemes for consideration: low-start mortgages, where the gross payment increases each year; half-and-half arrangements, such as have been introduced in Birmingham, where the owner buys half the equity and pays rent on the other half; income share schemes, with the mortgagor paying a fixed percentage of income each year; and systems under which the Government would subsidize mortgage payments to keep them to one-fifth of income, or pay tax relief on the interest payments, whichever is more beneficial.

In the public sector, Mr Scott wants a national rent structure, in which the basic rent would be tied to a "fair rent" applicable in both the council and private sectors, while actual rents paid would be linked to tenants' ability to pay.

Answering the suggestion that council homes should be given away to their occupiers, Mr Scott says: "There will always be a need for a substantial rented sector provided by local authorities for the permanently dependent sectors of our community and for those wage-earners whose jobs involve mobility. We cannot afford to destroy the council housing sector. What we want to do is to reduce it in size." Tenants who want to buy their homes, he says, should be allowed to do so at half price.

Home Run: A Tory strategy for housing success (Tory Reform Group).

Ratepayers 'owe council £7m'

Ratepayers owe Lothian Regional Council more than £7m, it was stated yesterday at a press conference in Edinburgh called by the council's Conservative group.

Final demand notices are being sent to 30,000 out of the area's 180,000 domestic and commercial ratepayers this week. Councillor Ian Cramond, the group's spokesman on finance, said a disaster was slowly approaching because the money had to come from the economy of the city.

No bail for men in kidnap case

Two men accused of being concerned in kidnapping and detaining Aloi Kaloghirou, aged 18, a Greek Cypriot girl, were refused bail at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. Judge Griffith-Jones told them that there was no justification; the court's time had been wasted.

The men were Jack Jacobs, aged 48, a writer, and Nicholas Trawell, aged 19, a clerk, both of Caversham Road, Kentish Town, London.

Union says hospital staff shortage is causing chaos

Mr Harold Myers, a nurse at High Royds mental hospital, near Leeds, and secretary of the Confederation of Health Service Employees branch at the hospital, said yesterday that patients were going out and getting drunk, and were able to cause trouble when they returned because there were not sufficient nurses to control them.

He said: "Patients have been injured by others who have been drinking. I know of one case in my own ward where a patient needed about three stitches." Another nurse had been hit on the head with a bottle by a patient who wanted to go drinking when he had been put to bed.

Mr Myers said nurses had no objection to suitable patients taking a drink, but they would protest at a branch meeting on Monday about the lack of staff to control difficult situations.

Chaos was resulting from the shortage of staff. A ward of 25 psycho-geriatrics had to be washed, dressed, fed and given medication by two nurses. In a ward of 45 female patients, mostly elderly but able to walk, there might be only one nurse, possibly a student.

The 550 nurses at the hospital, which has 1,400 beds, want 100 more nurses to be appointed.

A representative of the Leeds Western District hospital administrator said: "The current nursing staffing levels at High Royds Hospital are above the minimum standards recommended by the Department of Health and Social Security.

"The area health authority accepts that there is a need to increase the staff further, but this is not a practical proposition in the present economic climate. Put another way, we simply have not got any money."

Money was available for 657 nurses at High Royds and an associated smaller hospital at Grassington, in the Yorkshire Dales. That was 100 more than were employed in April, 1974. The present levels of nursing staff were higher than the union's minimum standards.

Finding an alternative to custody for teenagers

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

In the face of an alarming rise in juvenile crime the Home Office is awaiting the results of an unorthodox experiment in the treatment of delinquency-prone teenagers.

The Hammersmith Teenage Project, initiated by the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (Nacro), is an alternative to custody or the removal of offending children from their homes, which are increasingly recognized as having failed as reform measures. It is being financed for an experimental three-year period through the Home Office Voluntary Service Unit, the Hammersmith Social Services Department, the Inner London Education Authority, and several charitable trusts. It seeks to discover whether juvenile delinquency can be prevented or reduced by working with teenagers and in close contact with their families and schools.

Thirteen teenagers have been sent to the project by the courts in the past six months. Only one has since gone to borstal.

The remaining 12 have now been given conditional discharges or supervision orders or are still with the project. One girl was placed under a care order, which may involve a condition of residence in a local authority community home. Most of the teenagers, however, have come to the project through the social service department.

Mr Nicholas Hinton, director of Nacro, said at a press conference yesterday: "More crimes are committed by teenagers than by any other group, and the juvenile crime figures have risen by over 40 per cent in the last five years.

"Conventional methods of dealing with young offenders have proved costly failures, particularly institutions such as community homes, detention centres and borstals, more than half of whose inmates offend again within two years of leaving."

Experiments to find new ways of tackling the problem of juvenile crime were badly needed, he said.

The Hammersmith project is such an experiment. Those who refer teenagers to it include the social services, the police juvenile liaison bureau, the probation service, the courts and several non-statutory bodies.

The teenagers have been in trouble with the law, some for housebreaking or burglary, or are clearly in danger of committing crime.

The courts are asked to defer sentence for three months on the understanding that the teenager will work with the project during that time. If progress is good, the minimum penalty can be imposed.

Working with the teenagers are staff members known as "linkers", who have similar backgrounds to most of them. Also in the team are a social worker, teacher, and youth worker.

In the past six months 42 teenagers have been accepted in the project.

Legislation on all-in schools ineffective, campaign says

By Our Education Correspondent

Recent legislation compelling local education authorities to go comprehensive is ineffective, the Campaign for Comprehensive Education says in its magazine today. The campaign says the Education Bill should have set a date in each area for ending selection, and fails to define clearly what is meant by comprehensive education.

The organization believes that an effective comprehensive system depends on the way the Secretary of State for Education and Science chooses to act, not on the law itself.

Mrs Caroline Benn, wife of Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, and a leader of the campaign, writes that by September three maintained schools out of five should be comprehensive, but that about half of them will be secondary modern in all but name.

She says it is not so much local authorities as individual schools and groups of schools that are not comprehensive.

She writes: "These are spread over dozens and dozens of local authorities. Legislation which merely cracks the whip at the few local authorities which have been most resistant . . . and which does not require all schools to develop as comprehensive schools . . . will be much less effective than that which does."

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rtuguese military to scuss division of wers with parties

ichael Knipe
Jan 14

gal's military leaders to negotiate separately e five leading political over the revisions to be n the pact delineating ision of power between military and civilian

revisions proposed by litary were handed to ons from the political last night by General o Eanes, the Army f Staff, and Brigadier Lourenço, the comman- the Lisbon military

negotiations will take n accordance with the of votes received by ties in the April elec- r a Constituent Assem- e Socialist Party, which field with 38 per cent, meet the military com- handling the negotia- a Tuesday.

s have been expressed greement on the revi- vill have been reached end of the month, but ms optimistic. However, nown that at least four parties are agreed that should be direct pres- elections and the three munist parties are in wanting the supreme of the military curbed. military leaders are un- d to be agreeable to presidential elections insist that the 19-man ionary Council should s supreme powers. ng informed sources ese newspapers today at the military leaders the council to retain its veto powers over the appointment of the Prime Minister and over legislation on controversial issues from property rights to foreign affairs. At present, the Revolutionary Council has the power to decree legislation.

The military proposals will not satisfy the non-communist parties but the impression is that they leave considerable room for bargaining.

Amid signs of tension between Portugal and Mozambique the Portuguese national airline, TAP, has suspended flights to the former colony.

The official reason is that the Mozambique Government wants Portuguese aircraft to land only at Beira and not at Lourenço Marques, the capital. It is noted, however, that Portugal is becoming increasingly concerned over the treatment of about 50,000 Portuguese settlers who have remained in Mozambique. Commander Vitor Crespo, the minister in charge of cooperation with the former colonies, said yesterday that the Government was looking into the matter of Portuguese citizens imprisoned by the Mozambique Government. Dr Mario Soares, the socialist leader, has criticized the *harassment of Portuguese citizens* by the Mozambique authorities.

In northern Portugal mysterious bombing attacks went on early today with three more explosions in Oporto. There were four explosions the previous night. No one was hurt by the latest explosions which seem to be aimed at indeterminate targets.

End of Vatican's anti-Nazi broadcasts early in war angered London

Jesuit study defends Pope Pius XII's decision

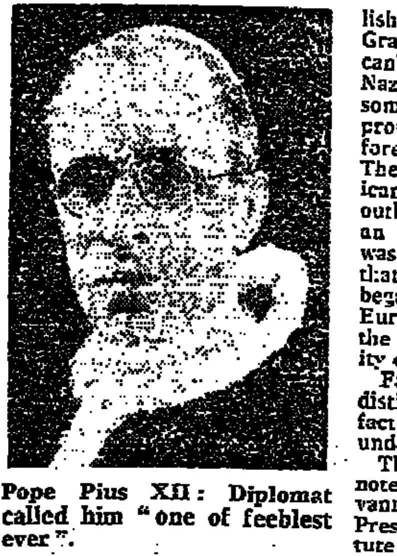
From Peter Nichols
Rome, Jan 14

Anger by the British Foreign Office at Pope Pius XII's decision in 1941 to stop Vatican radio broadcasts about Nazi persecution of religion is disclosed in a study due to be published in Rome tomorrow by Father Robert Graham, the Jesuit historian. These broadcasts had been exploited by the British Government to counteract pro-Axis sentiments in the occupied countries.

Father Graham describes how the Vatican radio in 1940 and early 1941 became the object of "a continuing struggle" between the British and German Foreign Offices. The broadcasts brought at first angry protests from the Germans and then equally, if not more hot tempered, reactions from London when the Pope felt he had to instruct the radio to desist.

After this last move, Sir Robert Vansittart (then chief diplomatic adviser to the government) called the Pope a "pusillanimous creature", adding still more vividly that he "is not one of the worst but one of the feeblest ever".

Lord Halifax, Foreign Secretary from 1938-40, had the courtesy to demur with a note written in red ink on Sir Robert's comment: "This is less than just to him." When Foreign Office tempers had cooled a little, there were officials willing to admit that they had enjoyed what Father Graham calls "16 months of profitable pirating".



Pope Pius XII: Diplomat called him "one of feeblest ever".

Sir Alec Randall (who had been for a time Secretary at the British Legation to the Holy See) summed up the affair more coolly: "The Vatican wireless has been of the greatest service to our propaganda and we have exploited it to the full. No other neutral power would, in the face of this, have persisted so long in furnishing us with useful material and risking violent criticism from powers with which it is in ordinary diplomatic relations."

The account of these exchanges is to be published by the Jesuit periodical *Civilta Cattolica.* The study is based on Foreign Office archives, British propaganda material and documents recently published by the Vatican. Father Graham states that the Vatican's broadcasts critical of Nazism were retransmitted, sometimes in distorted and provocative form, by the foreign service of the BBC. The affair came early in Vatican radio's activities. At the outbreak of war, it was still at an experimental stage and it was not until January, 1940, that regular daily broadcasts began in the five principal European languages. As now, the radio was the responsibility of the Jesuits.

Father Graham says that its distinguishing mark was its factual reports on the situation under the Nazis.

The campaign began with a note written by Mgr Giovanni Battista Montini (the Present Pope), who was substitute in the Vatican Secretariat of State. The note was dated January 14, 1940, and recalled Pope Pius XII's instruction: "Give some data to the Vatican radio for the German transmission on the situation of the church in Poland." At the very start, therefore, there was evidence of the Pope's involvement in the controversial broadcasts of the "unofficial" radio.

On January 22, the first of a series began and this broadcast contained the allegation that the Nazis were using the same methods and possibly even worse than those used by the Russians. The next day, an English language broadcast described the conditions of deportation.

Others followed in French, German, Portuguese and Polish. On January 27, Mgr Montini reported a German protest with a threat of reprisals.

Four days after Easter, Dr Goebbels, the Reich Propaganda Minister, received a report on increased radio programming by the Vatican and expressed his intention of silencing the radio. He told his staff: "This would be very opportune because the Vatican transmitter is more a nuisance than any communist station . . . because it directs itself to 40 million Catholics . . ."

To make matters worse, clandestine stations claiming to speak for the Vatican were even more outspoken in their denunciation of the Nazis. This period of "happy freewheeling by London" finished before the end of April. On April 28 the British Minister, Sir D'Arcy Osborne (later Duke of Leeds), telegraphed that the Vatican had ordered the radio to cease criticisms of German anti-religious doctrine and activity.

The affair formally ended with a written reply to the British Government in which Cardinal Maglione, the Secretary of State, said that the "Holy See would not allow that enterprise concerned with enlightening and guiding Catholics should only serve propaganda purposes precisely to confuse and divide them . . ." The Foreign Office later came round to accepting that "the Vatican windfall was too good to last".

Call-up ends Madrid postal workers' strike

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, Jan 14

The Government ended a strike by Madrid postal workers today by drafting them into the Army. The 4,000 workers returned to work within an hour of the mobilization decree being published this morning and resumed normal deliveries.

But other strikes in Madrid involving well over 100,000 people continued with riot police in readiness to meet demonstrations. The police used smoke bombs in the centre of Madrid today to break up demonstrations by several thousand people. A number of arrests were made.

A further seven firms in Madrid have locked their gates as a result of disputes, bringing the total of workers laid off without pay to 55,000. The strikes spread to Barcelona to include 1,800 dockers who brought the port to a standstill. The authorities have begun to bring to trial workers arrested over the past week. Fines ranging from £400 to £800 were imposed yesterday by the public order court on seven workers, including Señor Adolfo Pinedo, the secretary of the board of representatives of the state-run trade union at Standard-ITT.

The court found no reason to bring any charges against *Señor José Luis Nuñez, a labour* lawyer, for taking part in a demonstration. However, he has been imprisoned for refusing to pay a £800 fine imposed on him by the police, who often work independently of any court action.

Several of the fined workers are believed to be members of the Workers' Commissions, the illegal trade union movement. A number of their members were elected as representatives of the official trade unions.

Señor Rodolfo Martin Villa, the Minister of Sindicatos (trade unions), said today that the Government would reform the system. But the reforms are not expected to satisfy the demands of the Workers' Commissions, which want trade unions to be completely free.

In the Basque country the police and Civil Guard went on full alert after the son of an industrialist had been kidnapped and a ransom of £800,000 demanded.

Señor José Luis Arrasate, who is 26, was taken from his home at Bérriz, near Bilbao, last night by four men. According to the news agency Cifra, they left a note identifying themselves as members of the Basque separatist organization ETA, but there is some doubt about this.

The father of the victim, Señor Emilio Arrasate, owns an iron foundry and was formerly secretary at the Bérriz town-hall. The kidnappers used a stolen taxi *to make their get*away. ETA is known to be short of funds.

ect elections a primary l for EEC president

ichael Hornsby
ourg, Jan 14

nvention providing for lections to the European ent, and strengthening nt position of the Nine world energy conference is, are the two main es set by Mr Gaston for his EEC presidency. ing other tasks facing mmunity during his six- enure of the presidency, e assumed for the third January 1, the Luxem- Prime Minister told the n Parliament today that e was approaching when ion would have to be n the request by Greece n negotiations on its ion to join the EEC.

It would also, Mr Thorn said, "certainly be the Community's duty, as well as sin its interest, to help to bring Spain closer to the Community".

Mr Thorn said he would make a personal effort to ensure that the impetus given by the recently published Tindemans report on European union was "not lost in the meanderings of procedures and theoretical, not to say academic, discussion".

The new president said he was resolved to do everything possible to ensure that the convention on direct elections was "adopted as quickly as possible", preferably at the next EEC summit in March.

Terrorist acts are feared in Switzerland

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, Jan 14

A circular letter with a photograph of "Carlos" the Venezuelan terrorist, sent by the police to cafés, restaurants and hotels carries a warning of the possibility of a terrorist attack in Switzerland in the coming weeks.

It asks for immediate notification of the presence of suspicious persons. Extra precautions are in force at frontier posts, airports and diplomatic premises.

These measures have been introduced after the Federal authorities received information that some of the Opec (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) hostages abducted in Vienna last month had formed the impression that terrorist action in Switzerland was being contemplated.

Astrologer blames brush with law on Saturn

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Jan 14

Madame Soleil, France's most famous astrologist, has been let down by the stars. The system that won her a choice clientele of Cabinet ministers and professional people apparently failed to foretell that she would be summoned to appear yesterday before an examining magistrate accused of income tax evasion to the extent of 250,000 francs (about £28,000).

But the fault, she decided as she left the Palais de Justice, lay not in her stars, at least not completely. "I entrusted my affairs to a tax expert for, if I read the stars, I cannot read figures", she said.

Madame Fargeas, née Germaine Soleil, aged 62, a friendly, motherly woman with a touch of Norman shrewdness, accepted the blow with characteristic philosophy and good humour. "That's what happens", she added, "when one comes under the negative influence of Saturn, like me and all the other Cancers".

In any case, she said: "I have kept 14 people for the past two years, children, grandchildren and the rest. What I make on one side, I hand out on the other, often to people in desperate straits, who burst into tears when they come to see me. I, who have predicted the future to so many politicians, am sure I can prove my good faith. But, for a start, I am delighted with the welcome I got from French justice."

Although she remains confident of the outcome, she felt it was best to make doubly sure by putting her case in the hands of a lawyer.

M Jean-Pierre Fourcade, the Finance Minister, who lent his assistance to Saturn in bringing Madame Soleil to book, was born under Libra.

Uproar halts Hamburg terrorism trial

Hamburg, Jan 14.—The second big trial of alleged political terrorists in West Germany dissolved in tumult within a few minutes of opening here today.

Spectators seated behind a bullet-proof glass screen overturned benches and shouted abuse as seven of the eight defendants were forcibly removed for disturbing the proceedings

The six young men and three women, arrested in 1974, are accused of being successors to the Baader-Meinhof group, preparing bomb attacks, bank robbery and violating firearms laws.—Reuter.

Election date

Paris, Jan 14.—The Government announced today that France will hold cantonal elections on March 7 and 14.

M Giscard outlines reform plans to new Cabinet

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Jan 14

President Giscard d'Estaing opened the first meeting of his reorganized Cabinet at the Elysée Palace today with a half-hour exhortation to his ministers. About the duties of the Government, and the significance of Monday's changes.

He also outlined the programme of reforms for the next six months, including such controversial one as capital gains tax and workers' co-management, and emphasized that there would be no slowing down of their pace, whatever the opposition. The employers have already voiced theirs.

It was the first Cabinet meeting to open at 9.30 am instead of 10 am in order to make decisions available for lunchtime broadcasts and afternoon newspapers. The newcomers among the 41 minister present were mobbed by photographers, especially the women.

In a letter to the Prime Minister, the President this afternoon outlined three objectives of government action in the next six months.

These were: Medium-term action "to ensure an economic development corresponding to fundamental needs especially in the field of employment, but at the same time adapted to new international conditions"; reforms to make French society "more human and just while preserving its free character", including the first phase of company reform, taxation of capital gains, the reform of housing policy finance, and job enrichment; and improvement of the quality of life.

There have been few comments from political leaders on the "technical reorganization" of the Government. But M Jean Pecanuet, who has become Minister of State alongside M Poniatowski, Minister of the Interior, regards his promotion as evidence of the President's determination to govern from the centre; and to create step by step a new kind of reformist majority.

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Palestine leader blames Lebanese Army for capture of refugee camp by Christians

From Paul Martin
Beirut, Jan 14

Right-wing Christian forces captured the besieged Palestine refugee camp of Dubaieh, on the northern approaches to Beirut today as both sides in the civil war tightened their sieges on opposing enclaves. When the camp fell, with the surrender of its 5,000 population of Palestinians, left-wing Muslim forces launched a new pincer attack on the Christian strongholds of Beirut's hotel area, plunging Lebanon into its worst bout of fighting to date.

Dubaieh was one of three Palestinian camps in the Christian areas cut off by the Phalangists and their supporters eight days ago. The object of the Christian offensive was to drive them into submission and to demilitarize them. This has set off retaliatory action by left-wing Muslim forces, led by Palestine guerrillas, against a dozen Christian villages and settlements in Muslim areas all over the country.

After the fall of Dubaieh, Mr Yassir Arafat, the Palestine guerrilla leader, telephoned President Franjieh to complain that the Lebanese Army had "helped the Christian forces" and not prevented the capture of the camp. Two more Palestinian camps, Tal Zaatar and Jisr al-Pasha, both in the Christian's enclave of Beirut, remained at the mercy of Phalangist forces who have been blockading them for the past week.

According to the Phalangists, the civilian refugee population of Dubaieh was not harmed. All Palestinian guerrillas and the camp's armed militia had their weapons taken away and the Phalangists cleaned out large *quantities of arms from camp* armouries. The Phalangists also claimed to have captured a number of foreign nationals fighting with the guerrillas, including Iraqis, Libyans and Somalis.

While the battle was being decided, the left-wing Muslim forces dominating the luxury hotel area launched a two-pronged offensive aimed at cutting off the remaining Christian defenders. They attacked eastwards along the coast and northwards from the banking district of the city, pushing the Christians back towards the port. But the Christians later claimed that they had regained ground in a counter offensive.

Although the fighting was the fiercest since the civil war began nine months ago, with more than 160 dead and 300 wounded in the past 24 hours, hopes continued that a new peace initiative might get under way. President Franjieh presided at a meeting of Mr Karami's Cabinet, after which it was announced that a new Syrian peace attempt would bear fruit.

The President is expected to leave for Damascus at the week-*end for talks with* President Assad of Syria which is expected to pave the way for a meeting to resolve the Lebanon crisis. However, Lebanese leaders representing the principal factions will try to produce a basis for discussion.

Mr Karami today emphasized the importance of securing a ceasefire before any of this could happen. So far there have been more than 20 so-called ceasefires, all of them little more than ink on paper.

The Lebanese Government has also been trying to arrange an airlift of wheat from Syria to relieve the critical bread shortage.

Mr Richardson at yesterday's press conference : "No problems" in Britain for the CIA.

Departing envoy defends CIA as alleged London agents are named

By a Staff Reporter

The role of the Central Intelligence Agency in Britain is concerned "solely with intelligence and is fully understood by the British Government", Mr Elliot Richardson, the departing United States Ambassador, assured a farewell press conference at his embassy yesterday.

"As far as I know", he added, "there are no problems created by any CIA activity in the United Kingdom as far as the British Government is concerned".

Mr Richardson thought the publication of the names of CIA agents would be a relatively trivial matter except for the risk created for the agents, which had recently led to the assassination of Mr Richard Welch in Athens. Such an event "ought to weigh somewhat heavily with those who publish such a list".

He regarded Mr Philip Agee, the former CIA agent who has been behind some of the disclosures, as a "typical sorehead".

It was important, he went on, to try to get into perspective the need, in a world of sovereign states governed to some extent by mutual apprehension, of finding out as much as possible about each other's activities. He knew no responsible person, inside or outside the United States, who thought this capability should be dismantled.

Three American diplomats are named as members of the CIA's staff in London in today's issue of *Time Out*. The weekly magazine also reported that the CIA's complement in London had been increased recently to 70.

The magazine first disclosed names of alleged CIA agents last year. Since then, it says, one named man has moved from his job as one of the top three or four CIA men in Britain. *Time Out* names his replacement and two other men; one is described as an expert on communism and the other served his early career in Paris.

The article says the information comes from a source within the embassy.

Only one of the men is listed in the current London Diplomatic List and he is described simply as an "attaché".

Time Out felt it would be dangerous to give the addresses of the men and pointed out that nothing had happened to the man named last year.

Our Paris Correspondent writes: The *Paris Maoist daily Libération* continued for the second day to publish more names of alleged CIA officials working in Paris. Heading the list of six men and six women today was Mr Lewis V. Sevier, who works, it was said, in the consular section of the United States Embassy and lives in the sixteenth arrondissement. He had worked previously for the Agency for International Development in Cairo and in Beirut as a member of the embassy's political section.

Defending its decision to publish the names, the daily said: "It is part of the democratic role, which in a society like ours the free press ought to play, to render public what is hidden, so as to give everyone the means to control what is being plotted against him."

Britain will withdraw Argentina ambassado

By Roger Berthoud

Britain is bowing to pressure from the Argentine Government and withdrawing its ambassador from Buenos Aires in the latest twist to the dispute over the Falkland Islands. Mr Callaghan's announcement in the Commons yesterday of the recall shortly of Mr Derick Ashe, the ambassador, "for consultations", comes after Argentina's statement on Tuesday that it is keeping its own ambassador to Britain in Buenos Aires, and that the withdrawal of Mr Ashe was "advisable".

Both the Foreign Secretary and officials seemed anxious yesterday to play down the seriousness of these developments, which have been precipitated by Lord Shackleton's present economic survey of the islands.

Mr Callaghan thought that given good will on both sides, "Britain and Argentina should be able to transform the area of dispute concerning the sovereignty of the islands into a factor making for cooperation between the two countries, which would be consonant with the wishes and interests of the Falkland Islanders".

There are only 2,000 of these, living on some 200 wind-swept islands lying 350 miles off the Argentine coast, dependent mainly on 650,000 sheep for a living, and anxious to remain as British in nationality as they are in descent.

The islands have been a British colony since 1833, and have consistently paid their way. The aim of Lord Shackleton's mission was to see how their economy could be diversified: oil and fish are among the potential exploitable re*sources*. The *mission* arrived on January 3, and is expected to return at the end of the month.

Mr Callaghan regretted that no means had yet been found of bridging the gap between Britain's proposals for talks on economic cooperation and Argentina's insistence on simultaneous negotiations about the transfer of sovereignty. British Government has repeated assurance that th will be no transfer against wishes of the islanders.

Mr Callaghan agreed with Bernard Conlan (Labour, G head E) that the Arge action would cause the island grave anxiety, especially they realized that in isolated position, coopera with Argentina was nece if they were to survive thrive.

Mr Conlan feared the la developments increased the l lihood of armed aggression regular or irregular Argen forces. But Mr Callaghan, had received a personal mes from Señor Arauz Castex, Argentine Foreign Minister plied: "I am certain that Argentine Government will resort to armed attack."

Argentina has clai sovereignty over the Malv Islands, as they are called Buenos Aires, and their de dencies since the 1 recently adding a claim to mineral deposits in and ro them. Although the British G ernment has no doubts ab Britain's sovereignty, it ba its arguments primarily on right of the islanders to s determination. Like the Gib tarians, they are virtua unanimous in wanting to rema British.

The problem has been h to balance moral *obligations* the islanders with cooperati with Argentina, which on th issue is supported by the whol of Latin America and most the Third World.

Buenos Aires, Jan 14. Argentina's decision to requ the recall of Mr Ashe did mean a break in diplomatic lations with Britain, Se Castex, the Foreign Minis told the press. Communicati links between Argentina a the Falklands would not be terrupted because of Arg tina's stand, he said.—Reute

Leading article, page

UN kept waiting as Arab line is decided

From Peter Strafford
New York, Jan 14

Uncertainty continued at the United Nations today as the Security Council prepared to resume its debate on the Middle East. Delegates were waiting to see what would be the outcome of the struggle within the Arab group to decide the approach to be taken.

The basic question was whether the tougher line would win and lead to the tabling of a resolution that would be vetoed by the Americans. Delegates pointed out that this would have repercussions throughout the Middle East and would bring Egypt under pressure to modify its present policies.

The alternative was to present a moderately worded resolution which would represent a modest tactical advance for the Palestinians, and would have a chance of acceptance by the Security Council. This could be done by a resolution giving the Palestinians some political, or national, status, rather than continuing to treat them as just refugees.

Arab delegates expressed confidence that they would reach agreement in the next day or two, but they did not deny that differences remained. Most of the negotiating is being done in a group consisting of Egypt, Syria, Libya, Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Once the Arabs have agreed on their proposed resolution, they will have to present it to the other members of the council. Only one Arab country is a member, Libya. The other members are the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain, France, Tanzania, Benin (formerly Dahomey) Guyana, Italy, Japan, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, and Sweden.

Israel plan to recall Geneva conference

From Eric Marsden
Jerusalem, Jan 14

Israel plans to propose an early reconvening of the Geneva conference with the original participants and terms of reference to deal with "all elements in the Middle East dispute".

Disclosing this in the Knesset today Mr Yigal Allon, the Foreign Minister, warned United Nations Security Council members not to jeopardize this prospect by altering the terms for Geneva. (The Palestine Liberation Organization did not take part in the original Geneva conference which met after the 1973 war.)

Mr Allon, who returned last night from visits to the United States and Britain, said that any attempt to deviate from the wording of the Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, which are regarded as the only bases for peace negotiations "could well paralyse the Geneva conference, if not make an end of it entirely".

If this were to happen, he would advise the Government to reassess its own commitment to the two resolutions.

Resolution 242 calls for an Israel withdrawal from occupied territories and says that all states in the area should have secure and agreed borders. Resolution 338 adds a requirement for negotiations between the parties.

The decision by the Israel Cabinet last July that the Palestinians should find their identity within the context of a peace agreement with Jordan, had proved beneficial, Mr Allon went on. This line had not been exhausted and should be taken further.

He claimed on his return from London last night that he had agreed in the United States that both countries would oppose any change in the text and meaning of the two key resolutions; that Geneva would remain the framework for peace efforts; and that the Security Council would not be allowed to appoint itself as a *de facto* peace conference.

There was full understanding on common aims and strategies but it was possible that "tactical problems" would arise during the debate and would need clarification.

In spite of this claim on joint strategy, Mr Allon's remarks in the Knesset and a speech by Mr Rabin, the Prime Minister to visiting fund-raisers last night, indicate uneasiness over the strength of American resolve.

Mr Rabin, who is a firm opponent of disclosing possible concessions, was moved sufficiently to pledge that Israel was ready to offer in return for peace territorial concessions on the Golan Heights, considerable concessions in Sinai, and in negotiations with Jordan even concessions in the West Bank after elections.

Cautious and tentative though it was, this must have been difficult for him to say in view of the strong mood against territorial concessions among the Israel public.

The wide gulf between Israel and Arab thinking was illustrated by a lively exchange in Ramallah today between two of the most outspoken men on both sides, Mr Shimon Peres, the Minister of Defence, and Mr Karim Khalaf, the mayor of Ramallah. Mr Peres was assailed by the mayor over the continued use of administrative detentions and the setting up of a Jewish settlement at Ofra, near Ramallah.

Mr Peres rejected the protest about settlements, saying: "Jews have a perfect right to live near Ramallah." Mr Khalaf asked whether this principle was for Jews only or applied also to Arabs who wanted to go back to Jaffa or Ramle, where they once lived.

The minister denied that Arabs had been forced to leave Ramle or other towns, and said that some had stayed and become Israel citizens enjoying equal rights.

Mr Wrathall sworn in as President of Rhodesia

From Our Correspondent
Salisbury, Jan 14

Mr John Wrathall, a former accountant from Lancaster, was sworn in today as Rhodesia's second President. He succeeds Mr Clifford Dupont, who retired on December 31 after five years as titular head of state.

After a quiet 10-minute ceremony at Government House, attended by the Prime Minister, members of the Cabinet, and the judiciary, the new President said in a radio broadcast that he was taking office during a time of delicate negotiations.

He prayed that the negotiations—between the Government and the African National Council faction led by Mr Joshua Nkomo—would reach a balanced conclusion and lead to Rhodesia's continued progress and prosperity.

President Wrathall, aged 62, who was Minister of Finance in the Smith Administration for nearly 12 years, added, however, that even if a successful settlement were reached there was still the continued threat of terrorism.

He paid tribute to what he called the astonishing resilience and determination of those in commerce and industry who had contributed so much to the country's survival in the face of international and local problems that would at one time have seemed utterly insurmountable.

Some catalyst, perhaps defying analysis, held Rhodesians together, he said. Those who wished Rhodesians ill misjudged the power of that unknown agency.

The constitutional talks did not resume today as had been expected. Constitutional and legal experts on both sides are believed to be examining the franchise question.

U S Labour Secretary quits over vetoed Bill

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Jan 14

Mr John Dunlop, the Secretary of Labour, has resigned because President Ford vetoed a Bill on picketing in the building trade. The Bill has been prepared by Mr Dunlop and shepherded through Congress by him, all with Mr Ford's active support.

Then conservative Republican opposition got into its swing and the President decided to abandon his Labour Secretary, and whatever support he may have had in the labour movement, rather than to offend his party's right wing. He sent his veto to Congress just before Christmas.

Mr Dunlop sent his letter of resignation last night. It makes no mention of the pickering Bill. Mr Ford, in his reply, said: "Although I understand your reasons for making this decision and accept your resignation, you should know that I do so with very great reluctance."

The Bill would have permitted members of a particular trade union striking against a building firm to picket the whole site, thus closing it. Under the present law they are only permitted to picket their own particular part of the site.

Building unions have long wanted the right to extend the picket line to all trades on a building site. It is common practice in most industries. Mr Dunlop supported them and won the President's agreement by claiming that the Bill would guarantee labour peace in construction this summer and win much labour support for the Administration.

Mr Dunlop was an outstanding intellectual in the Administration, and a former Harvard professor, like Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State. The candidate most often mentioned to succeed him is Mr W. J. Usery, the Federal Mediator.

Amin hint of request for Western intervention

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Jan 14

President Amin of Uganda, chairman of the Organization of African Unity, said today that he would consider asking the superpowers to "balance the power of intervention" in Angola.

His remarks at Entebbe, after his return from the abortive OAU summit on Angola, were interpreted as a hint that he might invite America and other Western powers to balance the strong Soviet and Cuban military presence supporting the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

President Amin announced that Ethiopia, which as the host country had remained neutral during the summit, had now recognized the MPLA government. He said Uganda, also neutral in the debate, had formally joined the other OAU group calling for a government of national unity linking the MPLA and its opponents, the National Front (FNLA) and the Union for Total Independen (Unita).

That means the OAU is st evenly split on the question recognition.

In his remarks, quoted Uganda radio, President Am condemned all intervention Angola. He did not, apparen name the Soviet Union a Cuba, although his condem tion was regarded as be mainly directed at them.

In Nairobi today, Mr Cha Diggs, chairman of the Uni States Senate sub-committee African affairs, said he h recommended the recall America's ambassador and m tary attaché from South Afric to underline his country's i sistence that South Africa troops withdraw from Angola.

The Presidents of Tanzani Mozambique, Zambia and Bot wana ended private talks o the Angolan issue in Dar Salaam today with no indica that they had found a way o of the difficulties which stall the OAU summit.

Armoured units in battle for Angolan railway line

Luso, Central Angola, Jan 14.—Troops of the Soviet-backed Popular Movement (MPLA) and the Western-supported Unita, have begun a battle of unprecedented proportions for control of a railway line running from here down to the Atlantic port of Benguela.

Authoritative sources said Dr Jonas Savimbi, president of Unita, visited one of the two fronts, north and east of here, soon after he returned today from the abortive conference of the Organization of African Unity in Addis Ababa.

Travelling west to Huambo, the former Portuguese city of Nova Lisboa, today I saw several convoys of Mercedes lorries driven by white soldiers moving in the opposite direction towards the battle zone. Reliable sources said columns of armoured vehicles and medium artillery units had moved up the line in the past few days.

The commander of a Unita faction, Colonel Samuel Chiwale, told foreign journalists visiting Luso for the first time today that about 1,000 MPLA troops backed by 500 Cubans and Soviet advisers were moving towards Luso.

The railway line links Benguela with Teixeira de Sousa, 600 miles east on the border of Zaire, and passes through Huambo, the second city Angola. The battle fronts between Luso and Teixeira to the north of Luso, on road to Henrique de Carvalho.

Unita leaders refused to journalists visit the combat for "military security" rea

On the road to Dala, th advance base on the north front, the MPLA has destr two bridges, thus hindering Unita troops' push forward.

Observers saw the failure the OAU summit to achiev peaceful solution to the Ang conflict as having brought ab a step-up in military action.

Unita forces seem to be se ing a quick victory over th adversaries in order to get Benguela railway open ag Unita controls the entire ra way line except for about se miles west of Texeira de So The railway is vital to economies of Zambia and Za as it provides an outlet for th copper.—Agence France-Pr

Belgrade, Jan 14.—MPL forces today captured th northern ports of Ambriz a Ambrizete from the Nat Front (FNLA), the news age Tanjug reported from Lua

It said troops of the FN were pushed towards the fr tier with Zaire where they held the towns of San Salva and San Antonio do Zaire.—Reuter.

Syria expected to restart Golan fighting

From Our Middle East Correspondent
Damascus, Jan 14

Syria may initiate a new war of attrition on the Golan Heights if its present diplomatic moves fail to break the impasse in efforts to secure a new withdrawal by Israel. There is growing pressure on President Hafez Assad by Baath Party militants to regain the occupied Golan Heights by any means.

Although President Assad has not totally abandoned the American-sponsored peace efforts, the Sinai agreement and all it implies for Syria has forced him to choose other alternatives. The present offensive at the United Nations Security Council, engineered by Syria, is regarded by officials in Damascus as a key factor in President Assad's plans for the coming months.

Clearly the Syrians have set *their sights high* in seeking a resolution calling for an Israel withdrawal tied to a timetable and recognition of the full rights of the Palestinians, including the formation of a West Bank state and presence of the Palestine Liberation Organization at the peace talks. However, Syrian officials have made it known that their position is flexible and they would make some "accommodations".

Nevertheless, President Assad must win some substantial points on the diplomatic stage in order to satisfy the hotheads of the party and restless elements within his armed forces. Both these maintain that Israel has left no doubt that it is not prepared to make the necessary concessions for peace with the Syrians and that another war is a foregone conclusion.

Furthermore, the Syrian armed forces have been strengthened in their battle readiness with a steady supply of sophisticated Russian weaponry to the extent that Syrian officers boast that any new war would be "very long and very expensive for Israel".

These factors have long played an important part in determining Syria's attitude to peace moves on the Golan Heights. However, they have become all the more relevant as a result of the victories scored by the radicals in the elections of the regional command of the Baath Party last April. Moderates upon whom President Assad relies were dropped and replaced by hard-liners.

President Assad did not take this lying down, however, and had some fallen supporters brought back on the party's national command. This enabled him to keep the new militant regional command in check. But there has since been increased pressure on him to force the situation on the Golan Heights out of the doldrums.

Hence, although preoccupied with the worsening situation in *Lebanon, which has become* Syria's most important problem and could drag it into an untimely war with Israel, President Assad was unable to renew the United Nations mandate in November without exacting a tangible price. Now the true value of that price—the Security Council debate on the Middle East with the Palestinians present—will be put to the test.

Should the Syrians face an American veto for their desired resolution in the Security Council, President Assad would have to find another means of placating his party between now and the end of the mandate's present six-month period. The precedent has now been established that there can never be another automatic renewal of the mandate and that this must be tied to a *quid pro quo* in Syria's favour.

In the light of this, well-placed observers, both foreign and Syrian, believe that the *least palatable choice* left open to President Assad will be to renew the war of attrition on the Golan.

Philippines holds 4,000 people without charges

Manila, Jan 14.—The martial law regime in the Philippines is holding 4,000 detainees without charges, Mr Estelito Mendoza, the Solicitor General, told the Supreme Court today.

He made the disclosure while contending that the Government may hold without formal charges any person suspected of crimes against national security for as long as necessary

The Government rarely discloses figures concerning detainees publicly. The Solicitor General did not say if all the uncharged detainees were involved in national security cases.

His arguments were in answer to a petition by former Senator José Diokno, who spent the first two years of martial law in jail without formal charges against him. Mr Diokno asked the court to limit to six months the period during which a prisoner may be held without charge.—AP.

New regime in Ecuador expels reporter

Quito, Jan 14.—Ecuador's four-day-old Junta today installed a new military-dominated Cabinet and expelled a foreign correspondent for asking the President of the new regime about his alleged ties to drug traffickers.

Pieter van Bennekom, aged 30, a Dutch citizen based in Bogota, Columbia, for United Press International, was escorted from the National Palace this morning and taken to the office of Colonel Noel Mesias, head of immigration in the national police department.

Colonel Mesias said he had instructions to ask Mr van Bennekom to leave the country as soon as possible. His question at the Junta's first news conference on Tuesday night had made his "presence in the country undesirable."—UPI.

Mr Clerides resigns as Cyprus peace negotiator

Nicosia, Jan 14.—Mr Glafkos Clerides said today that he had submitted his resignation as the Greek Cypriot negotiator in the Cyprus peace talks.

The resignation of Mr Cleridges, who had represented the Greek Cypriot side in talks since 1968, was submitted during a joint meeting yesterday of the Council of Ministers and the National Council.

He said he told the meeting that he was retiring because he was "very tired", and promised a statement within a few days.

Observers here said there have long been differences between Mr Clerides, who favours a moderate negotiating position, and other political leaders here. This is not the first time he has resigned—the last occasion was last April.—Reuter.

Our Political Staff writes: After protests from both Labour and Conservative MPs, the Government last night withdrew a motion for the reappointment of the Select Committee on Cyprus, which had not completed its work when the last session of Parliament ended.

What alarmed the committee members was that their right, given as a matter of course to all select committees, "to send for persons, papers and records" had not been included in the motion.

Some members, who want to question Mr Callaghan or some other Foreign Office minister about policy on Cyprus, suspected a deep plot to evade further inquiries.

The ommission of the usual parliamentary privilege of sending for persons and papers would effectively preclude the committee from following up various questions posed in the consultations they had with political leaders in Cyprus

Kissinger priority for nuclear arms problem

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Jan 14

Dr Henry Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, made the following statement at the opening of his press conference this morning:

The United States holds the view that the essence of the United States-Soviet relationship, if it is to proceed towards a genuine easing of tension, is that neither side will seek to obtain unilateral advantage vis-à-vis the other, that restraint will govern our respective policies, and that nothing will be done that could escalate tense situations into confrontation between our two countries.

It is the United States' view that these principles of mutual relations are not simply a matter of abstract good will. They are at the very heart of how two responsible great powers must conduct their relations in the nuclear era. It must be clear that when one great power attempts to obtain a special position of influence based on military intervention, and irrespective of motive, the other power will sooner or later act to upset this advantage.

This will inevitably lead to a chain of action and reaction, typical of other historic years, in which great powers manoeuvred for advantage, only to find themselves sooner or later embroiled in major crisis and, indeed, in open conflict.

It is precisely this pattern that must be broken if a lasting easing of tensions is to be achieved. Whatever justification in real or alleged requests for assistance the Soviet Union may consider to have had in intervening, and in actively supporting the totally unwarranted Cuban introduction of an expeditionary force into Angola, the fact remains that there has never been any historical or Russian interest in that part of the world.

It is precisely because the United States is prepared to accept principles of restraint for itself that it considers the Soviet move in Angola as running counter to the crucial principles of avoidance of unilateral advantage and scrupulous concern for the interests of others which we have jointly enunciated.

The United States considers such action incompatible with a genuine relaxation of tensions. We believe that this is a wholly unnecessary setback to the constructive trends in United States-Soviet relations which we cannot believe is ultimately in the Soviet, or the world, interest.

The question arises whether, in the light of Angola and its implications for Soviet-American relations, it is consistent with our policy to go to Moscow and to negotiate on Salt (strategic arms limitation talks). There are two points that need to be made in this context.

First, we have never considered the limitation of strategic arms as a favour we grant to the Soviet Union, to be turned on and off according to the ebb and flow of our relations. It is clear that the continuation of an unrestrained strategic arms race will lead to neither a strategic nor a political advantage.

If this race continues it will have profound consequences for the well-being of all of humanity. The limitation of strategic arms is therefore a permanent and global problem that cannot be subordinated to the day-to-day changes in Soviet-American relations.

At the same time it must be understood on both sides that, if tensions increase over a period of time, the general relations will deteriorate, and therefore the Salt negotiations will also be affected.

Second, we must consider the long-term consequences of the failure of the Salt negotiations. If the interim agreement lapses, the Soviets will be free of several severe restraints. It can add heavy ICBM (inter-continental ballistic missiles) without restrictions. It can build more submarines without dismantling old ICBM.

Of course, we will not negotiate any agreement that does not achieve strategic equality for the United States and that we cannot defend as being in the national interest. Nor does it mean that Angola or a similar situation will, if continued, not impinge on Salt as well as the general relationship.

But it does mean that the general objective of a more orderly and stable nuclear relationship is in the interests of the United States and in the interests of the world and cannot be easily abandoned.

Two Nato states invited to Soviet exercises

From Our Correspondent
Athens, Jan 14

The Soviet Union has invit Greece and Turkey, two Na countries, to send observers large-scale military manoeuvr in the Caucasus early ne month. It is still not cle whether the unprecedent invitations will be accepted.

The Russians explained th they were acting in the cont of the Helsinki agreemen in sending the invitations all Balkan countries exce Albania, and to Turkey an Middle Eastern countries.

The gesture accords with the pattern of détente Moscow a pears keen to encourage in th Balkans. All the Balkan cou tries except Albania hav agreed, at the initiative of M Karamanlis, the Greek Prim Minister, on convening a co ference on Balkan cooperatio in Athens from January 26.

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LIAMENT, January 14, 1976

nsultative paper on transport policy in next few weeks

Commons

OSLAND, Secretary of r the Environment Lab), answering ques- ie railways and proposed e cuts, *indicated that he* e a further statement at usion of the transport iew.

AN EVANS (Aberdare, *re is great anxiety in* ut the report that a plan onsidered by British Rail the railway system in southern line to Swan- northern line to Holy- hat this is part of a plan isidered for a major of the rail system t Britain.

e deep anxieties among *ide unions. The Govern-* ild look at the Labour it's action in 1945 for a ransport plan with an road and railway sys-

OSLAND—Acute anxieties have been fanned by extravagant statements bearing no relation to reality. Those anxieties in Wales were further strengthened by publication of a map showing the situation Mr Evans has described. *The map has no foundation* with any work in my department. That is my complete assurance.

MR ADLEY (Christchurch and Lymington, C)—There is a danger *that the rail system could price* itself out of the transport system, and that it could become a service for the better off, subsidized by the taxpayer, including those who cannot afford to travel by rail.

The consumer seems to be the last person whose interests are considered, not only by the railways but by other nationalized industries. Can he give an assurance *that consumers will be brought* into discussions on future rail policy?

MR CROSLAND—Many discussions will take place on future *railway and transport policy as a* whole because no systematic Government statement on transport policy has been made since 1958. I will consider what he says about consulting consumer interests.

MR BAGIER (Sunderland, South, Lab)—Even though there may be no plans within his department for the massive cuts which he described as codswallop, it is a fair assumption that on present invest*ment figures for British Rail, the* natural follow on—in the absence of a Government directive—will be those sort of cuts; a massive increase in fares, or cutback in services. When will the Government make the working of British Rail a more basic thing, based on a long-term planning directive with Government policy involved?

MR CROSLAND—I cannot accept what he says about the relationship between investment levels and the particular size of the rail network.

On future procedure and setting the public's mind at rest, I have a mess of transport policy papers on all sides. I hope shortly to consult my colleagues on these.

My intention in the next few weeks, after these consultations, will be to issue a consultative paper which will form the basis for *talks with rail management and* unions, bus management and unions, local authorities and other interests.

MR RAISON, chief Opposition *spokesman on the environment* (Aylesbury, C)—Do the extravagant statements he mentions include the speech by Sir Richard Marsh last week when he talked about the size of the basic railway?

MR CROSLAND—I do not include that. I glanced at his speech this morning. His concept of the basic railway has influenced Tory and Labour Governments and I would not challenge the general manner in which he set it forth.

The extravagant statements were before Christmas, including publishing a map and showing *an end* of all rail services to Grimsby which would not be acceptable. (Laughter.)

MR DALYELL (West Lothian, Lab)—Is not the suggestion about all railway lines north of Edinburgh and Glasgow perhaps being closed codswallop, granting the related needs of the North-east of Scotland?

MR CROSLAND—Utter codswallop.

MR MONRO (Dumfries, C)—There is concern among railmen, particularly in Scotland, that there will be substantial cuts. The statement must be made, if possible, this month to allay them.

MR CROSLAND—I want to allay those fears as soon as I can. I have strong feelings about those who have chosen to conduct a public campaign on the basis of proposals without foundation.

I shall make a statement to allay such fears as soon as I can. I do not guarantee it by the end of this *month but certainly in the next few* weeks.

New EEC President determined to overcome threats from certain quarters to early direct elections

European Parliament
Luxembourg

The election of members of the European Parliament by universal suffrage was not only an important step in the construction of Europe but was an act in line with *the movement of history and with* the common interests of all citizens in the Community, MR GASTON THORN, Prime Minister of Luxembourg, who became President-in-office of the Council of Ministers on January 1, said in a statement on the Council's working programme for the next six months.

He said he was resolved to do everything possible to ensure that *the convention* which would allow European MPs to be elected by universal suffrage was adopted as quickly as possible. He hoped sincerely that these elections would take place at the same time in all *of the member states of the com*munity and not just in seven or eight of them. (Loud applause.)

The convention would subsequently have to be ratified by each of the nine member states. It was *already clear that MPs would have* their part to play in ensuring that the national procedures were accomplished as quickly as possible. He warned them of the risks of attempts to divert this process which appeared to be threatening from certain quarters.

Organizing elections of this kind was strictly within the framework of the Rome treaties. It was formally provided for in the treaties and would provide MPs with the extra authority necessary for the normal exercise of their important functions. It would therefore be inappropriate and unfortunate on this occasion to revive old quarrels which recently occurred in connexion with another draft European treaty relating to a purpose distinctly different from the matters ultimately covered by the Rome treaties.

For certain of those people who would attempt to oppose elections to Parliament by universal suffrage, as they opposed other Community initiatives in the past, the *principal concern was to create* obstacles and prevent anything which might further the construction of Europe. It was illogical to allow the existence of communities while refusing to make them more democratic.

He conceded that 25 years ago certain people felt a genuine concern to safeguard national identities against "supranationalism". Today it was the opposite extreme that they had good reason to fear, namely an excessive inclination to magnify national interests often to the detriment of the common interest of all the peoples of Europe.

It was essential that when the first elections to the Parliament were held there should be strong participation by the electorate to ensure that the most representative European parliamentarians were elected. All the institutions, through the quality of their work, and awareness of the common European good, must convince their fellow citizens that universal *suffrage was a matter* which concerned them all. All the institutions bore a large part of the responsibility for the success of the operation.

The Council would, from next week, try to develop and define their common position on all the topics to be discussed at the conference on international economic cooperation. The joint position that since the Rome summit they *had agreed to adopt, could only* truly come into being if the Community made substantial progress internally in working out and introducing those policies which bore a direct relation to those matters discussed in Paris.

He would not comment in detail on the Tindemans report. It was natural, however, that a document of this kind would not meet with the enthusiasm of those for whom the present stage of European unification was one which ought to continue for a relatively long period. The fact that the Heads of Government has asked for the document to be drawn up implied from the outset that Mr Tindemans would endeavour to sketch a number of concrete possibilities rather than depict an ideal Com*munity in bold strokes.*

The concrete proposals in the report should not be approached in too restrictive a manner. Such an approach might result in a series of measures being taken, the limited nature of which would betray the spirit of the report and of European union.

It was his personal view that it was not by making certain detailed reforms at random that the European Council, which would be ultimately responsible for inspiring and guiding the development of the Community system, would be able to achieve the qualitative step *which* Mr Tindemans had advocated.

They were a long way from averting the risk of encountering the impasse in which they might find themselves by insisting principally on affirming distant objectives while satisfying themselves in the immediate future with a few changes superficial enough to meet with rapid unanimous agreement. He would ensure that Mr Tindemans's proposals resulted quickly in a number of coherent decisions so that the impetus he had given was not lost.

The Community's Mediterranean *policy finally seemed to be bring*ing concrete achievements. The Council would soon be discussing the opinion which the Commission would be presenting in the coming weeks on Greece's application for accession. The time was approaching when they must decide on the opening of negotiations.

They must ensure at the same time that the association between the Community and Turkey was strengthened. He was delighted with the outcome of the negotiations with Tunisia and Morocco. Negotiations with Algeria were still in progress and they hoped they *would soon be concluded.*

The approval of directives, for the moment only partial ones, for negotiating with the Mashrek countries would in the coming weeks finally enable the Commission to begin discussions with Egypt, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan with a view to concluding agreements which offered a practical demonstration of the Community's will to intensify its relations with the Arab peoples of the east bank of the Mediterranean, in parallel with the agreement concluded with Israel some months ago.

He sincerely hoped that the Lomé Convention would soon have been ratified by all nine Parliaments, thus enabling the entry into force of this agreement in the near future

There remained a disturbing *hiatus between the dynamism* shown by the Community in its external relations and the slow and hesitant progress internally. This situation (he said) threatens in the long term to affect seriously the process of European construction.

The recession, the struggle against unemployment and anti-inflation policies were all problems *which at the least did not create a* favourable climate for developing economic integration between the Nine, but there were a number of areas in which the development of Community policies was not only possible but even more imperative in the present situation.

A number of initiatives developed last year would be continued. Such was the case with *consultations between the Council* of Ministers, the Commission and representatives of employers and labour. Once the preparatory work entrusted to the Commission had been completed, a second con*ference would be convened like* that held in Brussels last November in order to approach a number of economic and social problems practically with a view to evolving a general community approach.

Only their efforts to unite and their actions as a single entity could offer their countries an opportunity of confronting the problems of tomorrow in the world. Too often the absence or inadequacy of common policies was a serious handicap to Europe. In being excessively preoccupied with their own problems they had not grasped fully enough that throughout the world other regroupings had come about which were more and more solid and effective in their actions.

Apart from the United States, the Soviet Union and China no country would henceforth have sufficient power and means to conduct its own international policies alone.

Viewed from a certain distance (he said) the disunion of European *states or the absence of common* policies appears as a self-destructive phenomenon. Our quarrels and our differences appear anachronistic. (Loud applause.) Each time they succeeded in their efforts to appear an entity they gained in influence and consideration. Only a realization of this state of affairs would enable Europe to play a useful part in the great north-south dialogue which recently opened.

For this to come about, the Community institutions must function effectively. He intended to devote all his energies to enhancing the effectiveness and political *authority of the institutions.*

Their procedures were admittedly cumbersome but they represented an irreplaceable guarantee that the interests of all were being given due consideration. He would endeavour to ensure that the rules and procedures laid down in the treaties were applied in all circumstances. Their common enterprise required enormous efforts in the future even more than in the past.

They must be exacting towards themselves and the institutions but they should not carry healthy criticism to the point of self-destruction. They should protect their institutions from their own failures, the effects of inadequacy of the errors of their common policies.

volution Bill next session and ctions to Scottish and Welsh emblies likely in spring, 1978

ble devolution proposals cted that vote would be warrant of the United stated MR EDWARD Lord President of the when the debate on the per *Our changing democ-* resumed.

lained that a Bill would hed at the beginning of session of Parliament e was confident, would statute book by the end ssion. On the basis that would go through during 77 session, it might be o hold the first elections ottish and Welsh assemb- *ds the end of 1977, but it* more realistic to think in he spring of 1978.

IORT (Newcastle upon tral, Lab) said a shorter ersion of the White Paper available this week in es in Scotland and Wales. institutions, the assemb- d need some kind of run- eriod. They would have to *ir domestic arrangements,* drawing up standing nd would be involved in ons for the first block ere would inevitably be a tween the election of the s and the full assumption owers. They could hardly full responsibility on the air election.

IORT—I will look at it . Certainly at present our is one Bill.

uld not believe that the ional basis of the White heme was too flimsy, as en suggested by Mrs

MARGARET THATCHER, f the Opposition (Barnet, C)—The constitutional very flimsy indeed. When o that the political veto, I s absurd.

SHORT—The proposed powers for the United Parliament have been omewhat *emotively*, polit- powers. The White Paper m overriding powers. Far attention has been con- l on these reserve powers. onsiderable powers being are being forgotten and a al of talk is polarizing he reserve powers which ly a constitutional conven- ey would be seldom used, their use would be almost ly impossible.

ssential point in this exer- that the United Kingdom ent can never ever per- ly divest itself of its *gnty over the United King-* s a *whole*. That could only e if complete independence ing granted to one part of nited Kingdom, and even t would be a doubtful con- nal proposition.

her it was written into the ion Act or not, Parliament always have a power to ne. What the Government d was merely simplified f intervening. This would done by passing an Act of ent but by securing appro- both Houses on an affirm- rder basis.

would permit a far greater ion of powers than would en otherwise possible. The nature of the reserve should be considered and ould stop talking as if the ment intended to intervene ive minutes.

ere was no power of inter- in the way proposed or by f Parliament, devolution ecome federalism or com- dependence.

DEREK HENDERSON (East nshire, Scot Nat)—If this would be used so infre- as to be almost politically g, why insult the Scottish y putting it in at all? Does y imagine that the people nd are going to be conned king they have control of decisions but then find there is a power to veto them?

MR SHORT—The only way the United Kingdom right of intervention can be removed is by granting independence or by total recon*struction of the political institu*tions of the United Kingdom.

DR MAURICE MILLER (East Kilbride, Lab)—The people of Scotland cannot have it both ways. If they want to remain in the United Kingdom it is essential that the United Kingdom Parliament must have reserve powers. If they are not there, then what they want, what the Scottish National Party wants, is complete separation from the United Kingdom.

MR SHORT—Mere differences between London and Edinburgh would not be the basis for intervention, that would be politically impossible. But any law that clearly threatened the United Kingdom interest would. It is impossible to predict situations which would trigger off the reserve *powers.*

The fears of some, on first reading of the White Paper, that the reserve powers would undermine the whole concept of devolution were groundless. But a substantial *body of opinion wished to have* these powers removed, the Government would consider this.

But he wished to make clear that whether they were written into the devolution Bill or not it was inherent in the constitution that they would still exist. There would still be the power at Westminster to set aside any statute or executive act of the assembly.

A *vitally important question was* that of judicial review of Acts on the statute book. This applied only to Scotland.

In the Government (he said) we *differ* in our views. Some think *there should be judicial review* and others do not. We want to hear other views before making up our mind. The question is whether, after Royal Assent has been given, *an assembly Act should be open to* review in the courts on grounds of vires, and whether the court should have jurisdiction to declare, at the insistence of a litigant, that an assembly Act goes outside the *powers conferred on the assembly* in the devolution Act. This would be a new departure for the country.

There were those who were apprehensive about devolution and would prefer not to have it at all. (Cheers.) Doing nothing was no longer an option. They should consider public opinion in Scotland and Wales and judge for themselves whether sensible workable devolution could possibly be denied. The Government believed it could not be withheld.

We have gone far beyond that now (he said). If sensible propo*sals are rejected now by this House* that vote will be the death warrant of the United Kingdom.

They were willing to listen and to modify. The proposals would assure the future of the United Kingdom. To deny them, greatly to dilute them, or greatly to strengthen them, would inevitably lead to the break-up of the United Kingdom.

The Government were determined to preserve the political and economic unity of the country. To those who thought the Government's proposals *did* not go far enough he would say that some *people had not yet grasped all the* implications of the White Paper. They did not realize the full extent of the powers they were proposing for Scotland and Wales.

There would be no devolution at all *without* the approval of Parliament. Following devolution the day-to-day situation in Scotland would be that over nearly all domestic services the Scottish Assembly and Executive would do the job now being done by the United Kingdom Government and Parliament; in Wales the same would apply over a similar range of services.

The Government now looked forward to a period of *discussion* and consultation. The debate could be a step towards a statute in the next session which would be a landmark in constitutional history and the outstanding achievement of this Parliament. (Labour cheers.)

MR BUCHANAN-SMITH, Opposition spokesman on Scottish affairs (North Angus and Mearns, C) said that he agreed with certain *principles underlying the Govern*ment's proposals. If they believed in the integrity of the United Kingdom there were some powers which had to be reserved to the United Kingdom Parliament.

He objected to the single chamber type system the Government proposed to set up. No matter what might be said about revisionary powers reserved in the White Paper, to a great extent he had little doubt that in practice the exercise of those powers would be provided in the person of the Secretary of State of that time. It was not in the interests of good *government that these powers of* reserve should be so much centralized and personalized in one person.

In these circumstances it raised all the problems to which the Opposition referred yesterday: the whole problem of vires. If there was to be a single chamber system there had to be a proper legal framework within which reserve *powers had got to work.*

The second area where he had reservations and criticisms of the *Government's* proposals was in relation to the two-tier executive. A system whereby there were two sets of government led to over-government and confusion among average members of the public as to knowing who was responsible for what and who sorted out what.

He also had reservations regarding the position of the Secretary of State for Scotland in a United Kingdom Cabinet. There was no doubt that his position had been weakened and that in future he *would not be able to speak with* the authority with which he had spoken in the past.

It was better to have an assembly working within the United Kingdom legislative framework and with only one executive. Rather than set up a second chamber in Scotland he would prefer to use Parliament as the revising chamber. The first reading of a Bill could be taken in Parliament the second reading and committee stage in the assembly and the report stage and third reading in Parliament.

This was not new, but it was a better *alternative* to the Government's proposals. It ensured that there was a revising chamber and also made sure that some stage of the legislation involved Scottish MPs at Westminster.

Where there was conflict on legislation it would be resolved in a parliamentary framework, not involving the clumsy veto procedure based on one man. The relation*ship with Westminster would be a* continuing partnership whereby difficulties would be ironed out without reaching crisis proportions.

Under his proposals the Assembly would be able to debate and criticize a whole range of areas currently the responsibility of the Secretary of State. The position of the Secretary of State would be *maintained and the Scottish voice* within the United Kingdom would be real, not weakened by the kind of split responsibilities which the Government proposals put forward.

MR SYDNEY IRVING (Dartford, Lab) said to implement the proposals as they stood would be a profound mistake when the Government ought to be simplifying and rationalizing government with a view to making it more sensible and responsive to the feelings of the people and not adding another layer of government, more bureaucracy and additional cost.

Labour MP fears a heavy political price if major self-government refused

MR SILLARS (South Ayrshire, Lab), continuing the debate on devolution, said it was nonsense for the Government to claim that devolution of economic management would wreck the integrity of the United Kingdom's economic union. The reason for the Government's attitude was that they could not get such a devolution measure through the Parliamentary Labour Party which feared that Scotland would steal a march on the other regions. But devolution did not seek to disadvantage any other part of the United Kingdom. The aim was to get better use of resources.

Unionists feared that to give an inch now would lead to separation *and this betrayed lack of confi*dence in the validity of the United Kingdom. Their lack of confidence was unfounded. Only continuing insensitivity and unyielding posture could destroy the links which had lasted over two and a half centuries.

The question was how a Government and House which did not believe in its heart of hearts in the principle of meaningful change could legislate for that change. The test would come in the autumn and winter period when the Bill came before Parliament.

If the House did not pass a *measure of substantial self-govern*ment a heavy political price would be paid in the elections in Scotland. There was a dynamic demand for change in Scotland, a growing desire to write some sort of new verse to "an auld song".

We are approaching the last chance stage for this House (he said) and I hope we have enough sense and gumption to seize the chance and *not spurn it.*

MR GORDON WILSON (Dundee, East, Scot Nat) said there was a generation in Scotland now whose primary loyalty was to Scotland and not to Britain. The United Kingdom no longer meant to people what it once did.

The House would make a serious mistake unless in the course of the legislation it decided to upgrade the White Paper and the Bill and produce the economic powers that people in Scotland wanted. Instead of a master and servant relationship they wanted a proper harmony within these islands and a partnership which was on a new basis.

What we have said (he went on) is that the responsibility for solving the problems of Scotland should rest upon ourselves. The White Paper *does not give* adequate economic powers to Scotland. If these are not added at the time the Bill is considered the Government and Opposition will find the Scottish people will assume they have to move on to more certain ways of getting justice. (Cries of "Oh".)

MR GERALD FOWLER, Minister of State, Privy Council Office (The Wrekin, Lab)—*He suggested* that Scotland would have to move on to other means of achieving its objective. Was he threatening that there would be violence in some form? (Scottish Nationalist protests.)

MR WILSON—The way of getting the objective is to vote for the Scottish National Party and that is the thing I had in mind.

MR ROY HUGHES (Newport, Lab) said he had had serious misgivings about the proposed Welsh Assembly but the decisions were reached and unanimously agreed *and he accepted those collective* decisions. All sections of the Labour Party were committed.

There must be a clear commitment to the Government looking again at the structure of local government to bring about a more simplified and democratic structure. This was the only way forward when talking of devolution.

MR GALBRAITH (Glasgow, Hillhead, C) said it was freely admitted that an assembly meant extra taxation. Who had ever heard of higher taxation appealing to the Conservative Party? Ordinary people did not want to have government closer to them, breathing down their neck like Big Brother of 1984. It was a conception that appealed to socialists but it was anathema to Conservatives.

However carefully powers might be limited in the beginning, could anyone imagine an assembly in Edinburgh always being content meekly to play second fiddle to the Parliament at Westminster?

MR HARDY (Rother Valley, Lab) said they needed to accept that if the British people were to *live together in a state of decency* and happiness they could not ensure that this was achieved unless it was by devotion to prosperity rather than the provision of all sorts of opportunities for polit*ical gatherings.*

MR WYN ROBERTS (Conway, C) said that the Prime Minister was about to sacrifice the unity of the United Kingdom for the future prospects of office for the Labour Party. He did not think that it had been shown that devolution would benefit the ordinary citizen.

MR MACKINTOSH (Berwick and East Lothian, Lab) said the key things that would defeat the SNP would be an effective Assembly in Edinburgh and an upturn in the British economy. The Scottish people were fed up with the British Government and felt the Scots could not make as big a balderdash of it as the people in London on such things as jobs, housing and the environment.

MR MAXWELL-HYSLOP (*Tiverton, C) said he recom*mended for England more power to the directly elected first and second tier local authorities and a smaller overall Civil Service.

MR JOHNSTON (*Inverness, L*) said that as he was not going to get federalism he wanted a better form of government. God forbid that the madness which had ripped Ulster should ever cross the Irish Sea in any form. But if the Commons did not recognize adequately the feelings of the Scottish people there could be trouble.

The Scots (he said) have a tendency to quarrel among themselves and one of our weaknesses and history is full of self-righteous groups setting themselves up as the only right-thinking people. If this boiled up in Scotland it could be quite serious.

MR MACFARQUHAR (Belper, Lab) said the SNP sought to force a mean and jealous nationalism upon a generous people. They would misuse the Scottish assembly to induce a mood of frustration among the Scots.

MR MILLS (West Devon, C) said they must look at the effects of the White Paper on the rest of the United Kingdom. If this trend went on they would have trouble with the Cornish. Great economic dangers lay ahead.

MR GOURLAY (Kirkcaldy, Lab) said the SNP propaganda for *separation* was based on an appeal to envy and greed. He rejected their philosophy that North Sea oil should be used to divide working people of the United Kingdom.

SIR JOHN GILMOUR (East Fife, C) said the cardinal point they ought to get at straight away was that before devolving power away from Westminster they should make certain they did not leave it in a vacuum which people would not accept. They should try to get the thing at Westminster right in the first place.

MR PARKER (Barking, Dagenham, Lab) said it was suggested that "Balkanization" of the country would bring benefit. If that happened, the people who would suffer most would be the Scots. *He was generally in favour* of the White Paper, but the economic unity of the British Isles must be maintained.

MR ARTHUR JONES (Daventry, C) said that with the precedent of the EEC referendum and the divided opinions put forward in the debate, it was difficult to see how consultation of the people by referendum could be resisted.

Parliament needs more powers

MR BERTRAND (Belgium, C-D), opening the debate on Mr Thorn's statement, said that he hoped Mr Thorn would be able to honour the commitment that a definitive convention on direct elections would be approved by the *Council in March*. That was an essential step if there was to be sufficient time for the convention to be ratified by the nine national parliaments. Any further postponement would endanger the implementation of direct elections.

M DURIEUX (France, L) said it was essential that Europe spoke with a single voice within the north-south dialogue.

M DE LA MALENE (France, Dep) said energy would be the deciding ground for Europe. The Community should pool all its resources and practise a policy that *was fair for everyone*. Policies should be carried out which favoured all. Inflation was gradually destroying free societies. It was gnawing away at Europe. The priority should be to fight it.

MR SCOTT HOPKINS (UK, West Derbyshire, C) said the Conservative group would give all the support they could to Mr Thorn's efforts to get direct elections implemented. But a directly elected Parliament without the right powers would be virtually useless. The European Parliament must have more power and more decision-making authority.

He did not think *Parliament* wanted the Commission, as proposed in the Tindemans report, to become just a civil service apparatus carrying out the executive wishes of the Council. That was not the function at present but it looked very much as if that was the function Mr Tindemans envisaged.

SIGNOR TOTTI (Italy, Comm) said the serious *problems* facing Europe had been glossed over to a certain extent by the statement there was a political crisis among the countries of the Community between the strongest and the weakest. This raised a question mark over the life of the Community. They were in favour of direct elections to the European Parliament in 1978, but the powers of the *parliament* should be increased.

MR STEWART, leader of the Labour delegation (UK, Hammersmith, Fulham, Lab) said it was *important to get reality into the* elections to the Parliament to make them the kind of elections at which there would be a substantial turnout. For that two things were necessary. Parliament should make some provision to meet the election expenses of the people who fought the election and the Council should without delay tackle the problem of increasing Parliament's powers.

The concept of codecision-making powers by Parliament and Council, the increase of Parliament's powers over the appointment of the Commission, and the increase of *Parliament's* power over expenditure were all examples of where cases of preliminary work had been done and what had been wanting had been the will to decide.

Parliament at the moment had limited legislative powers in limited legislative spheres and what was needed was to turn it into a part of a *legislature having to reach certain decisions by cer*tain definite dates.

The newly elected Parliament would have to get used to a disciplined timetable and a willingness to entrust a group of its *members with the job of relations* with the Council. They would need the good will of the Council if they in Parliament were to get the right kind of answers in time.

MR THORN, winding up the debate, said there had been suggestions that the Presidency should not be limited to six-month periods of office. He agreed that they should try to avoid the sudden rupture which emanated each time the six-months period ended. Therefore it would perhaps be better if they could extend the period of mandate of the Presidency.

It was probable that the next *meeting of the European Council* of Heads of Government would be in the first half of March. He would suggest *March 8*.

It would discuss direct elections, international cooperation and the *North-South dialogue, and the Tin*demans report which would take up about two-thirds of the meeting of the Council. He hoped the Council could begin serious in-depth discussion on the report. *They had still to define the role of* the European Parliament but it would have greater authority and more powers.

x education or school folklore

of Lords

ELLES (C), opening a on sex education for in schools and elsewhere, ly considered that sex edu- was best left to parents. who would answer and truthfully the ques- it by their children were *teachers. However, there* rents who did not feel able and left it to the schools.

as important that head consulted closely with to know what they wanted r children. Whenever sex n was to be taught parents e warned beforehand and n opportunity to see the r the films used.

were pressure groups who ceeded in changing many relation to family lives over nine years. One of these Family Planning Associa- *former director of the FPA* t the association's sole aim h prevention.

FPA press release it had hat a £26,000 grant had *ceived from the Department* lth and Social Services the training of teachers. ng to the Monopolies sion, on the sale of contra- sheaths the FPA was a 5 per cent retrospective on London Rubber Indus- oducts. The company told mission it considered this tified because the FPA's *n activities widened the* for contraceptives.

ompany, any industry, was to go into the sales busi- t were these the people to ing children to ask for the hich they supplied and sold ves?

ding to recent figures there 0 per cent failure rate of non-medical contraceptives. In an attractive booklet circulated by the FPA in 1974 Durex was listed as a reliable method of contraception for young people. To say the least, that was an advertisement for London Rubber.

The Government should withdraw and withhold subsidies to organizations concerned in selling *contraceptives and who are* engaged in commercial activities *for profit* in the private sector.

LORD WELLS-PESTELL, Lord in Waiting, said the Government was very much aware of the problems involved in sex education and were making use of the National Health Service to convey the message of sex education, bearing in mind that they should not let loose *on the public people who were not* qualified.

The FPA were reimbursed the cost of clinics which they ran on an agency basis for the health service and *the related headquarters* expenses. He understood this was the only money that the FPA were getting from the Government and it was for a specific purpose.

The BISHOP of NORWICH, in a maiden speech, said that setting the standards of sexual morality was something which all those who had an area of leadership should be doing something about.

LADY RUTHVEN of FREELAND, Vice-President of the FPA, said she did not accept that the activities of the association could lead to sexual promiscuity. Society *had changed* over the past 15 years. Somebody had to do the job and the FPA were prepared to do it at the moment.

At present about a third of pregnancies were unplanned and unwanted. The FPA were teaching school teachers and youth workers how they could do something about this situation. Their work *was being done with sensitivity and* with a strong feeling of their responsibility to future children.

LADY SUMMERSKILL (Lab) said while publicity was given in the medical press regarding the dangers attached to the use of oral contraceptives, it was seldom repeated in the ordinary news unless an inquest was involved.

These young girls we hear about (she said), what on earth did they know about these things with children being given this potent pill which changes the whole hormone regulation of the body? They should be fully warned.

LORD CROWTHER-HUNT, Minister of State for Education and Science, said that although peers could look, it was difficult for them to comprehend the true nature of the very different circumstances that faced today's young people.

Adolescence in a real sense had *become longer* as the *age of* puberty had declined and children had stayed on at school. During adolescence children were exposed to commercial sexual stimulus on a scal which did not apply even five years ago.

The case for sex education in schools, if given in the right perspective, was proven. We are, after all (he said), not faced with the choice of children learning from parents and teachers or not at all. The alternative is being misinformed by their school friends and picking up a kind of school folk*lore in an atmosphere* which will do more damage.

In any one year well over 99.5 per cent of girls under 16 did not become pregnant and there was a low incidence of sexually transmitted diseases. Promiscuity was not as great as some people feared.

House adjourned 9.46 pm.

Britain still willing to hold cod war talks

LORD CAMPBELL of CROY (C) asked the Government for a statement on the Icelandic fisheries dispute.

LORD SHEPHERD, Lord Privy Seal—Icelandic coastguard vessels continue to attempt to *harass* British trawlers fishing off Iceland and protection for the trawlers continues to be provided by British frigates and tugs.

Three collisions and one near collision have occurred between Icelandic coastguard vessels and British frigates since Christmas.

The British Government wish to solve the fisheries problem with Iceland by negotiation, and British ministers have repeatedly made clear to the Icelandic Government, publicly and privately, that the Government are willing to resume *negotiations and at any* time.

LORD CAMPBELL of CROY—The House will welcome the good offices of Dr Luns who enjoys the confidence of all members of Nato and we wish him success in his mission which appears to be a fact-finding one.

In order to try to find an end to this fishing dispute, and if negotiations do not proceed because of the Icelandic *objection, are the* Government willing to accept mediation based on an independent scientific appraisal of the annual amount of cod which could be caught in these waters without harming stocks?

We have admiration for the navy for the way in which they have carried out their difficult and delicate task, and for the valuable help RAF Nimrods have given.

LORD SHEPHERD—I would like to express our appreciation to the great skill and courage of the captains and crews of the British frigates and tugs now operating off Iceland in the most terrible weather. It is to their skill that a serious accident has not yet occurred, because of the activities *of the Icelandic gunboats.*

In regard to the visit of Dr Luns to Iceland, this is a fact-finding visit at the request of the Icelandic Government. The British Government would be pleased to receive Dr Luns in London to see with him whether there is a possibility, as we would hope, for continuing or starting again negotiations.

We have never turned our backs *on mediation and we are open to* any suggestion of mediation. The Government have always attached importance to the need for conservation and we recognize the genuine fears of the Icelandic Government in regard to fish off their coast. There is disagreement between the scientific advice available to Iceland and Britain.

Ampthill case

Lord Wilberforce was appointed Chairman of the Committee for the consideration of the Petitions in *the Ampthill Peerage case.*

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Debate on devolution.

House of Lords

Today at 3.00: Education (School-leaving Dates) Bill, and Rating (Caravan Sites) Bill, second reading. Trustee Savings Banks Bill, and Insolvency Bill, committee stage. Motion on Weights and Measures Act 1963 (Biscuits and Shortbread) Order. Motions that Cathedrals Measure and Ecclesiastical Judges and Legal Officers Measure be presented to the Queen for Royal Assent.

Envoy in Argentina returning for talks

MR CALLAGHAN, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, in a statement about Britain's relations with Argentina, said: "Our traditional friendship with Argentina as marred only by issues arising from the Argentine claim to sovereignty over the Falkland Islands, whose inhabitants wish to remain British.

During 1975 there was a recognition by all concerned, including the islanders, that the future *development and diversification of* the islands' economy could only take place in a spirit of cooperation with Argentina.

An economic survey to quantify the options for future economic development was at present being held at the request of the islanders under the leadership of Lord Shackleton. However, in October last the Argentine Government had *stated that the survey would not be* welcome to it.

It has not so far been possible (he went on) to find the means of bridging the gap between my proposals for talks on economic cooperation and Argentine insistence on simultaneous negotiations about the transfer of sovereignty.

The Argentine Government has stated that the Argentine Ambassador, who returned to Argentina in October, will remain in Buenos Aires until further notice and that, in view of the present state of affairs over the Falklands question, it would be advisable for the British Government to withdraw their Ambassador.

I have also received personal messages from the Argentine Foreign Minister to which I shall be sending a substantive reply in due course. Meanwhile, I shall shortly be recalling her Majesty's Ambassador for consultations.

MR MAUDLING, *Opposition* spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs—We entirely share Mr Callaghan's objective of getting agreement with the Argentine, bearing in mind always our responsibility to the islanders. To what extent does he think this is a transient phenomenon, related to domestic problems in the Argentine? How *does the Shackleton mission stand* now? Can they carry out their task?

MR CALLAGHAN—I would not wish to comment on the reasons which led to this decision by the Argentine Government. Their stated public reason is our refusal to discuss the transfer of sovereignty of the islands. That is what they will stand on. Lord Shackleton is carrying out his survey at the present time. He can do that unhindered and will report to us when he returns.

MR THORPE, Leader of the Liberal Party (North Devon, L)—Those who wish to remain British should be allowed to do so. Did the Argentinians make any suggestion *that they would wish to be* associated in any way with the Shackleton mission, or did they oppose it from the beginning?

MR CALLAGHAN—On the first part, *there are two contradictory* positions. One is the United Nations resolution urging the Government and the Argentine Government to proceed with negotiations to find a solution to the problem. That is what we have been seeking to do: to try to get economic cooperation between the two governments which could lead to other changes. So far I have *not been able* to convince the Argentine Government of that.

The second contradictory resolution is 1514 of 1960 which enshrines the principle of self-determination. This *principle* is the one on which we stand. The discussions I have had with Argentinian foreign ministers were confidential but I can say that at one stage I was hopeful that there might be some cooperation in the fulfilment of this mission.

Further housing progress wanted in 1976

MR RADICE (Chester-le-Street, Lab) asked whether the Secretary of State for the Environment was satisfied with the progress of the Government's housing policy

MR CROSLAND—No. Substantial progress has been made in the last two years. Public and private housebuilding are both significant*ly higher; mortgage lending* has been stabilized; urban renewal in the worst stress areas has been given fresh impetus; new forms of tenure such as housing cooperatives have been sponsored; and initiatives have been taken to improve housing *management.*

But I am still not satisfied, and I intend to see further progress is made during 1976.

MR RADICE—Does the minister agree that, particularly with the construction industry operating at 70 per cent capacity, it is essential to continue the housing programme?

MR CROSLAND—It is essential to continue the housing programme both as regards new build*ing and renovation of existing* stock. I am determined that the programme should not merely continue during 1976 but I look forward to a further marked improvement this year as compared to last.

It looks as though the [illegible] council [illegible] will be higher in 1976 than in 1975.

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

OPERA AND BALLET

COLISEUM 01-836 3161
ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
Tonight 5.30 Siegfried: Sat. 4.30 Twilight of the Gods: Mon. 7.30 The Rhinegold: Tue. 6.30 The Valkyrie.

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066
THE ROYAL OPERA
Tonight & Mon. 7.30 La Boheme: Tomor. & Tue. 7 Le nozze di Figaro: Seats available Tomor. and Tue.
THE ROYAL BALLET
Sat. 7.30 Cinderella: Wed. 7.30 Les Biches. Rituals. Petrushka.

SADLER'S WELLS TH. Rosebery Ave. E.C.1. 837 1672 (Recorded bkg. inf.: 278 5450). Until March 20. Evs. 7.30, Mats. Weds. & Sats. 2.30 D'OYLY CARTE in GILBERT & SULLIVAN. Tonight, tomorrow, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday: Ruddigore.

CONCERTS

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL. Tonight 8. LSO. Walter Weller, John Ogdon. Prog. incl: Tchaikovsky: Piano Concerto No. 1, Prokofiev: Symphony No. 5.

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE 01-836 7611 Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Thur., Sat. 3.0.
JEAN SIMMONS ANGELA BADDELEY
JOSS ACKLAND in
A LITTLE NIGHT MUSIC
"Music that ravishes the senses, a show blessed with genius."—Guardian. Seats available for Matinees today.

ALBERY. 836 3878. Repertory Season. Mat. today at 3, Saturday at 8.15. Mon., Tues. and Wed. at 8.
DOROTHY TUTIN TIMOTHY WEST
DEREK JACOBI JOHN TURNER
A MONTH IN THE COUNTRY
"AN ECSTATIC EVENING" S. Tel. Tonight & tomor. 8. Mat. Sat. 4.15
JANE LAPOTAIRE TIMOTHY WEST
PAULINE JAMESON LYNN FARLEIGH
ROOM WITH A VIEW
"AN ENCHANTING EVENING" Punch

ALDWYCH 836 6404. Inf. 836 5332. Royal Shakespeare Company Prevs. tomor. Sat. & Mon. at 7.30. Opens Tues. at 7.0, then Jan. 21-24.
HENRY V
Theatre closed tonight. Box Office open 10-6. RSC also at ROUNDHOUSE —see "R".

AMBASSADORS. 836 1171/2. Evgs. 8.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.30, Mat. Tu. 2.30.
HAPPY AS A SANDBAG
THE WONDERFUL HIT MUSICAL
"All the fun of the Forties . . . Super, hilarious, delightful."—D. Exp.

APOLLO THEATRE. 437 2663
RONALD PICKUP in
The Award-Winning Comedies by ALAN AYCKBOURN
THE NORMAN CONQUESTS
"BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR"
Evening Standard Drama Award.
LIVING TOGETHER Tnt. 8.15, Sat. 5.30, Wed. 3.0: R'ND & R'ND THE GARDEN Tomor. Mon. Wed. 8.15: TABLE MANNERS Sat. 8.30, Tues. 8.15.

CAMBRIDGE. 836 6056. Evenings 8.0. Wed. & Sat. 6.0 & 8.15.
Michael DENISON, Derek GRIFFITHS
THE BLACK MIKADO
"Terrific entertainment." S. Exp.

CARNABY ST. THEATRE. Mon.-Sat. dly at 1.15 p.m. & Mon. at 7.30 p.m., premiere of Tennessee Williams' "DEMOLITION DOWNTOWN". 229 7382.

CASINO THEATRE. 01-437 6877 Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Wed., Th., Sat. 2.30
DANNY LA RUE
"Blazes a glamorous trail" E. News. in QUEEN DANNIELLA
"Big, flashy comedy." Sunday Mirror. "A lot of fun." Daily Mirror.

COMEDY. 930 2578. Evgs. 8. Sats. at 5.30 & 8.30. Mats. Thur. 3.
FRANCIS MATTHEWS LEIGH LAWSON AMANDA BARRIE
A TOUCH OF SPRING
Directed by Allan Davis
"THIS JOYOUS COMEDY." Ev. News

CRITERION. 930 3216. Pic. Circus. Evgs. 8.15. Mat. Thur., Sat. 5.00 Season extended. ROSENCRANTZ AND GUILDENSTERN ARE DEAD
"Tom Stoppard's superb comedy." FT

DRURY LANE. 01-836 8108 Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2.30
MICHAEL CRAWFORD IN
BILLY
A NEW MUSICAL
"MICHAEL CRAWFORD—A WHOPPING, WONDERFUL STAGE STAR." [illegible] of the World. "HE AND HIS SHOW ARE A TREAT." S. Express.

DUCHESS. 836 8243. Evenings 8.0. Fri., Sat. 6.15 & 9.0.
OH! CALCUTTA!
NOW IN ITS [illegible] YEAR
"[illegible]"—S. Tel. "[illegible] is stunning."—D. Tel.

DUKE OF YORKS 836 5122. Mon. to Thurs. 8. Fri. & Sats. [illegible]
LESLIE PHILLIPS, ROY KINNEAR
"[illegible] of the funniest men on the British stage. Laughs come thick and fast."
ROGER'S LAST STAND

DUKE OF YORK'S 01-836 5122 Richard Goolden, Ian Talbot in
TOAD OF TOAD HALL
Today at 3.0

GARRICK 01-836 4601. Evgs. 8.15. [illegible] Wed. 3.0, Sat. 5.0 & 8.30
RICHARD BRIERS "Marvellous" Gdn.
ABSENT FRIENDS
"ALAN AYCKBOURN'S FINEST FUNNIEST PLAY."—Harold Hobson

GLOBE 01-437 1592. Evenings 7.30. Matinee Wed., Sat. 3.0. [illegible] 2 WEEKS ONLY [illegible] IAN [illegible] McKELLEN ANNA CALDER-MARSHALL in
TOO TRUE TO BE GOOD
By Bernard Shaw

GREENWICH 858 7755. Last week. Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Sat. 2.30
MAX WALL in KRAPP'S LAST TAPE
"Succeeds superbly." E. News. "Memorable" Gdn.

GREENWOOD, Lon. Bridge. 405 0392 Twice Daily 2.30 & 7.00. Stars of TV's "Black Beauty"
CINDERELLA
£2.00, £1.75, 80p

HAMPSTEAD 722 9301. Reduced price prevs. Until Sun. 8. Opens Mon [illegible] 7. Subs. 8. CAKEWALK. A NEW ENTERTAINMENT WITH MUSIC.

HAYMARKET 930 9832. Evenings 8.0 Mat. Wed. 2.30, Sat. 5.0 & 8.15
Edward Woodward, Geraldine McEwan, Jennie Linden, Edward Hardwicke in Frederick Lonsdale's
ON APPROVAL
"You should rush to see it." D. Tel. "It got my approval." E. News. "An evening of comic delight." Harold Hobson. Sunday Times.

HER MAJESTY'S. 930 6606. Evgs. 8. Mat. Wed. 2.30, Sats. 5.45, 8.30.
The New Hit African Musical
IPI TOMBI
"Finest dancing in London." D. Mail.
IPI TOMBI
"[illegible], cheerful gaiety." Gdn.
IPI TOMBI
"Exuberant . . . invigorating." D. Ex.
IPI TOMBI
"Sheer [illegible]" D. Mail
IPI TOMBI
"Packed with [illegible]" D. Mirror.
IPI TOMBI
"Richly [illegible]" D. Tele.
IPI TOMBI
"Pulsating [illegible]" Evg. News.
IPI TOMBI
"Stunning." [illegible] Mirror.
IPI TOMBI
[illegible]

KING'S HEAD [illegible]

KING'S ROAD THEATRE [illegible]
THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW
[illegible]

LITTLE ANGEL MARIONETTE THEATRE
14 Dagmar Passage, N.1. [illegible]
Saturday, Jan. 17th, 11 a.m. & 3 p.m. SINBAD
Sunday, Jan. 18th, 3 p.m. SINBAD

[illegible] REPERTORY [illegible]
THE SEA GULL
THE BED BEFORE YESTERDAY

MERMAID. 248 7656. Food 248 2835. LAST WEEK Daily 2.0 & 5.0. Sat. 2.0, 5.0, 8.15 [illegible]
GULLIVER'S TRAVELS
Opens Jan. [illegible] Prev. Jan. 21. [illegible] in FUNNY PECULIAR. An outrageous new comedy by Mike Stott.

NEW LONDON. 405 0072. Until Jan. 31. Daily 2.30, 5.30; Sat. 2.0 & 5.0. SPIKE MILLIGAN, BERNARD MILES in the Mermaid Theatre's Award Winning Production of
TREASURE ISLAND

NEW LONDON. 01-405 0072. Tue., Thur., Sat. [illegible] at 8.00. Jan. 31, Feb. 7 at 8.0.
BRUCE FORSYTH
in his own 'one man' laughter show.

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ALADDIN

OLD VIC NATIONAL THEATRE 928 7616. Today 2.15 (Redc. price Mat.), Ton't. & Wed. at 7.30:
PLUNDER
by Ben Travers
Tomor. & Tues. at 7. Sat. at 2:
HAMLET
Sat. at 8, Mon. at 7.30:
HAPPY DAYS
Some seats held for day of performance from 10 a.m.

OPEN SPACE. 580 4970. Tue. m'night. ARTAUD AT RODEZ by Charles Marowitz. "A dazzling show." Gdn. [illegible]

PALACE. 437 6834. Mon. to Thur. 8.0. Fri., Sat. 6.0 & 8.40
JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR

THEATRES

PALLADIUM 01-437 7373 Twice Daily at 2.45 & 7.30. LULU, RON MOODY, RACHEL GURNEY in
PETER PAN

PALLADIUM 01-437 7373 Opens February 2 for 2 weeks:
SHIRLEY MacLAINE
Box Office Now Open

PHOENIX THEATRE SEASON 1976 January 21 for 8 weeks only
ROCK HUDSON JULIET PROWSE
"I DO! I DO!"
Prevs. Sat., Mon., Tues. at 8.0 Opens Jan. 21 at 7.0. Subs. Nightly 8.0. Mat. Thur., Sat. 3.0. Tel.: 01-836 8611.

PICCADILLY 437 4506 Mon.-Thur. 8. Fri. & Sat. 6. 8.40
KWA ZULU
"Probably the most compulsively enjoyable musical show in London." F.T. "A joyous occasion indeed." S. Exp.

PRINCE OF WALES 01-930 8681 Eves. 8.0. Fri., Sat. 5.30 & 8.30
HARRY SECOMBE
"Lovable, clowning, excellent singing" Mir. in THE PLUMBER'S PROGRESS

QUEEN'S. 01-734 1166. Evenings 8.0. Mat. Thur. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30
ALAN BATES in
OTHERWISE ENGAGED
A new play by SIMON GRAY
Directed by HAROLD PINTER

RAYMOND REVUEBAR THEATRE 734 1593 (7, 9, 11 p.m. incl. Sunday) PAUL RAYMOND presents
THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA '76

REGENT. 323 2707. Evenings 8.30 Fri., Sat. 7.0 & 9.15
2ND YEAR OF SENSATIONAL STAGE SHOW OF THE SEVENTIES
LET MY PEOPLE COME
AN ADULT MUSICAL
"Never a dull moment."—E. News. 100 tickets held for sale at door.

ROUND HOUSE. 267 2564. Opens Ton't. at 7.30. Subs. at 8. Thu. & Sat. 5 & 8.30. RSC present THE IK dir. by Peter Brook. 'DOWNSTAIRS' HAMLET & MAN IS MAN. Prevs. frm. Ton't. 7.30.

ROYAL COURT 730 1745
COLIN BLAKELY in
JUDGEMENT
by BARRY COLLINS
A National Theatre Production
Directed by PETER HALL
"Superlatively delivered", Punch. From Mon. next for 2 weeks only. Mon. at 7. Subs. 8. Seats £1.50.

ST. MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Evgs. 8. Mats. Tues. 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8.
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
WORLD'S LONGEST-EVER RUN
24th YEAR

SAVOY. 836 8888. Evenings at 8. Mats. Wed. at 2.30 & Sat. at 5.
Barbara MULLEN and Derek BOND
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MURDER IN THE VICARAGE

SHAFTESBURY. 836 6596. Evgs. 7.30 Matinee Wed., Sat. 3.0
ARTHUR LOWE
JOHN LE MESURIER, CLIVE DUNN in
DAD'S ARMY
"Funny and touching . . . total artistic success"—Sunday Times.

SHAW. 01-388 1394. RETURN FOR ONE-WEEK ONLY 7:84 Theatre Co in YOBBO NOWT by John McGrath. Last 3 days. Evgs. 7.30.

STRAND. 836 2660. Evgs. 8.0 Mats. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30
Doris Hare McDonald Hobley
Arthur Howard Barry McGinn
NO SEX, PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH
Directed by Allan Davis
LONDON'S LONGEST LAUGH 5th Year

THEATRE ROYAL, STRATFORD, E.15. 01-534 0310. Evs. 8. Mat. Tdy. 2.
"Peter Bayliss bestrides the stage like a genial colossus." E. News.
NICKLEBY & ME!
A New Dickens Musical for all the family.

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Margaret LOCKWOOD
Paul DANEMAN & Barrie INGHAM
DOUBLE EDGE
"SUPERB . . . the cleverest who-dun-it I have seen for years." D. Tel.

VICTORIA PALACE 834 1317 Evgs. 8.0. Wed., Sat. 6.0 & 8.45
MIKE YARWOOD
in "THE TIME OF YOUR LIFE"
". . . greatly enjoyable revue."—Exp.

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MUSICAL SPECTACULAR ON ICE
DICK WHITTINGTON
Children and OAP's half price except Sats. Ample parking. Pay at doors.

WESTMINSTER. 834 0283 Evenings 7.30. Sat. 2.30
Chichester Festival Theatre Production
A NEW CHRISTMAS MUSICAL
FOLLOW THE STAR
"The Perfect Family Show." S Exp. Last week. Must end Sat.

WHITEHALL. 930 6692/7765 Red. price prevs. from Jan. 19. Opens Jan. 26 at 7.0. Subs. Evgs. 8.0. Saturday 6.45 & 9.0.
PAUL RAYMOND presents Britain's No. 1 Sex Symbol—"Men Only" Magazine's Fabulous Reporter
FIONA RICHMOND in
COME INTO MY BED

WINDMILL THEATRE. 437 6312 PAUL RAYMOND presents
LET'S GET LAID
2nd SENSATIONAL YEAR
Twice nightly at 7.0 & 9.0

WYNDHAM'S. 836 3028 Mon.-Fri. 8. Sats. 5 & 8
JOHN GIELGUD RALPH RICHARDSON
National Theatre Production
HAROLD PINTER'S
NO MAN'S LAND
Directed by PETER HALL
"GREAT ACTING AT ITS HIGHEST PITCH." E.N. Last 2 wks. From 27 Jan
JIMMY JEWEL
COMEDIANS
By Trevor Griffiths. "The most exciting Play in London." Sun. Times.

YOUNG VIC (by Old Vic). 928 6363. Tnt. 8 CHARLEY'S AUNT. Fri., Mon. 8 ALL WALKS OF LEG (from JOHN LENNON). "Twas brillig. . . ." Guardian. "Hilarious . . ." Times. Sat. 5 & 8.15 MACBETH.

YOUNG VIC STUDIO. [illegible] Tnt. 8 Arrabal's THE ARCHITECT & THE EMPEROR OF ASSYRIA. 20p.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 01-734 5051. From 8.15. Dng. & Dce. [illegible] New Revue SWEET TEMPTATION and at 11 p.m. DUKES & LEE. Opening Monday next:
DIANE SOLOMON

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2, Shaftesbury Ave. [illegible] Sep. Perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE.
1 BARRY LYNDON (A). Wk. & Sun: [illegible], 7.55. Late show Fri. & Sat. [illegible]
2: THE SUNSHINE BOYS (A). Wk. & Sun. [illegible]

ACADEMY ONE. [illegible] Joan Micklin Silver's HESTER STREET (U). Progs. 1.45, 3.00, 5.15, 8.35.

ACADEMY TWO. 437 5129. Miklos Jancso's ELEKTREIA (A) and [illegible] THE MIRACULOUS MANDARIN (A). 2.25, 4.15, 6.50, 9.0.

CINEMAS

ACADEMY THREE. 437 8819. Marcel Carné's LES ENFANTS DU PARADIS (A). Show times 4.45, 8.0.

COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave. 734 5414 James Caan ROLLERBALL (AA). Sep. Perfs. Wk. 2.00, 5.00, 8.00. Sun. 5.00, 8.00. Late show Sat. 11.00.

CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737. Peter Falk, Gena Rowlands in John Cassavetes's A WOMAN UNDER THE INFLUENCE (AA). Film at 2.45, 5.30, 8.15. Late show Sat. 11 p.m. "Cassavetes' most important movie to date." Sunday Telegraph. "Gena Rowlands' performance is worthy of an Oscar." Daily Express.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234. THE BAWDY ADVENTURES OF TOM JONES (X). Progs. Daily 2.20, 5.20, 8.20. Sep. Perfs. All seats bookable.

GATE CINEMA, Notting Hill. 727 5750. Fassbinder's "FOX" (X). [illegible] 9. BEYOND VALLEY OF DOLLS (X) & LITTLE MURDERS (X) 11.15 p.m.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). THE RETURN OF THE PINK PANTHER (U). Cont. progs. [illegible] Circle seats may be booked.

ODEON, LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). THE MAN WHO WOULD BE KING (A). Cont. progs. 2.10, 5.00, 7.50. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.15.

ODEON, HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771). Dustin Hoffman "LENNY" (X). Sep. progs. Wk. 3.00, 5.15, 8.30. [illegible] Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. All seats may be booked.

ODEON, MARBLE ARCH (723 2011/2). GREAT EXPECTATIONS (U). Sep. Progs. Wks. [illegible] Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. All seats may be booked.

ODEON ST. MARTIN'S LANE—HOME OF DISNEY MOVIES—THE JUNGLE BOOK (U). For info. 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep. progs. [illegible] Bkble.

PARIS PULLMAN, Sth. Ken. 373 5898 Herzog's ENIGMA OF KASPAR HAUSER (A). Progs. 4.20, 6.30, 8.40.

PHOENIX, Opp. East Finchley Station. 883 2233 KONFRONTATION: Assassination in Davos (A). [illegible]

PLAZA 1 & 2, Regent St., S.W.1. 839 6494. Sep. Perfs. All seats bookable. Box Office 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. (not Suns.). No phone bookings.
1. JAWS (A). Daily: 1st perf. 1.00. 2nd perf. 3.30. 3rd perf. 6.00. 4th perf. 8.30.
2. JAWS (A). Daily: 1st perf. 2.00. 2nd perf. 4.30. 3rd perf. 7.00. 4th perf. 9.30.

PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181 2nd Great Year EMMANUELLE (X) Sep. perfs. dly. (inc. Sun.) 2.45, 6.15, 9.0. Lte show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. Seats bkble. Lic'd bar.

RITZ, Leicester Sq. 437 1234. 3 DAYS OF THE CONDOR (AA). Progs. Daily [illegible]

SCENE 1, 2, 3, 4. Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470.

SCENE 1. Cont. Dly. 12.30. Lte. Show Fri. Sat. 11.45. Ken Russell's LISZTOMANIA (X). Progs. [illegible]

SCENE 2. 2nd YEAR. THE EXORCIST (X). Directed by William Friedkin. Sep. perfs. Dly. [illegible] Lte. Show Fri. & Sat. 11.30.

SCENE 3. THE TOWERING INFERNO (A). Sep. Perfs. Dly. [illegible] Lte. Show Fri. & Sat. [illegible]

SCENE 4. Cont. Dly. 1.00. Lte. Show Fri. & Sat. 12.00. Ken Russell's TOMMY (AA). Progs. [illegible] Late Show Fri. & Sat. 12.00.

WARNER WEST END Leicester Square. Tel.: 439 0791.
1. THE COUNSELLOR (X). Sep. progs. [illegible]
2. BARRY LYNDON (A). A film by STANLEY KUBRICK starring RYAN O'NEAL, MARISA BERENSON. Sep. progs. [illegible] All seats may be booked. [illegible]
3. PERMISSION TO KILL (AA). Sep. progs. [illegible] All seats may be booked. LAST DAY.
4. "[illegible]" DOG DAY AFTERNOON (X). Cont. progs. [illegible] Late show Fri. and Sat. 11.00.

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LEGER GALLERIES, 13 Old Bond St. Annual Exhibition EARLY ENGLISH WATERCOLOURS Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30: Sats. 10-1

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St., W1. AUERBACH, KOKOSCHKA, PASMORE, SUTHERLAND. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30; Sat. 10-12.30. Until 15 Jan.

REDFERN GALLERY, XX CENTURY GRAPHICS. December-January. 20 Cork Street, London, W.1.

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SERPENTINE GALLERY, Kensington Gardens (Arts Council). Drawings of People: US minimalist prints: Sylvester Jacobs' Photographs. To 18 Jan. Daily. 10-4. Adm. free.

VIDA JUSE exhibition of Paintings and Tapestries. Woodstock Gallery, 16 Woodstock Street, W.1. 01-629 4417 until 24 January.

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THE ARTS

Les fleurs de Louis Malle

Twice in his career Louis Malle has worked from an impossible proposition: the first was with *Zazie dans le Metro* (1960) in which he attempted to translate the exclusively verbal games of Queneau into cinematic images; the second is in his most recent film, *Black Moon*, where he battles to retain the authentic, primary vision of dreams and the contradictory logic of his unconscious without submitting this to interpretation or to the shared visual language of the public.

"I work in the opposite direction to most film directors. Often they elaborate on a variation of a classical theme. I take my starting point as an unacceptable, impossible and shocking idea and try to render it acceptable. In *Black Moon* I was dealing with a dream that was no longer a dream, and I tried to communicate it. But I think I went too far, too quickly. I should have graduated to it slowly and warned the public."

Malle sees *Black Moon* as an accelerated culmination of a central theme he has explored in nearly all his previous films: in *Lacombe Lucien* he was fascinated by society's vacation from law and reason during the Occupation; in *Les Amants by* a woman's ditching of her conscience and society's precepts; in *Black Moon* by the dismantling of his own conscious and rational faculties. "In life people behave incredibly irrationally. But in so-called realism, people eliminate the irrational. Each time I come myself to a turning point in my life, either in work or personally, I make irrational decisions. People want fiction to be more 'real' than life, which means they want to eliminate the illogical. *But it is precisely this which* interests me. When I'd worked out what was of interest in *Lacombe Lucien*, I decided to push the idea further. *Black Moon* involved taking a risk. If I hadn't done it then I would never had done it, for a film has to coincide with a certain moment in my life."

But *Lacombe Lucien* was an easier film to accept because the director maintained a reassuring control over his disturbing material. The public are hostile and anguished by *Black Moon* because the universe that Malle presents is outside his control, and deliberately so.

"I tried to allow the flood of images to take over without giving them a symbolic or allegorical meaning. On the contrary, when I felt I was becoming too symbolic I tried to eliminate the tendency. Therefore", said Malle pausing, and rather surprised by his own words, "it must have come from very deep within me. Psychoanalytical interpretation is too simplistic and attempts to decompose and make a dictionary of things which are opaque. The unconscious resists analysis by definition."

In order to remain faithful to the source of his inspiration, Malle refused to taint it with his conscious, explanatory powers: "*It was important to* escape from a logical narrative structure and coherent psychology. Of course, the public likes the lack of surprise. But I wanted to find another coherence and logic. I was often tempted to return to a chain of cause and effect and to use *a priori* thinking, but resisted in order to discover a more interrogative, open form. In *Black Moon* the people surprised themselves, had no control over their actions and neither did the author."

Black Moon is a more intransigent and developed statement of another dominant characteristic of Malle's films: "I do not film my life, but there is, indisputably, a strong correspondence between my life and my films. My films are like distorting mirrors, but the reflection changes what it reflects. *Black Moon* was born out of a static period when I was locked in my room, in the middle of the countryside. It was like a closed circuit because I filmed it in my own house and used elements of my life. By installing myself in the film and by extrapolating from my own experience, I felt I was nearing the truth . . . it was a cry of fear and anguish; it had a lot to do with my own traumas and hang-ups. I had the impression I was living the scenario rather than writing it. I used my dreams and my waking life. The first sequence of *Black Moon* was created out of a dream I had.

"Making films can be a job. For some directors, being on a set is the most satisfying moment of their life. For me, making a film is not enough. I need difficulties, a challenge, a constraint to overcome. A film is a way of getting rid of an interrogation. The interpenetration between my life and work is extensive: I even choose actors because I want to get to know them, and like them. They have a place in my life during and after a film."

In *Le feu follet* (1963), a film about the days preceding the hero's suicide, Malle was exposing another intimate state of mind. "I was filled with panic at the thought of presenting it to the public and almost tried to prevent it from being shown. It felt like placing myself naked on the screen. But films are only made to communicate to others and I had no right to feel like this."

And here lies the exemplary problem of *Black Moon*; how can Malle expose and define the most intimate parts of himself, his dreams and anguish, and communicate them to his audience, when, by definition, they lie outside the contract of a verbal or visual language? Can he expect an average audience to cauterize their reason, and enter, vulnerable and disorientated, into the terrifying world of *Black Moon*? Malle, it seems, was aware of this problem:

"Myth is, in each society, the collective unconscious, the inexplicable that we share. We try to contain and control it in a system of thought that one calls archaic, but is, in my view, much closer to nature. Instead of analysing this material abstractly, we use images and narratives which are tools for exorcizing and understanding. My ambition, which I didn't completely achieve, was to go to this most inexplicable material within me and share it with others."

Myth, however, offers an alternative coherence, whereas *Black Moon* denies such simplification and pattern. Malle admits that the problem of the film is that it cannot be communicated to the unconverted. "It can only speak to those who are already supple, who have none of the rigid mental structures imposed by society. People don't like the film because I dispensed with the apparatus of logic that made my previous films function. I make them return to childhood or exile them from the film. And, in fact, children react wonderfully to the film. It is a familiar world for them, less surprising than the world of adults. *Black Moon* represents the universe before the onset of puberty and describes the fear of entering into an adult world. Someone said it was an initiatory fairy story."

Malle's maturity and success as a film director has led him to push his almost acceptable obsessions to their "logical" conclusion and to stand by them in an adolescent and courageous manner. In our conversation, he was, however, willing to abandon the monologue that is considered acceptable in artistic work, and to submit his intimate and deeply-felt ideas to examination and perhaps to distortion. It certainly revealed an honesty and lack of arrogance to devote a year to making a film that denies the laws governing human communication, and to spend four hours submitting his film to dialogue and reason.

Melinda Camber Porter

Paco Pena
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Joan Chissell

Though scarcely a week passes nowadays without a guitar recital somewhere or other in London, that given last night by Paco Pena, born in Cordoba in 1942, was, as always, different. While most aspiring young soloists try to conceal the instrument's humble origins, he dedicates himself to preserving the flamenco style. Bereft of the singers and dancers who have been at his side on this same platform during the Christmas holiday, he still held a large audience captive with his total absorption in his task and indisputable mastery in discharging it.

The programme book included an informative general essay by Mr Pena, but we were not told in print what he actually intended to play. Sitting in a small pool of light in an otherwise darkened hall, and no more formally dressed than if on musical duty under the Andalusian night sky, he introduced most of his items himself with an engaging, soft-voiced modesty. But it was not easy to catch every word, nor did he tell us enough about how what we heard is actually passed on from one generation to the next. Nevertheless, there was never any doubt that style of performance, rather than indigenous Andalusian material was the nub of the matter.

That was demonstrated in several dances and idioms borrowed from other regions of Spain, even from South America, which the gypsies had made entirely their own.

Whatever the inevitable limitations of melody and harmony, there seemed no intricacy of rhythm or shade of feeling that Mr Pena's right hand could not express. His range of tone colour was as exciting as his stream-lined virtuosity in thrumming and plucking, with many a passing nod, in fast repeated notes, at the Hungarian cymbalum and its gypsy players.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE
[illegible]
NATIONAL THEATRE
[illegible]
Colin Blakely
[illegible]
JUDGEMENT
by Barry Collins
[illegible]

Roger Sloman and Alison Steadman

Nuts in May
BBC1

Leonard Buckley

The theories of acting run from the parrot house to the free-for-all. You can make your man an automatic reciter or you can let him have his head. Just where *Mike Leigh's disciplined* improvisation comes between the two is not easy to decide. But the productions he has devised with his cast have brought us some stunning programmes. If they have had a fault it is that his committed view of society has tended to make them lugubrious. As with his graphic *Hard Labour* he has boxed our ears and punched us in the eye to impress upon us the wretchedness of other men's lives.

Things were different on Tuesday. They had to be. Mr Leigh had left the tenements behind him and he had got some fresh air in his lungs. You cannot be entirely lugubrious on the lovely Dorset coast. Besides, he was satirizing the foibles of people *this* time rather than their predicament.

This was the story of a married couple on holiday. Keith, *the husband, was a pain in the* neck and Roger Sloman saw to it that we thought him so. With his pedometer, his concern for a dietary balance and his respect for the country code he was the kind of man who was apt to remark to his wife that she was standing on sedimentary limestone. And Candice Marie, his spouse (Alison Steadman), was the sort of subservient ninny who took it and asked for more. Their relationship was ludicrous enough. But the holiday itself was a *camping one and that in a drama is always fun.* So cheerfulness was bound to break in.

So did a transistor. Keith bridled at *the* noise from *another camper, though he* and his wife insisted on making folk music of their own. Thus neatly *did Mr Leigh draw us into* a parody of the situations that can arise when our own set of prejudices run counter to those of other people. We had violence in the end and some pathos. But the nuttiness of human beings implied in the title was what *really* carried the day.

The Great Ban
Almost Free

Irving Wardle

The genuine, hand-crafted literary stinker is quite a rarity in the theatre these days, but here, from the pen of Michael Wells, is a perfect specimen that takes one back to the old club theatre days when, for an investment of about £50, the jilted or jobless playwright could rip the veil from the Eternal Feminine or pronounce the doom of Western civilization.

The difference, I suppose, is that Mr Wells's piece seems to be written from the standpoint of moneyed retreat rather than impoverished obscurity. At least his people, multiplied namelessly through a cast of four, are shown doing busy things on film sets, eating themselves sick in restaurants, musing on their sad lot in a setting of spacious parkland and mouldering chateaux, and bidding farewell to their partners and children in a style of tremulous understatement worthy of a B film of the 1940s.

Otherwise, one cannot fault the piece as an example of its kind. It makes the bold assumption that the audience, once inside, will not dare to budge until the proceedings grind to an end. So plot can safely be jettisoned; likewise character, and the rest of the humdrum apparatus on which mere professionals slave to enlist the spectators' attention.

With all that rubbish out of the way, Mr Wells gives his undivided concentration to constructing flowery catalogue speeches on such refrains as "Love has left me", and "Beauty is. . . ." Periodically he goes over into rhymed dialogue and jog-trot pop lyrics to demonstrate his command of the common touch, no matter how rarefied his subject matter. Role-playing abounds, both on film sets and stages, and within the home where the fractious couple strive to preserve their crumbling union by enacting the courtship of Carrington and Lytton Strachey. The hero shoots himself three times to the heroine's increasing distress.

Michael Poole and Sylvester Morand have their moments, particularly in the guise of a hairy French waitress and a *tour gastronomique* diner. Adam Bareham switches manfully between a leather-jacketed greaser and the shade of Keats. But most of the weight in Jack Emery's production falls upon the author's wife, Susannah Yorke, who is frequently left in sole command of the acting area to mime transformations from a bird, into a mermaid, into a woman in childbirth. She is a lady with stamina.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

LPO/Haitink
Festival Hall

Stephen Walsh

In the contest for the title of London's best orchestra, the LPO still seems to me to hold a fairly comfortable lead. For some time they have been at least the most accomplished and reliable. But their playing of Ravel's *Daphnis and Chloe* (the two suites) in Tuesday's concert with Haitink was clearly of virtuoso calibre, with dazzling contributions from every section, and an all-round musical flexibility and articulateness which one hardly expects in a score of such complexity.

For that fusion Haitink is of course himself quite largely responsible. Even so, his normally sober and contained style might not seem ideally matched to the extravagant splendours of Ravel's very consciously pagan masterpiece.

The explanation lies, perhaps, in that word "consciously", for Ravel was himself an inhibited artist whose expansive gestures nearly always had some quality of mannerism. In directing the music with minimum of ostentation, Haitink was both suiting himself and echoing Ravel's own detachment from the alleged sources of his inspiration.

Nevertheless the result was exciting and exhilarating. It would have been still more so if the chorus parts had been left in: the LPO, after all, also have one of London's best amateur choirs. And that slightly demonstrative touch is in keeping with the larger-than-life harmonic and colouristic world in which the music moves.

Rachmaninov's Paganini Rhapsody made a nice contrast, with its cool, linear bravura and clean modal harmonies. But for me Peter Katin's *playing* was *just* too abstracted, and he took too little trouble to assert his tone above the orchestra, in which respect Rachmaninov was emphatically not to blame for this is his neatest and most economical score.

In Haydn's C minor London Symphony, No 95, the orchestral playing was smooth if a shade characterless. I like an earthier Haydn style: except that it was a treat to hear the tricky cello solo in the minuet for once played in tune (by Alexander Cameron).

London debuts

Last week's most interesting debut programme was offered by a Finnish mezzo soprano, Raija Roivainen, who rarely strayed near the beaten track. *It was a considerable pleasure*, for example, to hear Delage's *Poèmes Hindous*, and if the voice was not refined enough the interpretation was always sympathetic. There was a more evident sensitivity to detail in Chausson's "Chanson perpétuelle", even if not much appreciation of the work's shape. Pitching was suspect in the upper register, too, particularly in Lavilla's *Canciones Vascas*, a group of skittish, sing-song little pieces. Miss Rovainen's dark, rather heavy voice was best suited to sombre moods, as in Sibelius's "Trois Soeurs aveugles" or the Nocturnos I-III of Ture Rangström.

Rarities were also sung by Siew-Tuan Loh, a Malaysian soprano, including the United Kingdom premiere of Erik Bach's *Romance de la Pena Negra*. A setting of Lorca, this was in a nondescript recitative style almost as disappointing as that of some Krenek songs from *Reisebuch aus den Osterreichischen Alpen*, a sequence of tuneful yet foursquare ditties. Miss Loh's voice was firm and clear in these works, however, free of the tremulous uncertainties which spoilt her *arie antiche* by Piccini, Cesti and others. Much the best served were the *Canciones Populares Españolas* by Falla,

Another out-of-the-way selection was the set of three Italian Arias Op 83 by Schubert with which Alan Bailey-Fitzgerald began his recital. Though a bass, his voice is lacking in *tone and has a nasal tendency*, so these were not really effective. And, although there are obvious distinguished precedents, Schumann's *Dichterliebe* is scarcely an advisable undertaking *for* a bass, even if greater continuity of line was here achieved. Some of the *slow, quiet items, like* "Im wunderschönen Monat Mai", were agreeable enough, but upper notes often were strained, as in "Das ist ein Flöten und Geigen". Some Duparc songs were an improvement even if the vocal tone was nowhere near sensuous enough, but Mr Bailey-Fitzgerald apparently understood English composers best, characterizing four of Butterworth's *Shropshire Lad* settings with a vividness that earlier had been altogether lacking. Paul Hamburger *accompanied*.

A favourable impression was made by Robert Woolley's confident harpsichord playing, music by Sweelinck, Frescobaldi, J S. Bach and others being marked by spry rhythms, well-chosen tempos, intelligent phrasing and registration. He showed, too, an excellent technique in movements from Rameau's D major Suite.

Very communicative again was the fifth of last week's Wigmore Hall debutants, the Japanese pianist Ikuyo Kamiya. She may have had little affinity with Beethoven's "Appassionata" Sonata, but her Bach 1st Partita was beautifully proportioned, clear, vital, even gay. There were exquisitely controlled sonorities in Debussy's *Estampes*, and the Scriabin Sonata No 3 was played with real authority.

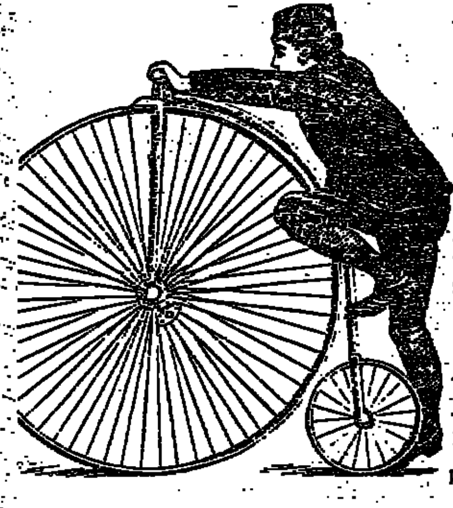
Max Harrison

صكنا من الاصل

Cycling

By Prudence Glynn

: conscience doth make cyclists of us all— : least if not us all, an increasing number . The rosy glow on your office neighbour's k is nowadays just as likely to have been :ced by tootling in from Chelsea as by a remark from the messenger-boys (though girls on bicycles seem to be fair game for ty tactics by lorry drivers and an uninterested interest from navvies digging up the it might be caused by fresh air *and* fresh rks, I suppose. Anyway, it is all very venating and gratifying and gives one a of self-sufficiency. Bicycles are discussed ieir owners with all the passion that pets se—but I do think calling one Pankhurst ise it is often chained to the railings is too far.



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Clothes

ıg is hot o do not thing too On the other pinion is about the ıf your outer- t. A poncho which up the front ou a lot of ion, but while ıy that it is sly unaero- c, others n that. y manipu- : can be used sail principle ed velocity. , I do not you can isfactorily in a skirt; culottes yes, shorts yes, but trousers best of all. This poses problems about what you are going to have to wear when you get to where you are going, and it is this which rules out the bike as a means of transport for working girls with a formal routine.

You really cannot keep spare clothes in the office unless you are truly dedicated. The specialist things the pros wear are very glittery and came as a surprise to me, since I had always imagined cyclists to be drab. Condor, at 90 Gray's Inn Road, WC1, has shiny T-shirts, those demure black midi-shorts that fit close to the leg (they are made in heavyweight fine jersey), gloves, shoes and snazzy hats.

E. Chamberlaine & Son Ltd., of 75 Kentish Town Road, London, NW1, has a vast selection of bikes for adults and children, and we chose to ride a shiny bright yellow tandem and tricycle.

Photograph below: Black cord jumpsuit with stripes on the sleeves. Sizes 10-14, £16.99. From Top Shop, Oxford Circus, and main branches. Fine knit polo neck sweater in assorted colours, £3.25, from all branches of Top Shop. Knitted pull-on hat by Lionel Fisher, £3. In assorted mottled colours from S. Fisher, Burlington Arcade, W1, Stanley Adams, Kings Road, SW3. Hooded poncho edged with multi-coloured ribbon, by Fiorucci. Colours, moss green, pink, red, in one size only, £28.50. Angora polo neck sweater, £9.50 in assorted colours. All from Fiorucci, 15 Brompton Road, London, SW1.
Three-gear tandem, £127.

Photograph above: Three-gear tricycle, £84.95.

◆

Photographs by Harry Kerr

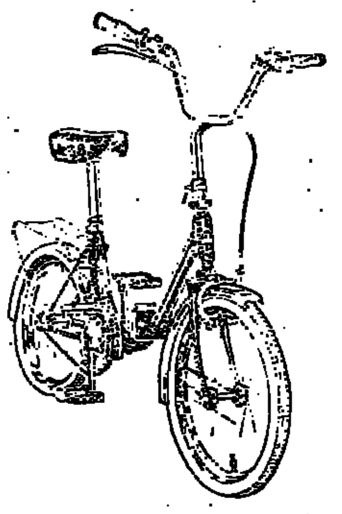
Fitments

One of the most rewarding things about getting a bike is that you can cover it with additions, ranging from stick-on sequinned messages such as "Speed King" to such functional extras as dynamos. There is something particularly gratifying about generating your own light, I find. I bought a neat dynamo set from Halfords for £2.95 and established it on the bike without trouble, and I also added a milometer, called Tourmeter, which cost less than £1. You can get neat, squeezy tooters, fog horns from Captain O. M. Watts in Albemarle Street, W.1. Harrods, I am told, has its own dingling bell. There are all sorts of baskets depending on what you want to carry. I have seen a neat cane child's seat, also a well designed plastic one, but could only locate the classic metal and rexine type at £4.50 in London.

Bikes for sale

A small-wheel folding bicycle by Shopertunities Ltd for £21.95. Ideal for every age, as the handlebars and seat height are easily adjusted, and perfect to transport as it folds to the size of a suitcase. *Features:* Strong lightweight steel frame for better roadholding and safety. One gear. Front brake and rear back-pedal brake giving stability at all speeds. Domed mudguard and chain guard to deflect dirt and spray.

Colours, red, blue, gold, with contrasting steel mudguards. Available from Shopertunities Ltd, 164 Uxbridge Road, London W12 8AQ, 37/39 High Holborn, WC1, or mailorder from the Uxbridge Road branch with £1.65 carriage. Or send total of £25.10 which will include extras—rear carrier, parcel holder, rear reflector, bell.



Selfridges folding bike for all the family, and for the home as it is easily stored, at £39.95. *Features:* Lightweight steel frame. Three-speed gears with trigger control. 20in wheel span. Fast-grip front and rear brakes. Saddle adjustment for height 31in-38in. Quick release lock for easy folding. Dimensions when folded approx 30in by 27in by 18in.

Available from the bicycle department at Selfridges, Oxford Street, London, W1, at £39.95, including extras—bell, pump, toolbag. Or mailorder to Selfridges Ltd, PO Box 400, London, W2, with £2.75 carriage. Bike style No 2411 FB.

The luxurious metallic bronze folding Eurobike, ideal for everyone at £44.50. It has all the features of the Selfridges bike and has been tried by the British Cycling Federation, which said: "It is attractive, easy to ride, eminently suitable for utility and short recreational rides." See and order the bike at the Showroom, 15 Woodstock Street, London, W1, or ring Eurobike, Godalming 23737, for mail order details. Alternatively, write now for *The Sunday Times* Eurobike special offer, featured in August. Send £39.50 + £1.50 carriage, payable to Times Newspapers Limited, to *The Sunday Times*, 32 Wharf Road, London N1 7SD.

Useful addresses

Centre, 281 Old Kent Road, London, SE1. Tel. 01-231 andems from £145-£300. The lighter the bike, the more re it will be. The centre can repair and has some spare r the older makes. Word of advice: When buying an lish tandem, be very careful to check the bottom brackets steering column. Tandems can be hired for charity work.

ike, Kensington Student Centre, Kensington Church London, W.8. Tel. 01-937 6089. One of the largest rent-a- vices around; it has 3/5/10 speed bikes from £1.10 to r day or £3.50 to £8 per week. They will soon be having for hire, but these are booked early for the summer so n.

ect Bikes. The Basement, 95 Bell Street, London, NW1. '24 0456. For sale three-speed foldaway bikes a speciality, ier models available, all guaranteed with one year's free Spares, repairs and a rental service with seasonal dis- also available.

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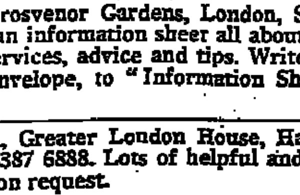

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Tourist Board, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, London, SW1. Tel 400. Out this week, an information sheet all about cycling, g holidays, rental services, advice and tips. Write, including stamped addressed envelope, to "Information Sheets" at ess above.

tish Cycling Bureau, Greater London House, Hampstead ondon, NW1. Tel 01-387 6888. Lots of helpful and improving ature to be sent out on request.

Hair and face

The ideal way to cycle must be with your hair tucked away under a scarf or a knitted hat, unless you are blessed with that long, straight, thick hair. The problem is that any sort of headgear crushes your hair, the more so the hotter you get. Serious cyclists may have to consider a restyle—or a wig. If you tend to wear no make-up at all, a gloss of Bonne Belle skiing gel might help, or the same firm's neat little lipcover, which comes attached to a pin for your lapel.

The advertisement for the "Demon Stair Climber" on the right was taken, as were all the engravings on this page, from *Victorian Advertisements*, compiled by Leonard de Vries and published by John Murray.

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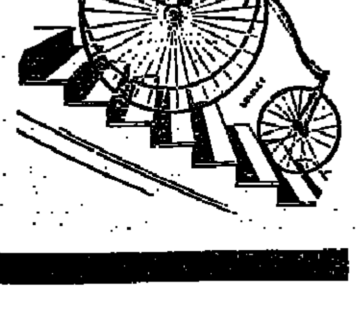

There are other things to make in the New Year besides resolutions.

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Family Circle

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Football

Tottenham's win leaves competition wide open

Pratt, standing near the goal line, raises his arms in triumph after scoring

By Geoffrey Green
Football Correspondent

Tottenham 1 Newcastle 0

With the first legs of the semi-final rounds of the Football League Cup behind us and the returns to come next week, the competition stands on a knife edge. On Tuesday night Middlesbrough beat Manchester City 1—0 on Teesside. Last night it was the turn of Tottenham Hotspur to do the same to Newcastle United before a roaring 40,000 crowd at White Hart Lane.

Europe is the carrot for the winners. Who will go to Wembley now is anybody's guess. It could be a repeat of the 1955 FA Cup final when Newcastle beat Manchester City. Or for the firsts time that stadium may see a clash between the north east—Newcastle against Middlesbrough. We must wait. Meanwhile Spurs have history on their side where Wembley is concerned. They won there three times in the 60's in the FA Cup.

Twice they have lifted this League Cup in the last five years and, indeed, this is their fifth appearance in the semi-final round of this competition since they entered nine years ago. Certainly, they are playing better more as a team than they have for some time. No doubt it was their unexpected victory at Derby in the league last Saturday that now made them look superior to anything they had done at home for some time—certainly up to half time at which point they led by their goal scored in the end by Pratt.

It was a strange strike. A fine move at the half hour saw Neighbour free Chivers. He fed Naylor and over came the cross for Perryman's header to be blocked on the line by Craig. The referee, however, decided it was hands and a penalty but since Pratt was on hand to nod in the ball, the goal stood by the advantage rule.

Newcastle finished the stronger over the last half hour and might well have gone home on equal terms. They had the man of the match in little Craig, a squat, sturdy figure in midfield, always economical in his work with a wide vision of the field and with the strokes of a true artist. His sense of timing was good.

There was fine goalkeeping, too, on both sides with Mahoney keeping out many a Tottenham attack before the interval and Jennings at the other end bringing off the save of the night when he catapulted to his top corner and turned over a blazing left foot shot from Craig 25 minutes from the end. That had seemed a goal all the way. Every Tottenham player applauded their man and the crowd stood on tiptoe in salute.

At one end through the middle we had the drive of Gowling and Macdonald for Newcastle, at the other Chivers and Duncan for Spurs. None scored but in their own various leisurely and massive ways they played their parts. It was a night which glowed. Newcastle showed their efficiency in their solid covering under pressure and their quick breaks out of defence and one must always respect efficiency.

Up to half time Spurs had a cool peremptory air about their football with Perryman the midfield general and both the elusive Neighbour and bustling Coates driving hard down the wings. Over the last half hour, however, Spurs lost some of their rhythm and, with it, their patience, giving way to an air of frustration as Newcastle, having clearly settled for a one goal deficit, almost escaped with a draw.

St James's Park is always a difficult den to approach. The crowds of the north-east are demanding, perceptive and boisterous. The Blaydon Races swirl over everything and everybody as the traditional black and white striped shirts of Newcastle go into battle. Still, the age of miracles is not over. Spurs may yet reach Wembley again for the future is enveloped in a mist of uncertainty.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: P. Jennings; T. Naylor, D. McAllister, J. Pratt, W. Young, K. Osgood, R. Coates, S. Perryman, M. Chivers, J. Duncan, J. Neighbour.

NEWCASTLE UNITED: M. Mahoney; I. Nattrass, A. Kennedy, G. Nulty, G. Keeley, P. Howard, M. Burns, T. Cassidy, M. Macdonald, A. Gowling, T. Craig.

Referee: C. Thomas (Glamorgan).

Subtle Welsh hope denied by the draw

By Geoffrey Green

A spate of quarter-final draws was made for the various prizes of continental football in Geneva yesterday. In contrast to recent seasons British participation was little more than marginal, in particular with not a single representative in the most prestigious club competition of all, the European Cup. Yet out of the dregs something may yet emerge.

It is to Wales, in their centenary year, that these islands now look with the keenest interest. Having alone qualified for the last eight of the European championship while the giants of England and Scotland fell by the wayside, they now find themselves facing Yugoslavia, away and at home at the end of April and May respectively.

By that time they will have further tightened their bows and sharpened their arrows. First they play in a centenary celebration match against England at Wrexham on March 24, then they compete in the home international championship in mid-May. All this should help in their preparation.

Having already accounted for Austria, Hungary and Luxembourg in the qualifying stages and in the process won five of their six matches in group two, their confidence will be high, even against the Yugoslav combination. Yugoslavia reached the World Cup final stages in 1974 and won group three by overstepping Northern Ireland, Sweden and Norway.

Yugoslavia, however, are now without their former outstanding manager, Miljan Miljanic (now with Real Madrid), and may also find difficulty in retrieving Djajic, their former captain and outside left, from abroad. But they keep producing players and can call upon Hajduk Split (still in the European Cup) and Red Star to provide the nucleus of a tough side. Should Wales survive this test, they must meet either Spain or West Germany (or Greece) in the semi-final round.

Mike Smith, the Englishman who has achieved this Welsh miracle, had hoped to face The Netherlands at the next stage for a subtle reason. Although the Dutchmen reached the final of the last World Cup two summers ago and were certainly the most entertaining side of that championship, these European quarter-final matches are to be played on a Saturday. Thereby lies the clue.

The chances are that neither the famous Cruyff nor his colleague Neeskens may be released by their present club, Barcelona, who will probably need them for vital domestic games on the following day. As it was, neither of them played for The Netherlands when they lost 1—0 to Italy at the end of November.

Running parallel with their national success has been the heroic effort of little Wrexham to reach the quarter-final round of the Cup Winners' Cup. They are next due to face the Belgians Anderlecht, who earlier approached Rodney Marsh, the outcast from Manchester City, and more recently signed Anderson, a midfield player from Luton Town.

Anderlecht have much experience in continental competition and last year gave Leeds United a hard run in the European Cup. But since Brussels these days is but a stone's throw by air from this part of the map, there should be a good Welsh choir to drown the ceaseless and distracting banging of the brass band that plays all through a match in the Anderlecht stadium.

By contrast Celtic, now back at the top of Scottish football, have a long trip to East Germany in the same tournament to face the unpronounceable and even less known Sachsenring Zwickau. That should give the Scottish radio commentators something to test their tongues.

Meanwhile West Ham United, who won this Cup Winners' trophy in 1965, will hope by the time they challenge The Hague they will have worked themselves out of their present trough which has seen them lose seven of their last 10 matches. However, the favourites here are probably Eintracht Frankfurt who beat Bayern Munich 6—0 just before the German Bundesliga began its winter break.

Eastern Europe seems to act like a magnet on Liverpool. Once more, as Britain's only representative in the Eufa Cup, they must travel to Dynamo Dresden. Reliable, consistent, hard-wearing and experienced as they are, they should take another step towards a final confrontation with either Barcelona, Hamburg SV or AC Milan.

What a pity we are not involved in the senior European Cup itself. Here is the strongest looking field for the quarter-final round for some time. But at least we should be privileged to see the climax at Hampden Park on May 12.

The last time the final was played there was in 1960 when Real Madrid, in the days of di Stefano, Puskas and company, gave one of the great performances of all time in beating Eintracht Frankfurt 7—3. One wonders whether the new, revived Real, recent 5—1 conquerers of Derby County, can follow in the footsteps of their masters.

Coincidence, concern and an omen were all uncovered by the European draws. The reactions from officials were varied yesterday, although none underestimated the task confronting their clubs.

Wales have never beaten Yugoslavia but Mr Smith, their manager, said: "I am pleased. We had never beaten Austria, even with John Charles, before we won that vital qualifying game at Wrexham. There the crowd was worth two goals and I am hoping our supporters can roar us on to another victory."

Mr Smith added: "I will attend the meeting of the Welsh FA council on February 3 to discuss the relative merits of Cardiff and Wrexham for staging the home leg. I hope Yugoslavia have an international before we play them so that I can see them in action. The most pleasing aspect of the draw is that we shall be at home in the second leg. I regard that as important."

Draws for the five competitions

European championship

Quarter-final round

Netherlands v Belgium
Spain v West Germany or Greece
Yugoslavia v Wales
Czechoslovakia v USSR

Semi-final round

Czechoslovakia or USSR v Netherlands or Belgium
Yugoslavia or Wales v Spain, West Germany or Greece

Under 23 championship

Quarter-final round

Hungary v England
Bulgaria v Yugoslavia
Netherlands v Scotland
France v USSR

Semi-final round

Hungary or England v Bulgaria or Yugoslavia
France or USSR v Netherlands or Scotland

European Cup

Quarter-final round

Benfica v Bayern Munich
Dinamo Kiev v St Etienne
Hajduk Split v PSV Eindhoven
Borussia Mönchen Gladbach v Real Madrid

Cup Winners' Cup

Quarter-final round

Celtic v Sachsenring Zwickau
Eintracht Frankfurt v Sturm Graz
Anderlecht v Wrexham
The Hague v West Ham United

Eufa Cup

Quarter-final round

Dynamo Dresden v Liverpool
Bruges v AC Milan
Barcelona v Levski Spartak
Hamburg SV v Stal Mielec

First leg matches in club competitions to be played on March 3, second legs on March 17.

Lottery launched to raise money for Luton

A lottery was launched yesterday by the "friends of Luton Town" to help save the club. The organization, a committee of local businessmen, hope to raise at least £10,000 through the lottery which has £3,000 in prize money.

Tickets, at 30p each, will be on sale at matches and in pubs and local factories.

Yesterday's results and scorers

League Cup

Semi-final round (first leg)

Tottenham (1) 1 Newcastle (0) 0
Pratt 40,215

Scottish Cup

Second round replays

Glasgow Un (0) 0 Albion R (0) 1
Franchetti
Winners home to Partick Thistle.
Brechin (0) 0 Stenhousemuir (1) 1
McGrath
Winners home to Kilmarnock.

Third division

Peterborgh (1) 3 Colchester (0) 1
Gregory Packer
Turner, Hughes 7,455

Fourth division

Bradford C (1) 1 Workington (0) 0
Cooke 2,557

FA TROPHY: First round replays: [illegible], Boston United 2, Gainsborough 4 (after extra time).

REPRESENTATIVES MATCH: London University Sidonians 2, Stock Exchange 3.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Herschel HS 1, Ashmead or St Clement Danes 6, Brentwood 1; Salesian, Farnborough 3, Bedales 3; Steyning GS 0, Ardingly 2.

Rugby Union

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: London Banks 15, Middlesex 38; RAF 14, Civil Service 18; Bath 37, Royal Navy 3.

CLUB MATCH: Cross Keys 7, Bridgend 14.

OTHER MATCHES: Middlesex Polytechnic 26, City University 10, Surrey University 19, Bath University 3.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: High Wycombe RGS 9, Metropolitan Police Cadets 10; King Charles I, Kidderminster 20, [illegible].

Hockey

LONDON LEAGUE: Bromley 1, Oxford University 0; London University 0, Spencer 4.

OTHER MATCHES: London University [illegible] II 6; RAF Uxbridge [illegible] Southampton University 1, [illegible] University 0; Brunel University 0, Kingston GS 6; RAF Henlow 4, RAF Northwood 1; Manchester University 1, Timperley 1.

Rugby Union

Australians omit Batch from team to play Irish

The Australians, who have failed to score a try in three international defeats, have dropped Batch, their leading try scorer, for the final international of their tour against Ireland at Lansdowne Road on Saturday. Batch's omission is the biggest surprise in a side which shows seven changes, including a new front row from that which went down 23-6 to England at Twickenham on January 3. Batch is replaced by John Ryan, whose only previous international appearance was against Japan.

Carberry, the hooker, also plays his first international of the tour and will be fit despite incurring a bruised rib muscle in Tuesday's 15—13 win over Munster in Cork. The pack shows only one change from the combination which dealt capably with the uncompromising Munster forwards. Pearse, who was a second half substitute against Wales, replacing Cornelsen, who is dropped after playing in all three previous internationals.

L'Estrange, who lost his place at centre after the defeat by Wales, is recalled in place of McKid while Fay comes back to the second row after missing the game with England because of injury. The entire front row that played at Twickenham has been discarded with Meadows and Graham, who were the props against Wales, recalled for Finnane and MacDougall.

The Australians called in an Irish surgeon to examine various injuries before announcing their side. Hauser, the scrum half, who lost a contact lens at Cork, has succeeded in getting a new pair, which will arrive in time for Saturday's match. Grey, the replacement scrum half, who arrived on Tuesday from Sydney, after Hipwell's knee operation put him out of the tour, is named among the six reserves.

TEAM: P. E. McLean; J. R. Ryan, R. D. L'Estrange, G. A. Shaw (captain), L. E. Monaghan, L. J. Weatherstone, R. Hauser; J. E. C. Meadows, C. M. Carberry, R. Graham, G. Fay, R. A. Smith, G. K. Pearse, M. E. Loane, A. A. Shaw. Reserves: P. A. Horton, S. C. Finnane, D. W. Hillhouse, G. O. Grey, K. J. Wright, W. A. McKid.

The Welsh Rugby Union selectors and their coach John Dawes face an anxious 24 hours over the injury crisis which has hit their party before Saturday's international game against England at Twickenham. They will not know until the players assemble in Cardiff today what their chances are of fielding their strongest side.

There are doubts about the entire front row, Price, Windsor and Faulkner and the winger Gerald Davies. The centre Gravell, of Llanelli, now believes he will be fit to play following an elbow injury but he and the other casualties will have to satisfy the selectors about their fitness during the training at Cardiff.

Pontypool, the Welsh champions, supply seven players, including the captain, for the Gwent side to play the Australians at Pontypool Park next Wednesday. Blaina, the second class club currently celebrating their centenary supply two players—the centre Barrie Davies and the wing forward Terry Maggs.

TEAM: D. Thomas (Cross Keys); A. Browning (Newbridge), B. Davies (Blaina), A. Thomas (Abertillery), I. Evans (Ebbw Vale); K. James (Pontypool), A. Lewis (Abertillery); A. Faulkner (Pontypool), R. Windsor (Pontypool), G. Price (Pontypool), J. Perkins (Pontypool), R. Floyd (Pontypool), T. Cobner (Pontypool) (captain), C. Davis (Newbridge), T. Maggs (Blaina). Replacements: A. Tovey (Ebbw Vale), A. Haines (Cross Keys), S. Lewis (Ebbw Vale), M. Cairns (Abertillery), J. Dixon (Abertillery), I. Brice (Abertillery).

Middlesex tune up before the county semi-final round

By Gordon Allan

United Banks 15 Middlesex 38

In their last match before the semi-final round of the county rugby championship, Middlesex beat United Banks by three goals and five tries to two goals and a penalty goal at the Bank of England ground at Roehampton yesterday. Middlesex play North Midlands at Moseley on February 7 and will choose their team on January 26. The nucleus of that team played yesterday but a number who are almost sure of their places were rested, including the captain, Friell, the London Scottish centre.

There was never any doubt about the result. Middlesex had more good players: that was the long and the short of it. They scored seven of their eight tries from set scrummages, two of them from heels by the Banks. Wright at the front and Howcroft in the middle dominated the lineouts, and Alexander, Mordell and Bowring marauded ceaselessly in the loose. Bowring, the No 8 is captain of Borough Road College and plays for Neath when he goes home. Of the backs Croydon and Birkett ran well enough; Codd kicked as accurately as he used to do for Rosslyn Park; but Molloy and Treseder were not always on terms at pivot.

There were some useful players in the Banks side, including Bulpitt of Rosslyn Park (in his first game for the Banks), Hughes of Streatham/Croydon, Looker of Harlequins and Bird of Blackheath. Among those absent were Hinton of Rosslyn Park and Legg of Harlequins. None of their forwards did better than Cook, at No 8 and Foster, and Waddelow was always ready to try something when the ball went to him at full back.

Molloy, Adam and Birkett scored tries for Middlesex in the first half and Codd kicked two conversions. Middlesex had the wind behind them and could, perhaps should, have scored more because the Banks rarely escaped from their own half. Molloy and Adam scored when Evans, the Banks scrum half, failed to make the best use of his own side's heel near the line. Birkett almost walked through from an inside pass by Treseder. Chinneck kicked a good penalty into the wind for the Banks to make the half-time score 16—3.

In the second half Alexander (2), Mordell (2) and Molloy scored tries for Middlesex and Codd kicked one conversion. Alexander's second try, the one without a scrummage as its source, came from a tapped penalty by Molloy and a charge by Mordell.

Foster scored the Banks' first try when a Middlesex attack petered out and Chinneck and Morgan exchanged passes on the way to the corner flag. Waddelow scored their second, an arm's length ahead of Morgan, from his own cross-kick. Chinneck kicked both conversions.

UNITED BANKS: R. Waddelow (England); M. Bulpitt (Lloyds), J. (Bank of England), G. Morgan (Barclays), B. Chinneck (Midland), Hughes (Barclays, captain), C. (Bank of England); C. Edwards (Nat West), R. Stoffel (Midland), R. Lo (Nat West), C. Bird (Nat West), Farmer (Bank of England), B. Bu (Midland), N. Cook (Bank of England), T. Foster (Nat West).

MIDDLESEX: R. Codd (Old Whitgiftians); S. Tiddy (Metropolitan Police), G. Birkett (London Scottish), D. Croydon (Saracens), J. Burro (Harlequins); P. Treseder (Rosslyn Park), D. Molloy (London Irish); Adam (Wasps, captain), A. (Richmond), M. Claxton (Harlequins), C. Howcroft (London Welsh), Wright (London Scottish), A. Alexander (Harlequins), K. Bowring (Borough Road College), R. Mordell (Rosslyn Park).

Referee: P. Wakefield (London).

Bath far too strong for the Royal Navy

By Alan Gibson

Bath 37 Royal Navy 3

There was lots of news at Bath last night. A Bath three-quarter had recently broken his knee cap on a London Welsh goalpost. A famous Welsh full back had severely damaged his car in collision with a pedestrian. He picked the wrong pedestrian, for she is a former Bath president, Mollie Gerrard, one of the more indestructible people in the country. For myself I was bleeding throughout, the result of a skirmish with my kitten Crumbs, whom I had inadvertently put on my head instead of my fur hat. They are much the same colour and size and were lying next to one another on the bed. The only dull thing was the rugby, which was too one-sided to be interesting.

Bath won by two goals, four tries, a dropped goal and two penalty goals to a penalty goal, and had they exerted themselves more consistently and carefully would have won by a good deal more. Their tries were scored by Davies, Richardson, Perry, Horton, Griffiths and Waterman. Horton dropped the goal. Davies made the conversions and kicked the penalties. Bath led 17—0 at half-time. Turner kicked a penalty for the Navy soon afterwards when, for a brief period, they got into the match, but it was all Bath again by the end.

What can be said for the Navy, after as hapless a performance as I can remember seeing from them. Well, they had to make some late changes. They were effectively a man short for most of the match after their full back, Piercy, injured a knee. He bravely played on, partly at left wing and partly elsewhere, but it was a mistake to have pushed him on again. He only confused the others.

Davies, the Navy scrum half, had a good game in forlorn circumstances. The Admirals in the stand were in noble voice whoever called it "the Silent Service" can never have attended a naval rugby occasion and their advice to the referee was frequent, and painful and free. Yet the referee might have changed 30 decisions and Bath would still, one way or another, have won this match by 30 points.

BATH: J. S. Waterman; M. Richardson, M. C. Beese, R. Hones, J. Davies, J. P. Horton, C. J. Perry, G. Pucha, A. Edwards, D. Raven, A. Litsweyr, B. J. Jenkins, J. Griffiths, D. J. Ga, G. Pillinger.

ROYAL NAVY: PO P. A. H. Piercy (HMS Antrim); PO N. Hayman (HMS Daedalus), CPO D. E. Hambrook (HMS Collingwood), Lt P. Birkett (Royal Marines, Lympstone), LS G. Armstrong (HMS Daedalus); Lt S. E. Turner (HMS Lewiston), AB J. C. Davies (HMS Nelson); Sgt D. R. W. Puller (Royal Marines, Lympstone), Lt R. Cole (HMS Collingwood), Sub Lt J. C. Ackerman (HMS Temeraire), CPO M. Lane (HMS Mohawk), PO J. William (HMS Collingwood), Mshn M. Banyard (BRNC Dartmouth), CPO F. Ives (RNEC), AB G. Simpson (HMS Hermione).

Referee: D. J. Hudson (Manchester).

Civil Service surprise even themselves

By Peter Marson

RAF 14 Civil Service 18

Although the Royal Air Force are approaching the halfway mark in their programme leading up to the Services tournament — they take on the Army at Twickenham in the middle of next month—a victory continues to elude them. At Halton yesterday, the Royal Air Force were apparently winging their way to this first success when the Civil Service surprised everyone, no doubt themselves included, by scoring 12 points in the space of two minutes. Coming at the last quarter this proved to be a timely, damaging assault and it naturally enough effectively silenced the RAF.

Earlier the pattern of a well-fought match had been erratic, with a period where skill, resource and enterprise led to a position of command before all that had been won was disappointingly lost. One felt it needed someone of the stamp of the Australian captain, John Hipwell, the guest of the president of Buckinghamshire, Peter Trunkfield, to bring a steadying influence.

Hipwell, who is recovering from his cartilage operation in the peace and quiet of Marlow, was smiling and cheerful in spite of his disappointment at missing the international against England and the touring team's final match against the Barbarians which, incidentally, falls on his birthday.

The RAF began promisingly with two penalty goals, the first beautifully judged from long range by their big lock forward, Orwin; the second a less taxing kick by their centre, O'Connor. The Civil Service ended the first half with a series of telling attacks, but still failed to score. Their plight worsened in the second half when Smith darted in for the RAF to collect a bouncing ball from a rebound and set off on a fine run up the left wing for a try. Then, when Jenkins stole away from a five-yard scrummage, Thomas scored by the right corner flag.

The Civil Service now turned a considerable corner and after excellent teamwork Triggs sent in Weir for a try wide out on the left flank, and Proudfoot converted. As the Air Force regrouped the Civil Service delivered their damaging counter-blow, and two fine tries by Wilding were crowned with splendid conversions by Proudfoot.

ROYAL AIR FORCE: Cpl M. R. Howe (Waddington); J/Tech M. A. Smith (Sealand), SAC T. J. O'Connor (Scampton), Cpl D. Seward (Cottesmore), J/Tech R. Wyatt (Wroughton); F/O C. G. Williams (Catterick), J/Tech O. Phillips (Turnhouse); Cpl J. Parker (Innsworth), Sgt G. Gatherer (Halton), F/O G. Thomas (Cosford), F/Lt M. Beer (Marham), SAC J. Orwin (Marham), F/Lt Cuthill (Swanton Morley), Cpl W. Jenkins (Halton), Sqn Ldr G. Fra (Uxbridge).

CIVIL SERVICE: G. Wilson (Post Office); M. Triggs (Post Office), Halliday (Post Office), G. Hogg (Inland Revenue), C. Wilding (Land Registry); R. Proudfoot (Post Office), M. Weir (Dept of Health and Social Security); W. Dickenson (Post Office), A. Raines (Min of Defence), A. Bea (Min of Defence), K. Short (Inland Revenue), F. Morgan (Inland Revenue), M. Parr (Land Registry), G. Thompson (Min of Defence), O'Connor (Post Office).

Referee: G. C. Lamb (London).

St George's withdraw from the Cup

By Gordon Allan

St George's have withdrawn from this season's Hospitals Cup rugby competition because they cannot raise a team. They were due to play Guy's in the first round at Cobham today. Instead Guy's find themselves with a walk-over into the second round, in which they will play the London at Teddington on January 29.

Five of St George's best players are injured, and some of the others are too inexperienced to be pitched into this kind of competition. So St George's, who are having a bad season in any case, considered withdrawal to be the most sensible course.

The first round will be completed today by the match between University College and the Middlesex at St Thomas's ground at Cobham. The winners play St Bartholomew's at Cobham on January 29. King's College and Charing Cross, in addition to Guy's, are already through.

Destiny could take a hand as Bennett again breaks through

Out of the valley of the shadow

By David Parry-Jones

After a month he described as the most bewildering of his rugby career, Phil Bennett is back for Wales at Twickenham on Saturday. Picked against Australia, he was ruled out because of injury. Picked for the Welsh trial, he was injured again. Dropped from Wales's Twickenham party (for reasons which everyone but the selectors found implausible), he is now restored because of injuries to his replacements Bevan, of Aberavon, and young Richards of Swansea.

The drama might fairly have graced the old *Hotspur* or *Wizard*. But it is only the latest, and perhaps last, twist to a saga that has meant a testing and at times heartbreaking 15 months for the man many believe to be the best and most exciting stand-off half in the world.

Bennett first stepped on to rugby football's world stage as a result of the try he did not score. The Try (it really deserves a capital letter) was touched down for a Barbarians XV at Cardiff in January, 1973, by Gareth Edwards against the workmanlike seventh All Blacks, who had avoided defeat in four internationals against the Home Countries but never recovered from the puncture their defence sustained in the third minute against Dawes's scratch side.

The match was video-taped by the BBC, who say that it has since been screened over 100 times by television networks as far afield as Auckland and Vancouver; and the Try was its glittering highlight, with seven pairs of hands moving the ball through 80 yards of territory.

So, although Bennett was not in at the finish, the whole world has seen how he began it, with jinks near the Barbarians' 25 that wrong-footed four big New Zealanders and penetrated their first line of defence. "I sensed them bearing down on me", Bennett recalls, "and felt that if I broke we might catch them too far forward. J. P. R. Williams was on hand for my pass and the others took it on superbly.

"To this day I cannot explain precisely why I took the risk, except to say that Carwyn James and John Dawes had been inspiring in the pre-match build-up, and I felt in my bones that something dramatic was destined to happen that day."

It was also a day when the little Llanelli stand-off finally moved from the shadow of his illustrious predecessor, Barry John. For a season after John's retirement Bennett felt not so much an heir as a pretender to the throne—"Barry wouldn't have done this, Barry would have played it that way", people kept telling him. His display against Kirkpatrick's men and then his participation in the Lions' triumphant South African tour of 1974 were enough to convince even the most sceptical that here was a great player in his own right.

So, in August of that year Bennett was sniffing the heady air on the summit of rugby achievement. And yet, a bare three months later, he had plunged into a crevasse so deep that it has taken a year to climb from its gloom.

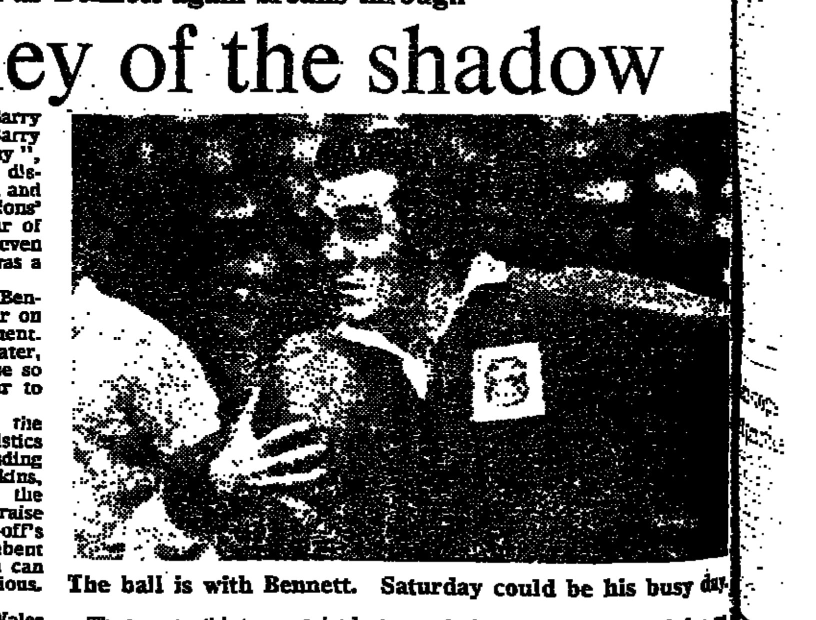
In Wales, stand-off half is the glamour position and statistics show that when an outstanding performer — Morgan, Watkins, John, &c—has occupied it the Welsh have done well, and praise and plaudits come the stand-off's way. Equally, when an incumbent falls from grace, the criticism can be savage and he is an obvious, ready-made scapegoat.

That was how it was after Wales had lost a poor game to New Zealand (how ironic) in November 1974. The pundits came down on Bennett like a ton of bricks: he had missed five penalty attempts out of six; his tactical kicks had gone straight down the All Black full back's throat; he had not tried to break; he had failed to get his backs moving; he had failed to tackle Kirkpatrick on his way through for a decisive try.

"They were right", Bennett admits. "Playing that day was the biggest mistake of my rugby career. From the moment I stepped on to the field I didn't want to know."

Whether he should have been on the field at all is a debate which never came out into the open at the time. A few days before the game Phil and his wife, Pat, had lost their first-born child, who lived but a few hours. The suffering it brought, the grief of the funeral, the anti-climax of bereavement instead of joy—these were factors that perhaps the Welsh selectors might have taken into account and invited him to stand down. "Nobody put such a suggestion", he says. "Mind you, Pat urged me to play; and I hoped that the stimulus and honour of playing for Wales would help to lift my game. It didn't."

As if a great personal tragedy was not enough, the little man considers he was more tired than he had realized after playing a key role in South Africa, and he was concerned about a cartilage operation which some doctors were advising him to have. Production was falling at the steelworks where he was employed and job insecurity was rearing its worrying head.



The ball is with Bennett. Saturday could be his busy day.

Thus everything conspired to ruin his performance against New Zealand. But that was only the start. The selectors preferred the more orthodox Bevan, of Aberavon, for the subsequent trial (when Bennett had another forgettable game behind a beaten Possibles' pack) and for Wales's first three internationals against France, England and Scotland last spring. Bennett's agony continued at Murrayfield, when he came on to replace the injured Bevan without being able to save Wales from a 12—10 defeat. He says that even then the autumn bereavement was still affecting his game and his day-to-day moods.

All in all, it was probably a more difficult time for him than for most, for Bennett's character is tense, deep and tightly disciplined—faithfully reflected in the way he plays his game: it has the appearance of being uninhibited and free-ranging, but his running sorties are carefully planned. A common taunt for instance is that he seldom takes the opposition on from set-pieces: he retorts that he prefers to run, often devastatingly, from broken play when the midfield defence is likely to be in disarray. But he wears a mask of thought more readily than a smile, and does not take responsibility lightly.

A silver lining, though, there had to be. "People at Llanelli had always been great", he remembers, "and then there came a marvellous conversation with Bobby Windsor, the Lions' hooker, before Llanelli played Pontypool in the Welsh Cup quarter final. He said they'd hammer us, and finished with a mock warning that a bed had been reserved for me at the local hospital. But we won and suddenly life started to be bearable again."

The following week Wales, with Bennett at stand-off, routed Ireland to take the championship title, and the season ended with his captaining his club to an astonishing third cup final victory in four years.

Came the summer, with long afternoons spent fishing in West Wales, or lazy lunch-hours in country pubs. The healing process went a stage further with the not-too-demanding missionary tour by Wales in Japan; redundancy, when it came, was cushioned with a new job representing a brewery; and, most importantly, last month Pat Bennett produced a son, Steve, who is doing well.

It all led in the autumn to some of the best and most authoritative rugby of Bennett's career, while coincidentally his rival Bevan laboured some way below his best form, but in the international against Australia Bevan rose to the occasion, and few supporters in Wales were surprised when he retained his place for Twickenham. Now he is out, and opportunity has knocked again for Llanelli's favourite son.

Bennett may deny it but he will be out to prove that he is the best and finally delineate his true stature in the rugby game. The doubts and uncertainties of the last year or so have taxed his strength of character beyond the normal call of duty. If he can shake off dull care then today's Twickenham crowd may be regaled with something out of the ordinary.

Squash rackets

Mohibullah punishes the physical fitness expert

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

Qamar Zaman and Mohibullah Khan, open squash rackets champions of Britain and Australia respectively, won their opening matches in the professional grand prix at Newcastle last night. This is the first of five tournaments in a £13,025 series jointly sponsored by British Caledonian Airways and Crest Hotels. Of the world's leading players only Jonah Barrington, ranked eighth, turned down an invitation to compete.

These tournaments, each carrying £1,955 in prize money, have an exemplary format. The losers play off among themselves to produce a final order from one to eight, with prize money and grand prix points awarded accordingly. At the end of the series the points totals earn the players proportionate shares of a £3,250 bonus pool. It is possible, but highly improbable, that one man could win as much as £3,500 from 15 days of competition.

The progress of Zaman and Mohibullah, who clash this evening, will attract particular interest because they turned professional too late to compete in this arduous series last season. They practise together throughout the year. Their common level of ability is so high, their games so complementary, that the mutual benefit is considerable. One of their rivals estimates that each might be as much as 30 per cent less effective without the continual stimulus of the other's company.

Zaman won 9—2, 10—8, 7—9, 9—4, against the tall and lean Cameron Nancarrow, an unorthodox and somewhat ungainly left-hander. Zaman romped through the first game with some sparkling winners. But Nancarrow was dissatisfied with the ball and Zaman agreed that it should be changed. Nancarrow soon settled down after that and in the second game he had three game balls. But two winners and one error frustrated him and a forehand in the tin cost him a game in which penalty points and wayward forehands put him under a bigger handicap than he could afford. He won the third game, but Zaman produced some dazzling shots to win the fourth from 2—4 down.

Mohibullah won 9—4, 9—3, 4—9, 9—4 against Roland Watson, who was formerly a physical training instructor to the South African police, and is every bit as tough and as fit as that background suggests. The South African gave the match all he had but was firmly subdued by a more punishing shot-maker. A third success for Pakistan came when Gogi Alauddin beat Ken Hiscoe 9—2, 4—9, 9—7, 9—0. Hiscoe has had 37 birthdays, but remains an impressively aggressive and a vigorous competitor. He won two long matches against Alauddin during the Australian season, and midway through last evening's contest, he seemed capable of beating him again.

The contrast between the rugged Australian and the slim little Alauddin ("The Bear" and "The Pipecleaner") provided a delightful spectacle. Alauddin is not particularly forceful or spectacular. But his precision and tenacity keep his opponents under pressure, and on this occasion it eventually became apparent that Hiscoe's batteries were running down.

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All dividends are subject to rescrutiny
FOR MATCHES PLAYED JANUARY 10th, 1976

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22 PTS..........£898·60
21½ PTS..........£170·75
21 PTS............£28·15
20½ PTS............£8·80
Treble Chance dividends to units of ½p.
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10 HOMES ....£7·50
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21 pts. £5.65
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Nothing Barred 9 HOMES £1.50
Nothing Barred 5 AWAYS £12.25
3 HOME TEAMS (Failing to score) £5.40
3 AWAY TEAMS (Scoring 2 or more) .. £0.60
All dividends except Treble Chance declared to units of 15p.
Expenses and Commission for 27th December 1975—34.1%.

من الأهل

skating

outstretched and in a straight line: Miss Rodnina and Zaitsev live undangerously in their death spiral.

ırry and Hoffman square up for free-for-all

John Hennessy

a, Jan 14

bsorbing short programme, ond leg of the men's Euro- gure skating championship tonight, has thrown the wide open. The holder, r Kovalyov, of the Soviet marginally increased his the head of affairs, but ne programmes by John the British champion, and ffmann (East Germany), a holder of the world title, slodged the present world n, Sergei Volkov (Soviet from second place.

at a loss to explain s decline, statistically that use he gave a fluent pro- and his combination of e loop-double toe loop was the cleanest of the whole He did not get the however, and was soon ed by Hoffmann, launch- presentation with a soaring axel.

followed, his marks en- significantly by his artistic tion. It was now touch between Curry and Hoff- ut Kovalyov was still to nd he, unlike Volkov, more in tune with the mood. No one dared give full mark of 6.0, nor did rve it, but the Russian came within one decimal 5.9.

the usual pedestrian start, Cousins, the British second set the audience alight superb combination of, riple toe loop-double toe d some original spins. One, d by himself and en- d by his mentor here, ter, has been given a name ousins regards as too for use in a family er. It was highly effective, and Cousins thereby ascended from 13th to a place in the top 10. The third Briton, Glyn Jones, also excelled himself using the fashionable combination, and he too has made rapid progress in the order.

The free programme is to be held tomorrow night, when we shall expect a battle royal between the reigning champion, the world champion, a former world champion, and a man whom many believe should already be world champion, Curry.

The Soviet Union took the first three places after the first two compulsory dances this morning. This is not all that surprising since their team includes not only the reigning champions, Lyudmila Pakhomova and her husband, Aleksandr Gorshkov, but also the world champions, Irina Moiseyeva and Andrei Minenkov (in default of their seniors at Colorado Springs last year). Furthermore, their third pair, Natalya Linichuk and Gennadi Karponosov, have been showing distinctly improved form this year, in the set dances at least, and indeed they now lie second to the holders as the result of an elegant quickstep that overhauled the stately Miss Moiseyeva and her partner.

The British champions, Hilary Green and Glyn Watts, lie fourth, marginally ahead of Krisztina Regoczy and Andras Sallay, a Hungarian pair trained by Betty Callaway, of Britain. A series of good marks for Miss Green and Watts after the first dance, a Viennese waltz, showed that the judges had not been influenced by the series of personal disasters that overtook the British pair last year, but they created a less favourable impression with their quickstep and lost some ground to the second and third placed Russian pairs. Two other British pairs are in the first 10, Janet Thompson and Warren Maxwell at seven, and Kay Barsdell and Kenneth Foster at 10.

The British judge, Harry Lawrence, created something of a stir when he awarded only 3.5 marks to a German pair, Christina Henke and Udo Donsdorf (better known on the roller rink), as that was more than a whole point below marks elsewhere. Judicial lips are resolutely silent on these occasions, according to International Skating Union rules, and we must assume that Mr Lawrence perceived some fault in the Germans' Viennese waltz unknown to the rest of us.

At any rate, it was noticeable that when the German pair skated again—an unusually attractive couple in my eyes—Mr Lawrence was in tune with the rest of his fellows, and indeed more generous this time than some. Earlier he raised a few eyebrows by low marks for the first two Russian pairs to skate (Miss Pakhomova and Gorschkov being above the battle), approximately half a mark below the average. But here again he got on his companions' wavelength second time round.

So much criticism is levelled at foreign judges in the British press that fairness demands that Mr Lawrence's idiosyncratic behaviour should be placed on record.

Irina Rodnina (Soviet Union) last night took a stranglehold on the European pairs championship for the seventh time, now in company with her husband, Alexandr Zaitsev. In the short programme they came as near to perfection in presentation as no matter, with five maximum marks of 6.0 and four of 5.9. For technical command of the six required elements they received one mark of 6.0 and the rest was a solid line of 5.9s.

It was a breathtaking performance, carried out at breathtaking speed and highlighted by a lasso lift that required only a token gesture of assistance from Zaitsev's left hand. An East German pair, Romy Kermer and Rolf Osterreich, lie second, followed respectively by the second pairs from the Soviet Union and East Germany.

The British champions, Colin and Erika Taylforth, newly paired on the ice and in life, had a disappointing evening. Not that they skated badly, rather the reverse, but because they did not receive the reward they deserved. Except for the British judge, Pamela Peate, they were unknown to the panel of judges, a notorious handicap in skating, and were undermarked accordingly.

This was glaringly the case compared with one other couple, of whom the woman landed her double loop on two feet and the man took the death spiral too literally. They could not bear to wait for their marks to be announced, yet three judges gave them a total of 8.9 pts each, only 0.4 pts below the Taylforths, who had carried their programme through faultlessly.

Whatever the British press may have felt, Mrs Taylforth, an American until her marriage in September, was quite undismayed. "I don't care about the marks. I am so pleased we skated so well." So were we impoverished British spectators, for whom this has been a dead event for far too long. The Taylforths lie tenth of the 13 entries. The kiss they exchanged on the ice was a romantic touch, and not undeserved.

ICE DANCING (after two dances): 1. L. Pakhomova and A. Gorshkov (USSR), 102.90 pts (nine placements); 2. N. Linichuk and G. Karponosov (USSR), 97.40 (26); 3. I. Moiseyeva and A. Minenkov (USSR), 96.90 (27); 4. H. Green and G. Watts (GB), 95.20 (39.5); 5. K. Regoczy and A. Sallay (Hungary), 94.90 (37); 6. M. Ciccia and L. Ceserani (Italy), 90.90 (59.5); 7. J. Thompson and W. Maxwell (GB), 90.20 (62.5); 8. T. Wegna-Urban and P. Bolanczyk (Poland), 89.00 (67); 9. E. Pestova and J. Pokorny (Czechoslovakia), 86.10 (84.5); 10. K. Barsdell and K. Foster (GB), 84.00 (95).

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ep shearer s up t Indian

rra, Jan 14.—A local earer, Wilf Dooley, scored rn 64 for Southern New ales to make it an unpro- day for the West Indian s at Manuka Oval here Dooley's two-hour effort the two-day match ended w. During his innings he all into the left arm of Richards, who had to go precautionary X-ray exami- But Richards, who may be ed to opener for the fifth gainst Australia on January aped with severe bruising.

e was little prospect of a after rain restricted play minutes yesterday during ime the West Indians made one. They batted on to- make 257 for five declared, s contributing 93. Southern outh Wales were 219 for their first innings at the

West Indians hit the local for 134 runs in 82 today. Richards opening t a subdued performance y, to hit three towering er long-on and five fours. well supported by Rowe, ade 62. Kallicharran (31) id Murray (24).

the home team batted bowler Padmore finished best figures of four for

S: West Indians 257 for 5 V. A. Richards 93, L. G. : Southern New South Wales (W. Dooley 64, A. L. Pad- 65).—Reuter.

stops Indian actice

New Zealand, Jan 14.— n cricket team enter the ch of their tour of New against Central Districts orrow without any net Persistent rain has kept rs away from the nets r arrival on Saturday.—

Umpiring exchange outside Tests worth considering

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

Sydney, Jan 14

In deference to what are believed to be the wishes of the West Indians, the Australian cricket board have appointed Messrs Brooks and O'Connell to umpire the fifth Test match starting in Adelaide on Friday week. Although the West Indians made no request, as such, for these officials to stand, they are thought to have a higher regard for them than the three other umpires to have had a part in the series.

After the customary umpiring controversy has come the usual call for neutral umpires. It was raised, I think, as much as a talking point as a serious proposal, and no one of consequence has backed it. The idea that umpires should be exchanged, to gain experience in other countries rather than to take the Test matches, is more worth considering. Brooks and O'Connell, for instance, would be sure to benefit from a season in England, just as Constant, or anyone else you like to think of, whatever their nationality, would learn from coming to Australia.

If, after the third Test match in Melbourne, West Indies had some reason for feeling that they had got the rough end of the umpiring, there were no such excuses for their defeat last week in Sydney. Before the ranks are closed they will have to stabilize their batting. They have yet to bat in the same order twice running in the present series.

Greenidge's lack of form (214 first-class runs at an average of 19.45) has deprived them of their intended opening pair. Rowe, who had such success against England when going in first, now prefers to be sheltered from the new ball, which has also not helped. Although Rowe's eyesight is said to be quite recovered, after causing his early withdrawal from the West Indian tour to India last year—he wears neither glasses nor contact lenses—he has lost some of the confidence, particularly against speed, which he used to revel in at home against Jamaica. There has been a curious reluctance, too, to recognize the claims of Baichan as Fredericks's opening partner. Baichan, an Indian from Guyana, bats with less of a flourish than the others, which might be no bad thing.

England, of course, found it just as difficult to get a good start against Thomson and Lillee, in Australia, as West Indies have. Since these two began bowling together for Australia the opposition have generally had a struggle to get going. Amiss and Lloyd once put on 115 in Melbourne, and Fredericks and Julien reached 91 in Perth before Julien, who had died many deaths, was out, otherwise it has been the exception rather than the rule for 25 to be on the board without a wicket having fallen or a bone being broken. Amiss, Lloyd, Luckhurst, Greenidge, even Cowdrey, have all suffered from shellshock after a spell of going in first against Thomson and Lillee. That Fredericks, in spite of doing so, average 54 says a lot for his skill and courage.

Perth, Jan 14.—The Australian Test fast bowler Lillee today passed a fitness test and will play in the Sheffield Shield match against South Australia starting here on Friday. Lillee was forced to withdraw from the fourth Test against West Indies at Sydney because of an attack of pleurisy. An X-ray examination has revealed no complications.—Reuter.

Hockey

Spencer learn value of helping hand

By Sydney Friskin

London University 0 Spencer 4

Spencer, whose hockey resources never seem to dwindle, wasted no time in asserting their authority at Motspur Park yesterday, their victory over London University taking them to fourth position in the London League. Southgate and Blackheath share the lead with a percentage of 80.95 and Slough are third with 80.56.

There was no mistaking Spencer's superiority, but they should not have been allowed to score four goals, two in each half. All came from scrambles inside the circle, where the value of the helping hand could not have been more finely perceived. Dosaj, who seemed to have enjoyed himself, scored two goals, but Hazell had a hand in all of them.

After their 3—2 victory over Mid-Surrey last Saturday, London should have been in better heart. There was little amiss in their approach work which, at times, was quite impressive, particularly when Wood and Amin were in possession. They suffered again from the lack of a sharpshooter, but their chances should improve when Dunkerley comes back. Three of their short corners came to nothing because of difficulty at hand-stopping, but it must be said that the ball bounced rather awkwardly.

The London defence was under pressure almost from the start, and if Walliss had not cleared from the line Spencer would have gone ahead much earlier than they did. The first goal followed a free hit from the right by Hazell. The ball struck the goalkeeper's pads and amid the scene of lunging sticks Dosaj pushed the ball into goal.

In spite of this setback London settled down to some fine attacking play which seemed to have exceeded their standard at the beginning of the season. But after 15 minutes it was Spencer who scored again. Following a long corner and a save on the line, there was another tussle for possession and Pia followed up to score. The first half ended with a long spell of unavailing pressure by London.

The second half was barely three minutes old when a long corner to Spencer led to another scramble. The London goalkeeper, diving for the ball, appeared to have hit his head against a post and Dosaj, who happened to be in the right place at the right time, scored again.

There followed another promising period of play for London, led by Wood, who forced a long corner. Then a short corner, well struck by Phoenix, the ball having been successfully hand-stopped this time, was diverted from its intended course by a defender's stick.

From about the twentieth minute Spencer's attacks began to look sharper and the London goalkeeper twice came out just in time to smother shots by Dosaj. Shortly before the end another long corner to Spencer put the London defence in a tangle and Hogg seized his chance to flick the ball into the net.

LONDON UNIVERSITY: R. Bateman (King's College); I. Phoenix (Guy's Hospital), M. Walliss (London Hospital), H. Watson (Bedford College), J. Edmonds (Royal Free Hospital), A. Wallace (Queen Mary's College), N. Crossie (Imperial College), M. Wood (St Thomas's Hospital), S. Amin (Queen Mary's College), P. Pennock (St Bartholomew's Hospital), N. Penny (University College Hospital).

SPENCER: D. Morrison; M. Ellmer, R. F. Prior, J. Missan, M. Norris, J. Dray, P. Hazell, S. Talati, S. Dosaj, P. Pia, J. Hogg.

Umpires: K. Brine and B. Martin (Southern Counties).

A Purple

Wellington, Jan 14.—The New Zealand women's hockey team will tour England in March, and will play England at Wembley.

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ch girl is d by m victory

ıs, France, Jan 14.— Debernard, of France, her first victory for ee years in the women's the World Cup meeting ebernard, who lost the slalom gold medal by sec four years ago in Japan, led three French the first six. "It has ng time, but I always one day I would win ause I was continually among the top skiers", afterwards.

l time of 1min 42.66sec wo legs was just 0.14sec an 18-year-old Monika of West Germany

SLALOM: 1. D. Debernard [illegible] 55.15sec = [illegible] M. Berthod (W [illegible] 47.17 + 55.57 = 1 42.74; [illegible] (France) [illegible] 1 42.79; 4. M.-T. Nadig [illegible] 55.61 = [illegible] W. Gatta (Italy) [illegible] 1 43.50; 6. F. Serrat [illegible] + 55.71 = 1 43.47; [illegible] (W Germany) [illegible] B. C. Zechmeister [illegible] 60.51 [illegible] T. Arigoni (Italy) [illegible] 1 44.90; 10. [illegible] 51.17 [illegible] 54.23 =

CUP STANDINGS: 1. R. [illegible] (W Germany), 153 pts; [illegible] (Switzerland), 109; [illegible] (Austria), 104; [illegible] (Switzerland), 73; [illegible] Nelson (US) and F. [illegible] 6. I. Epple [illegible] Lukasser [illegible] D. Debernard [illegible] 10. N. Spiess (Austria).

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	U	Conditions Piste	off Piste	Weather (5 pm) —	°C
Crans	5	25	Fair	Heavy	Fine	3
Excellent glacier skiing						
Davos	30	85	Good	Crust	Cloud	0
Lower slopes icy						
Kitzbühel	10	80	Fair	Fair	Cloud	4
Varying snow excellent						
Les Ménuires	27	63	Fair	Fair	Fine	0
Good upper piste, worn on lower						
St Moritz	25	50	Poor	Varied	Fine	-3
Bare patches on lower slopes						
Saas Fee	18	55	Fair	Varied	Fair	-3
Good but windswept						
Seefeld	10	60	Poor	Heavy	—	6
Slush on lower slopes						
Val d'Isère	25	75	Worn	Varied	Fine	-1
Good skiing on upper slopes						
Villars	5	15	Fair	Crust	Fine	6
Lower south facing slopes icy						
Wengen	20	60	Good	Varied	Fine	1
Sparse snow on lower slopes						
Zürs	84	95	Good	Varied	Fine	1
Good skiing conditions						

In the above snow reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:

	Depth (cm) L	U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Alpbach	10	45	Fair	—	1
Badgastein	10	70	Good	—	0
Gerlos	20	40	Good	—	0
Brand	15	55	Good	—	0
Hochsölden	20	60	Good	—	3
Ischgl	20	50	Good	—	-4
Lech	60	80	Good	—	-5
Lienz	30	20	Good	—	-1
Mayrhofen	20	70	Good	—	1
Mitterndorf	20	30	Good	—	0
Obergurgl	90	100	Good	—	-5
Obertauern	90	150	Good	—	-2
Saalbach	10	60	Good	—	-3
Schruns	6	75	Good	—	-5
Serfaus	20	65	Good	—	0
Wildschönau	—	70	Good	—	2
FRANCE					
Alpe d'Huez	30	90	Good	Sun	—
Auron	60	120	Hard	Sun	—

	L	U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Chamonix	5	60	Good	Sun	—
La Clusaz	10	90	Good	Cloud	—
La Plagne	50	90	Hard	Cloud	—
Le Corbier	15	70	Hard	Sun	—
Les Arcs	50	85	Good	Sun	—
Les Deux Alpes	50	110	Good	Sun	—
Les Gets	5	60	Good	Sun	—
Megève	5	70	Good	Sun	—
Méribel	10	75	Good	Sun	—
Montgenèvre	50	50	Good	Sun	—
Pra-Loup	20	50	Good	Cloud	—
St Gervais	20	60	Good	Cloud	—
Superdévoluy	10	70	Good	Sun	—
NORWAY					
Finse	200	250	Good	—	-13
Geilo	30	50	Good	—	-10
Gol	30	40	Good	—	-16
Lillehammer	45	50	Good	—	-17
Norefjell	30	60	Good	—	-10
Oslo	25	35	Good	—	-10
Rjukan	65	85	Good	—	-7
Voss	150	150	Good	—	-8

National is Lord Browndodd target

Lord Browndodd will be entered for the Grand National, the trainer Peter Cundell said, after he had saddled John Brazil's bay to win the Well To Do Challenge Cup Handicap Steeplechase at Towcester yesterday. Mecca quote him at 40-1 for the Aintree race. John Francome, who rode the eight-year-old, was completing a 12-1 double for Cundell, also successful with Bachelor's Hall. It was Francome's fourth winner from five rides this week. He now heads the jockeys' table with 32 winners this season, needing only four more to bring his total to 200.

Lord Browndodd, having led to the 10th fence, regained the advantage after jumping the third from home. He was challenged by the favourite, Super Slave, at the next, with the top weight, Clarification, joining them at the last. In a great race for the post, Lord Browndodd got home by a head from Clarification, who was a length ahead of the favourite.

The next outing for Lord Browndodd could be in the Brooke Bond-Oxo National at Warwick on January 24, when he would renew his rivalry with Clarification, who won the race in 1974. "But he is also in a conditions race at Lingfield Park and the Embassy final at Haydock, and he will probably go wherever the ground is softer", Cundell said.

The Arkle Challenge Trophy at Cheltenham's Festival meeting is the likely objective of Bachelor's Hall, who put up a fine display in winning the Waterhall Novices' Steeplechase.

It was the rising young steeplechaser's second successive victory over fences—he also scored at Lingfield Park a week ago—and his third success for Mr and Mrs Peter Harris since they acquired him in Ireland 15 months ago. He won a hurdle race at Leopardstown for them before joining Peter Cundell's string.

Mr Harris, away on business in Australia, missed seeing Bachelor's Hall score by six lengths from Banlieu, who beat the favourite, Stone Thrower, for second place.

Bob Davies, after riding Julian Swift to a narrow win from Quickapenny and Well Briefed in the Broadwater Handicap Hurdle, escaped injury by inches when Julian Swift dived for the gap in the rails where the horses leave the course, and hurled Davies towards a stationary van. He landed by the side of the vehicle.

Gaselee joins the race in which others find the pace too strong

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

At a time when a number are giving up training or seriously thinking of doing so, it is interesting to hear of one who is about to take up the challenge. Nick Gaselee, Fulke Walwyn's assistant for the past four years and one of our most distinguished amateur riders, has decided to set up on his own.

"Everyone tells me I am mad and that it's a bad time to start", he told me yesterday, "but you've got to start some time and I am determined to have a go". Here then is someone who clearly believes the way that Noel Murless does. Discussing his retirement recently Murless was asked whether after 50 years in the game he would get involved in racing again if he were able to live his life all over again. He replied: "Of course I would. It's a great game and if you're young enough you can cope with any problem."

So, starting at the beginning of next season, Gaselee intends concentrating on training jumpers at first, at Newlands in Upper Lambourn. In time he hopes to be able to expand and take in flat racing as well. He certainly has had a good grounding. In the late Peter Cazalet and Fulke Walwyn he has been closely associated with two of the most able men and best tutors in racing.

Living as a teenager close to Fairlawne where Cazalet trained in Kent, his interest in racing became kindled at an early age and he rode out regularly there even when he was stationed later on at Knightsbridge during his service with the Life Guards. After leaving the army Gaselee spent the next two years working for Captain Charles Radcliffe, a man noted for his ability to find and break in young horses with jumping potential.

Next he turned his hand to writing about horses, and for two and a half years he wrote regularly for the *Evening Standard* about racing, until in 1968 he was offered the job of assistant clerk of the course at Ascot, a job that he was to do for the next three years. "I saw different sides of racing during all those years", Gaselee remarked yesterday, "but they were not my side and I always ached to get back to the horse and the saddle which I missed so terribly".

So when in 1971 he was asked by Fulke Walwyn if he would like to assist him at Saxon House in Upper Lambourn he leapt at the opportunity. And, paying his own tribute to his boss for the past four years Gaselee said yesterday: "I have learned an unbelievable amount from Fulke. He really is a genius with horses: the longer you are with him the more you realize it."

The racing public will remember 36-year-old Gaselee best for his exploits as an amateur rider. He was certainly one of the most stylish and able. In all he rode 72 winners under National Hunt Rules and 23 on the flat. His most cherished memory is still winning at Cheltenham on the Queen Mother's steeplechaser Oedipe in front of his owner.

A victory at the National Hunt Festival is a milestone in anyone's career and Gaselee won two of the races open only to amateurs there—the Kim Muir Challenge Cup and the Foxhunters Steeplechase. He was also the first amateur to win a race under National Hunt rules at Ascot. On the day in question he landed a double, winning first on Arc of Fire and then on Jim's Tavern, on whom he was to finish fifth in the Grand National later that season.

Exhibit A, on whom he once won four races in succession; Kapeno, who so nearly caught and beat Mill House in the Whitbread Gold Cup; Different Class; and Border Mask were other good horses that he won on. But from next summer he will be on his own. Finally, the dream of becoming a trainer will end and the day of reality will dawn.

Newmarket prize money tops £½m mark

By Michael Phillips

Added prize-money at Newmarket this year will amount to £525,450, which is an increase of more than £100,000 on last year's total. This is the first time that prize-money there has been more than £½m. This increase is due mainly to a rise in the contribution made by the Horserace Betting Levy Board, who now put up £287,000 towards the added prize-money at racing's headquarters.

In addition to this and the increases made by the Newmarket Racecourse Trust there has been a rise in the amount of money given by sponsors. Already 30 sponsored races have been arranged for this year, the collective added value being £101,000. Nick Lees, the clerk of the course there, told me yesterday that no race run at Newmarket in 1976 will be worth less than £1,000, with the exception of selling races. Obviously this is to be welcomed, but with the cost of keeping a horse in training now estimated to be £3,000 it is nothing to be complacent about.

Incidentally, Newmarket has been asked by the Jockey Club's fixtures committee to run both the 1,000 Guineas and 2,000 Guineas during the middle of the week for the next two years. Anyone interested ought to mark the dates in question for this year in their diary. They are April 28th and 29th.

Having been run for years during the week the 2,000 Guineas was beginning to be recognized as an established fixture on a Saturday by those who can only manage to race at weekends. Personally, I am sad that they have had to revert to midweek. It is to be hoped, though, that things will alter for the good again in 1978.

Yesterday Sir Desmond Plummer, the chairman of the Levy Board, announced the establishment of a new fund to finance improvements on racecourses which cannot be provided for from the Capital Works Pool or the Racegoers' Fund. All racecourses have been invited to apply for assistance from the new fund, which will be financed from annual loan repayments made to the Levy Board.

High on the list of priorities that will qualify for help will be projects in members' enclosures where the standard of facilities on some courses is falling behind those in other enclosures. The board considers that the standard throughout the racecourse must be maintained if managements are to continue to retain their customers by providing value for money.

Those season ticket holders who patronize members' enclosures make an important contribution to the racecourses' cash flow from the beginning of the year and thus a high level of attendance by these and by day members is to the benefit of everyone.

STATE OF GOING (official): Wincanton: good. Southwell: soft. Tomorrow: Ascot: good. Newcastle: good.

Southwell programme

12.45 JUNIOR HURDLE (Div I: 4-y-o novices: £340: 2m)

1	012	Charles Swift (D) (Sir W. Pennington-Ramsden), D. Morley, 11-8 B. R. Davies
2	13	Crimson Glove (CD) (Mrs D. Haynes), H. Collingridge, 11-8 R. Barry
3	410	Saragusa (G. Basham), H. Westbrook, 11-8 .. M. Blackshaw
4	0041	Thirlestane (D) (K. Bowness), J. Twibell, 11-8 .. R. Lee 7
5	00	Anns Dream (Mrs F. Todd), E. Reavey, 10-12 ...... —
6	u23033	Another Morley (L. Sloan), D. Yeoman, 10-12 .... G. Holmes
7		Blue Oak (N. Murray), J. Bradley, 10-12 .... M. Williams
9	03	Flamstead (Mrs J. Davies), C. Davies, 10-12 .... R. Hyett
10	00	Gay Whistle (C. Perks), R. Hollinshead, 10-12 .... C. Astbury
12		La Melodie (W. Kinney), D. Thom, 10-12 .... I. Watkinson
13	30	Linnhead (Mrs W. Willox), W. A. Stephenson, 10-12 T. Stack
14	040	Maurivarano (F. Wardle), M. Camacho, 10-12 .... D. Greaves
15	000p	Nicola Lisa (J. Jukes), J. Peacock, 10-12 .... R. Pfieffer 7
17	0000	Obligatory (P. Fox), K. Ivory, 10-12 .... R. R. Evans
18	0200	Orcis (B. Hager), N. Vigors, 10-12 .... A. Branford
19	0	Periplus (V. Wilson), W. Clay, 10-12 .... N. Clay 5
20		Tuorl Boy (Mrs R. Minshall), Mrs Care, 10-12 .. P. Barton
22		Yellow Cloud (J. Brown), M. Salaman, 10-12 .. Mr J. Bowles 5

7-2 Charles Swift, 4-1 Crimson Glove, 11-2 Saragusa, 7-1 Thirlestane, 8-1 Orcis, 10-1 Linnhead, Flamstead, Another Morley, 12-1 Gay Whistle, 14-1 others.

1.15 SYERSTON HURDLE (4-y-o: £431: 2m)

1	0012	Deighton Prince (G. Berry), R. Bastiman, 11-1 .. P. Salmon 7
2	1	Sweet Dough (D) (Mrs M. Yell), P. Buckley, 11-1 M. Murphy 7
3	10	Turk (CD) (Rex Carter), Carter, 11-1 .... D. Briscoe
5	f3f0	Amber Call (J. Thomas), J. Bradley, 10-11 .... M. Williams
6	00fp0	Carradine (J. Denholm), A. Brewster, 10-11 ...... P. Brogan
8	03	Charlie Battle (C. Miller), Miller, 10-11 .... D. Cartwright
9	p	Charmden (A. Dickinson), J. Harris, 10-11 ...... S. Holland
10		Chico's Special (W. Chapman), D. Chapman, 10-11 K. McCauley
11	0	Dellwood Prince (F. Dellafara), W. Holden, 10-11 I. Watkinson
16	002	Icy Camp (Miss C. Holm), S. Norton, 10-11 .... B. Fletcher
17	000	Kela Helena (P. Potts), J. Twibell, 10-11 .... R. Lee 7
18	0	Kitty H (M. Clayton), P. Wigham, 10-11 ...... M. Lowry 7
20	p0403	Mayge (Miss J. Sutton), A. Sutton, 10-11 ...... R. F. Davies
21	000004	Narlu Mani Poum (R. Simpson), B. Richmond, 10-11 M. O'Shea 7
23	4	Penhill Point (C. Hill), G. Balding, 10-11 ...... R. Linley
24	0	Prince Ardent (G. Vyse), W. Clay, 10-11 .... N. Clay 6
25	0	Privy Court (M. Salaman), Salaman, 10-11 .... —
26	0p0	Ray of Ollies (R. Peers), F. Carr, 10-11 ...... M. Blackshaw
27	u	Repeatedly (J. Bowman), Bowman, 10-11 .... K. Gray
28	4	Roussillon (Mrs R. Bradley), J. Bradley, 10-11 Mr M. Loy 7
30	00	Solar Crescent (J. Croft), D. Doyle, 10-11 ...... J. Doyle
31	00300	Song of Solomon (R. Hollinshead), Hollinshead, 10-11 C. Astbury
32	0	Tonedale (R. Knight), F. Cundell, 10-11 ...... B. R. Davies
33		Whistlango (R. Williams), J. Bradley, 10-11 ...... J. Pearce 6

5-1 Deighton Prince, 9-2 Sweet Dough, 6-1 Turk, Penhill Point, Roussillon, 8-1 Tonedale, Charlie Battle, 12-1 Amber Call, 16-1 others.

1.45 MARKET-DAY STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £680: 3m 110yd)

2	1-33400	Third Redeemer (Col S. Misa), S. Mellor, 8-11-6 .. S. Johar
3	013401	Sage Merlin (J. Bingham), H. Wharton, 8-11-5 .. M. Blackshaw
4	022-204	Tenspir (Ld Leverhulme), F. Cundell, 7-11-4 .... B. R. Davies
5	221102	Old Stephen (J. Walby), W. A. Stephenson, 7-11-5 T. Stack
6	231222	Spariot (T. Jenks), W. Clay, 8-11-2 .... N. Clay 5
7	43-p044	Portacarron (Ld Leverhulme), G. Owen, 7-11-2 .. R. F. Davies
8	0-04023	Vulgan Town (Brig-Gen W. Gilbride), G. Balding, 10-11-0 R. Linley
9	0-0p342	Flyervale (M. Armytage), Armytage, 8-10-13 .... H. J. Evans 5
11	f0u43	Shy Spirit (J. Rose), S. Palmer, 9-10-0 ...... M. Lowry 7
12	30p-422	Portholme (Lady Herries), Lady Herries, 9-10-0 D. Munro
13	1303f2	Yellow Stone (L. Perks), G. Vergette, 6-10-0 .... P. J. Kelly 7
15	3-u30	Tabalong (Mrs E. Gaze), Mrs Gaze, 9-10-0 .... P. Barton

3-1 Vulgan Town, 4-1 Old Stephen, 5-1 Sage Merlin, 6-1 Spariot, 8-1 Third Redeemer, Flyervale, 10-1 Tenspir, 12-1 Portacarron, 16-1 others.

2.15 THORPE STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £544: 2m 74yd)

1	22ff-20	Kentish Pride (R. Muddle), P. Buckley, 8-12-5 .... R. Barry
3	31p0-0p	Plain Pilgrim (Mrs E. Wyndham), D. Morley, 7-11-1 .. —
4	1-03120	Tudor Risk (R. Hayward), F. Cundell, 8-10-13 .. B. R. Davies
5	p1013-p	Lanky Lad (D. Nugent), Nugent, 8-10-11 .... S. Johar
6	40f-b34	Teddy Tudor (CD) (Mrs J. Bloom), J. Bloom, 12-10-0 A. Webber

11-10 Kentish Pride, 9-4 Tudor Risk, 5-1 Lanky Lad, 8-1 Plain Pilgrim, 12-1 Teddy Tudor.

2.45 CROMWELL HURDLE (Handicap: £544: 2½m)

1	010-003	Raynham (CD) (Miss A. Thorley), D. Morley, 6-12-5 B. R. Davies
2	00pp-00	Irish Special (CD) (Mrs G. Booth), S. Palmer, 11-11-8 T. Stack
3	022041	Night Talk (C) (Mrs M. Clayton), P. Felgate, 5-11-6 I. Watkinson
4	2101-00	Dolben Lass (CD) (P. Day), J. Harris, 7-10-11 S. C. Knight 5
5	323-000	Topping (L. Dowman), K. Ivory, 5-10-10 ...... R. R. Evans
6	2:2020	Idro (CD) (Mrs E. Done), R. E. Peacock, 8-10-9 S. J. O'Neill 7
7	40-0040	Another Fred (CD) (Lady Herries) Lady Herries, 7-10-7 D. Munro
8	441f00	Gold Escort (D) (P. Greenall), W. A. Stephenson, 6-10-6 Mr P. Greenall
9	30-0300	Behest (E. Warren), C. Miller, 5-10-4 ...... D. Cartwright
10	1-	Dark Seal (Sir G. Glover), R. Hollinshead, 5-10-1 C. Astbury
11	321023	Fair View (K. Read), D. Thom, 6-10-0 .... —

5-2 Raynham, 7-2 Night Talk, 6-1 Dolben Lass, 8-1 Idro, 10-1 Another Fred, Gold Escort, 12-1 Dark Seal, Fair View, 16-1 others.

3.15 JUNIOR HURDLE (Div II: 4-y-o novices: £340: 2m)

5	00	Abbey Farm (E. Jefferies), V. Lay, 10-12 .. Mr M. Charles 7
7	0	Danties Rogue (J. R. Wilson), H. Wharton, 10-12 .. D. Swift 7
10	0000	Meer Lady (A. Hughes), J. Bradley, 10-12 .. M. Williams 5
12	p4	Night Messenger (D. Billings), C. Miller, 10-12 D. Cartwright
13	00	Oakham Lass (M. Chapman), Chapman, 10-12 Mr P. Millington 7
15	34	Palace Street (Mrs D. Bowlby), D. Morley, 10-12 B. R. Davies
16	0	River Mist (J. Barnes), B. Cambidge, 10-12 .. R. R. Evans
18	040	Some Fella (D. Chapman), Chapman, 10-12 .. S. Holland
19	030	Spacer (T. Crowe), T. Corrie, 10-12 .... A. Webber
21	00	Twang (M. Bloom), J. Bloom, 10-12 .... A. Webber
23		Zahava (D. Brailsford), P. Green, 10-12 ...... J. Allan 7

11-8 Palace Street, 11-4 Spacer, 4-1 Night Messenger, 10-1 Some Fella, 14-1 River Mist, 16-1 Danties Rogue, 20-1 others.

Wincanton programme

1.0 NOVICE HURDLE (Div I: 5-y-o: £340: 2m)

1	21	Firing Line (D) (Power Packing Services Ltd) L. Kennard, 11-6 R. Crank
2	033001	Uncle Cyril (D) (J. Lee), S. Matthews, 11-6 .... N. Kernick
3	0-10	Algoma (Lord Sherborne), D. Nicholson, 10-10 .. R. Mangan 5
4	0	Baffin Bay (E. Browne), J. Cann, 10-10 .. S. K. Knight 5
7	000-000	Caissa Ira (M. Roberts), J. Hayward, 10-10 .. B. McNally 7
8	0	Erra (R. Hawker), Hawker, 10-10 .... N. Flanagan
9		Everything (D. Sanger), D. Nicholson, 10-10 .... J. Suthern
10	000-00	Fall of Camo (C. Shute), J. Haine, 10-10 .... S. Holmes 7
12		Jacquerina (Mrs R. Vallance), G. Vallance, 10-10 K. Rivers 7
13	0	Kings or Better (Mrs M. Curtis), F. Rimell, 10-10 K. B. White
15		Leadville (G. Lugg), T. Forster, 10-10 .... —
17	000000	More Music (R. Gubby), J. Pullen, 10-10 .... J. Guest
18		Mr Fixit (C. Stone), Stone, 10-10 .... J. Williams
19	03	Pop Song (Lady R. Wellesley), T. Forster, 10-10 G. Thorner
21		Sweet Rhythm (H. Lavis), Lavis, 10-10 .... Mr P. Barry 5
23		Wellingtonbridge (Mrs J. Debenham), D. Nicholson, 10-10 R. Hichin 5
24	010-004	Welsh Count (M. Bryant), S. Woodman, 10-10 C. Goldsworthy
25	00-0	The Winker (Mrs F. Walwyn), F. Walwyn, 10-10 .. W. Smith

9-4 Firing Line, 5-1 Pop Song, 11-2 Baffin Bay, 6-1 Uncle Cyril, 8-1 Kings or Better, 10-1 The Winker, 14-1 Everything, 16-1 others.

1.30 JINKS STEEPLECHASE (£541: 2m)

1	042fp2	Biretta (T. Stratton-Smith), Mrs Pitman, 9-11-7 P. O'Brien 7
2	13201-3	Don Pasquale (D) (Mrs M. Curtis), F. Rimell, 6-11-7 K. B. White
3	2f1233	Killagurteen (C) (Miss J. Millar), W. Fisher, 8-11-7 N. Wakley

8-11 Don Pasquale, 2-1 Killagurteen, 7-2 Biretta.

2.0 "PUT MUSTARD ON IT" HURDLE (Handicap: £912: 2m)

1	2-40011	Revise (D) (Mrs C. Fane), D. Marks, 6-11-7 Mr S. Morshead
2	212-040	Tsuru (CD) (J. Cobden), Cobden, 5-11-4 ...... B. Jones 5
3	111d2-0	Melody Time (D) (A. Davies), D. H.-Jones, 5-11-1 J. Jenkins
4	0-41031	Beaming Lee (D) (G. Hake), J. Thorne, 8-10-10 J. Francome
5	3110-11	Cupid (D) (G. Lugg), T. Forster, 6-10-7 ...... G. Thorner
6	33-0200	Colman (D) (Queen Mother), F. Walwyn, 5-10-6 .. W. Smith
7	101434	Action Replay (H. Handel), Handel, 8-10-5 .... —
9	1-01b	Playful Warrior (D) (G. Hackling), Hackling, 9-10-4 K. Bamfield
10	033003	Culberga (D) (A. Greig), I. Wardle, 5-10-0 ...... S. Eccles 7
13	4-40040	Go Baby Go (F. Beer), H. Payne, 5-10-0 .. Mr P. Hobbs 5

9-4 Cupid, 4-1 Revise, 6-1 Colman, 7-1 Action Replay, 8-1 Beaming Lee, 10-1 Playful Warrior, 12-1 Tsuru, Melody Time, 14-1 others.

2.30 JOHN BULL STEEPLECHASE (£1,186: 2m 5f)

1	30b1-10	April Seventh (Mrs B. Meehan), R. Turnell, 10-12-0 A. Turnell
3	031123	Flickity Prince (G. Bosley), Bosley, 10-12-0 Mr K. Bosley 7
7	f02334	Polymic (J. Cobden), Cobden, 10-11-6 .... G. Thorner

2-5 April Seventh, 11-4 Polymic, 8-1 Flickity Prince.

3.0 LILLO LUMB STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £606: 3m 1f)

1	24-1300	Even Choice (CD) (S. Hunt), L. Kennard, 10-11-10 L. Lungo
2	14-u311	Another Muddle (CD) (Mrs M. Richards), S. Mellor, 7-11-6 J. Glover
4	000f03	Captain Clover (A. Stevens), Stevens, 6-10-9 .. N. Flanagan
6	2-02041	Lucky Victory (D) (J. Baker), Baker, 7-10-3 .. J. Williams
7	3223f1	Junior Lead (D) (Mrs D. Baylis), D. Barons, 10-10-3 S. May
8	243133	Sixer (D) (G. Clay), Clay, 12-10-2 .... P. Warner
9		Merry Day (Mrs J. Ollivant), Mrs Ollivant, 11-10-0 B. Forsey

6-4 Another Muddle, 7-2 Lucky Victory, 5-1 Junior Lead, 13-2 Even Choice, 8-1 Sixer, 12-1 others.

3.30 NOVICE HURDLE (Div II: 5-y-o: £340: 2m)

1	10p4	The Ginger Horse (D) (Admin of the late P. Blackburn), Miss S. Morris, 11-6 .... P. Keane 5
2	0-04	Ardlair (W. Whitbread), R. Armytage, 10-10 .... —
3	003	Blighty (O. Pierce), D. Gandolfo, 10-10 .... P. Barton
5	-001	Czarist (D) (M. Pearce), I. Wardle, 11-6 ...... K. B. White
6	f0	Dashing By (R. Thorman), V. Cross, 10-10 .... F. McKenna
7	000030	Deidi (J. Baker), Baker, 10-10 .... Mr J. Roberts 7
8	0	Embassy (Power Packing Services Ltd), L. Kennard, 10-10 R. Crank
9	00	Fabian-Song (L. Thomas), Thomas, 10-10 ...... T. Hallett 5
11		Game Gentleman (Mrs J. Debenham), D. Nicholson, 10-10 J. Suthern
12	000	Gellina (K. Mansfield), J. Pullen, 10-10 .... J. Guest
14		Indian Air (J. Lumsden), T. Forster, 10-10 .... G. Thorner
15	00-0400	Le Bal Musette (A. Pierce), D. Underwood, 10-10 A. Turnell
18	200022	Macturk (Mrs V. Duerr), H. Payne, 10-10 ...... J. Guest 5
19	3-060	Mandys Lad (R. Bryant), D. H. Jones, 10-10 .... J. Jenkins
21	423404	Opt Out (W. James), L. Cottrell, 10-10 .... P. Warner
22	000220	Queens Court (E. Simmons), W. Fisher, 10-10 .. B. Brogan
23	d30300	Quick Result (P. Deal), Mrs R. Pitman, 10-10 .. J. Francome
24		Rojo (Lady Ronaldshay), S. Mellor, 10-10 ...... J. Glover
25	p-	Sheila's Darling (Mrs S. Kendrick), I. Wardle, 10-10 F. Collings 5

5-2 Czarist, 7-2 Blighty, 5-1 Ardlair, 6-1 Embassy, 7-1 Rojo, 12-1 The Ginger Horse, Indian Air, 14-1 others.

Wincanton selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

1.0 Baffin Bay. 1.30 Don Pasquale. 2.0 CUPID is specially recommended. 2.30 April Seventh. 3.0 Another Muddle. 3.30 Ardlair.

Southwell selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

12.45 Orcis. 1.15 Tonedale. 1.45 Vulgan Town. 2.15 Kentish Pride. 2.45 Raynham. 3.15 Palace Street.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

12.45 Saragusa. 2.45 Raynham. 3.15 Palace Street.

Towcester results

1.0 (1.1) LONGWATER HURDLE (Div I: 5-y-o: £340: 2m)

Czarist, b h, by Faberge—Kitty Wake (M. Pearce) 10-7 K. B. White (6-1) 1

William Penn, b h, by Colonist II—Timber Top (Major J. Rubin) 10-4 ...... H. J. Evans (11-2) 2

Lucky Louis, b h, by Saint Denys—Caspre's Plumage (Lord Astor) 10-7 ...... G. Thorner (12-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 11-8 fav B Magnifico (4th), 13-2 Tudor Lord, 20-1 Honour Fancy (f), 25-1 Harch Haro, 50-1 La Gingold, Grey Winter (u), Gypsy Roamer (p), Attractive Thief, Ben Mist, Miss Parker. 15 ran.

TOTE: Win, 50p; places, 18p, 15p, 26p. I. Wardle, at Wells. 6l, ½l.

1.30 (1.32) DEER PARK STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £621: 2m 6f 110yd)

Flying Orchid, b g, by Orchardist—Flying Gem (H. Luck) 7-10-13 M. Stanley 4-11 fav 1

Dualfair, b g, by Dual—Irish Fair (F. Gilman) 7-10-0 T. Casey (11-1) 2

ALSO RAN: 5-1 Stuphado (u), 40-1 King Comar (f). 4 ran.

TOTE: Win, 12p; forecast, 26p. J. Clifford, at Findon. ½l.

2.0 (2.2) BROADWATER HURDLE (Handicap: £680: 2m)

Julian Swift, b g, by El Gallo—Vera Swift (Sir W. Pennington-Ramsden) 6-10-4 B. R. Davies (11-2) 1

Quickapenny, b m, by Espresso—Neapolitan Lou (E. Courage) 6-10-6 .. Mr S. Morshead (5-1) 2

Well Briefed, b g, by Tiger—Briefed (M. Morrison) 8-10-1 W. Smith (4-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 7-2 fav Just Jolly, 6-1 Miss Poker Face, 8-1 Indianapolis, 20-1 Java Fox, Our Wardle, Transformation, 33-1 Pride of Olly (4th). 10 ran.

TOTE: Win, 58p; places, 16p, 20p, 17p; dual forecast, £1.04. D. Morley, at Bury St Edmunds. ½l, nk.

2.30 (2.33) WATERHALL STEEPLECHASE (Novices: £470: 2m 30yds)

Bachelor's Hall, b g, by Dusky Boy—Fair Nell (P. Harris), 6-11-13 R. Champion (5-1) 1

Banlieu, b h, by Tompion—Blaue Woge (J. Morley), 6-11-3 B. R. Davies (5-2) 2

Stone Thrower, b g, by Domenico Fucco—Cherry Stone (E. Biddulph), 6-11-13 J. Francome (6-4 fav) 3

ALSO RAN: 13-2 Arctic Actor, 33-1 King Shaw (4th), Cavallino, Great Crack. 7 ran.

TOTE: Win, 64p; places, 32p, 19p; dual forecast, 61p. P. Cundell, at Compton. 6l, ¾l.

3.0 (3.2) WELL TO DO STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £874: 2m 190yds)

Lord Browndodd, b g, by Bargello—Coolnagratten (J. Beasley), 8-10-12 .. J. Francome (9-4) 1

Clarification, ch g, by Twilight Alley—Clarity (Lord Dulverton), 9-10-13 .... J. Glover (100-30) 2

Super Slave, b g, by Arctic Slave—Benvoy Owl (Mrs A. Wood), 8-10-0 .. G. Thorner (6-4 fav) 3

ALSO RAN: 11-1 Winall, 16-1 Moon Trip (4th), African Mould. 6 ran.

TOTE: Win, 33p; places, 23p, 29p; forecast, £1.45. P. Cundell, at Compton. Hd, 1l.

3.30 (3.33) LONGWATER HURDLE (Div II: 5-y-o novices: £340: 2m)

Vaiican Express, b h, by Espresso—Lira (E. Courage), 10-4 Mr S. Morshead (33-1) 1

Flitgrove, ch g, by Royal Buck—What A Daisy (Lord Vestey), 10-7 .. J. Suthern (13-8 fav) 2

Criticism, br g, by Ned Kelly—Film Fan (Mrs V. Haslam) 10-4 H. J. Evans (9-2) 3

ALSO RAN: 95-40 Schockemöhle, 6-1 Lochus, 15-1 First Break (4th), 20-1 Arabella Swift, Buck's Fizz, Harwell Banquet, 33-1 Eagle's Crag, Not Guilty II. 11 ran.

TOTE: Win, £6.71; places, £1.64, 16p, 30p. E. R. Courage, at Banbury. 1l, 2½l.

TOTE DOUBLE: Julian Swift and Lord Browndodd, 9.00. Treble: Flying Orchid, Bachelor's Hall and Vaiican Express, £248.75.

Kelso

12.45 (12.50) COLDSTREAM HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £306: 2m)

Sunlit Spar, ch h, by Lauso—Zarasuar (W. A. Stephenson), 5-11-8 ...... T. Stack (5-2 fav) 1

Certainly John, b g, by No Argument—Canaloo (M. Ramsden), 5-11-5 J. Becton (7-1) 2

Tudor Maestro, ch g, by Tudor Music—Blonde Bomb (R. Earl), 4-10-7 .... A. Dickman (7-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 100-30 Robin John (4th), 4-1 Three To One, 11-1 Ponmaysoul, 14-1 Bishops Pander, 20-1 Mersey Mission, Golden Pistol, Sleek Street, Wogan's Winner (pu), Union Melody. 12 ran.

TOTE: Win, 24p; places, 18p, 24p, 45p. W. A. Stephenson, at Bishop Auckland. 4l, 6l.

1.15 (1.17) DUNS STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £526: 2m 196yd)

Pan-Man, b g, by Richard Louis—Brachlace (L. McNeill), 10-11-7 M. Barnes (4-1) 1

Fine Fellow, br g, by Darpello—Cortman (Mrs A. Naughton), 7-10-8 ...... C. Tinkler (6-1) 2

Lothian Brig, b h, by New Brig—Lothian Princess (J. Alder), 11-10-13 .... P. Mangan (7-4) 3

ALSO RAN: 13-8 fav Kininvie (4th). 4 ran.

TOTE: Win, 40p; forecast, £2.01. J. K. Oliver, Hawick. 1l, 6l.

1.45 (1.47) GRANTSHOUSE HURDLE (Handicap: £426: 2m)

Red Herring, b g, by Hook Money—Quarrel (Mrs B. Archbold), 7-10-10 .. R. Lamb (6-4 fav) 1

Village Light, ch g, by Sailing Light—Village Star (F. Oates), 6-10-9 T. Stack (8-1) 2

Proteus Choice, ch g, by Lord of Verona—Daisy May (G. Robinson), 7-10-4 G. Holmes (16-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 7-2 Fighting King (4th), 6-1 Cobblers March, 13-2 Pentagon, 14-1 Eminence, Venga Rapido, 16-1 French Bridge, 33-1 Hurstbourne (pu). 10 ran.

TOTE: Win, 25p; places, 11p, 19p, 77p; dual forecast, 67p. C. R. Lamb, at Seahouses. 12l, nk.

2.15 (2.17) SWINTON STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £558: 3m)

Dunrobin, b g, by Arctic Slave—Georgina (R. Stevenson), 9-11-8 M. Barnes (2-1 fav) 1

Tregarron, b g, by Never Say Die—Impudent (H. Birtle), 9-12-3 C. Tinkler (9-2) 2

Baltinglass, b g, by Menelek—Glen Maiden (Mrs C. St John), 9-10-12 .... R. Barry (20-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 9-4 Fly Bye, 12-1 Sure Jumper (4th), 20-1 Fort Vulgan. 6 ran.

TOTE: Win, 31p; places, 20p, 22p; forecast, 89p. W. Crawford, at Haddington. Hd, 10l.

2.45 (2.47) DRYBURGH STEEPLECHASE (Novices: £408: 2m 196yds)

Kickham, ch g, by Indigenous—Artiste Gaye (J. Britton), 7-11-5 T. Stack (4-6 fav) 1

The Barron, ch g, by Kadir Cup—dam not registered (C. Barron), 8-11-5 .... B. Fletcher (4-1) 2

Royal Trace, b g, by Rubor—Royal Double (W. Forster), 10-11-5 P. Ennis (10-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 4-1 Rise n'go (f), 25-1 Honest Fred (4th). 5 ran.

TOTE: Win, 14p; forecast, 54p. W. A. Stephenson, at Bishop Auckland. 5l, 25l.

3.15 (3.17) COLDSTREAM HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £306: 2m)

Gaelic, b c, by Busted—Parlez-Vous (C. Young), 4-10-7 A. Dickman (8-13 fav) 1

Denby, b g, by Red God—Pandesia (Mrs J. Burgess), 5-11-8 R. Lamb (16-1) 2

Sir Christopher, br g, by Saucy Kit—Surina (Mrs J. Milligan), 5-11-8 ...... C. Tinkler (5-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 7-1 Rolls Rambler, 8-1 Little Mark (4th), 25-1 Frisours, Lady Chancellor, River Don. 8 ran.

TOTE: Win, 18p; places, 15p, 16p, 12p; dual forecast, 64p. Denys Smith, at Bishop Auckland. 1l, 5l.

TOTE DOUBLE: Red Herring, Kickham, £2.03. TREBLE: Pan-Man, Dunrobin, Gaelic, £9.25.

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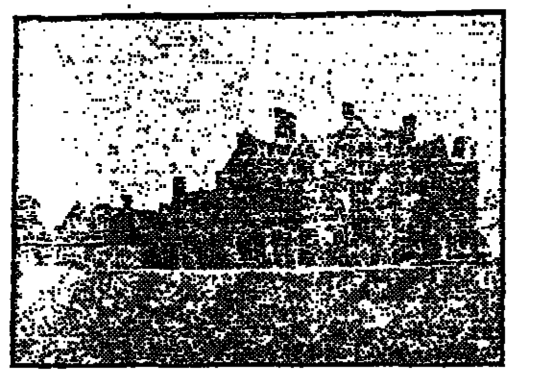

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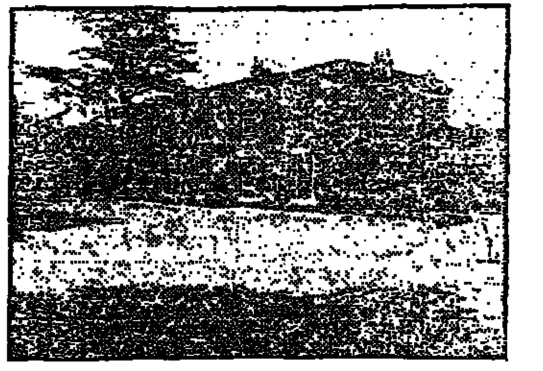

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MARLBOROUGH ROAD, N.19.—Freehold terrace house, 8 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, shower, toilet, price £18,500 o.n.o. Phone 272 6589 evenings.

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HURLINGHAM, S.W.6. Large family house close to Hurlingham Park. 5 beds., 2 recept., k. & b., garden. Freehold, £25,000. Miltons, 01-767 0075.

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SECLUDED ½ ACRE SITE with full planning permission. Quiet countryside.—West Devon, 8½ miles Tavistock. £6,000 o.n.o. Milton Abbott 249.

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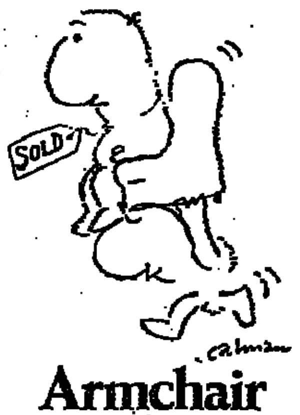

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GENERAL VACANCIES

ARTS COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN

TOURING OFFICER

A vacancy exists for a Touring Officer, to promote and co-ordinate touring of Ballet and Dance companies. The Officer would be *directly responsible to the Controller of* Touring, and would be expected to act as his Deputy on occasions. A good knowledge of the Ballet and Dance field with some practical experience of touring theatres and companies is essential, and the Officer would be expected to collaborate effectively with the Opera and Theatre Touring Officers in the Touring Section, as well as with the Marketing and Publicity Sections of both the Council and individual companies.

Salary on a scale £3,664 to £4,564, p.a.

There is no application form, but applicants should send a full curriculum vitae to the Establishment Officer, 105 Piccadilly, London W1V 0AU, to arrive by Friday, 30th January, quoting reference 2/76C.

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c. £4,000

A large and diversified British manufacturer of fast turnover consumer products requires two Market Research Managers to provide a comprehensive marketing research and analysis service for separate sections of its business.

The Managers will be responsible for designing, commissioning, controlling and interpreting ad hoc consumer surveys and, also, for providing an evaluation of continuous consumer panel and retail audit data for their respective brands.

They will work closely with the Company's line marketing executives and, supported by substantial research budgets, will be responsible for advising on the contribution which marketing research can make in problem solving and the evaluation of brand strategies and performance.

The ideal candidates, male or female, will be in the age group 25 to 30 years, preferably with a degree in a numerate or social discipline and with some experience of working in a highly competitive consumer goods industry.

The salary for these two appointments is negotiable around £4,000 per annum, and there are very attractive large company fringe benefits.

Applications for these appointments should be made, in strictest confidence, quoting reference number CB322, to L. H. Orens, Hughes Orens & Hewitt Limited, 6 to 8 Old Bond Street, London W1, who have been retained to advise on these appointments.

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Good experience and a proven work record will count more than your qualifications. These posts all offer good holidays and generous fringe benefits.

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A key post for a Managerial Team Leader offering tremendous scope and promotion prospects. This will involve feasibility of development and expansion of co's extensive North Sea interest. A thorough background in basic accounting plus exploration and production work are required.

CONTACT MARTIN MILLOY FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

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A specialist opening for an individual who likes to investigate and then implement their findings. Varied projects from review of basic procedures through to reviewing entire Areas. Promotion prospects are excellent, with this expanding co. and industry. Several years' effective accounting experience are required with thorough coverage of accounting systems and computer systems.

CONTACT BRIAN ABBISHAW FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

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CONTACT MICHAEL SCOTT FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

Some knowledge of this industry would be an advantage, but is not essential.

Telephone 01-405 0654
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121 Kingsway, W.C.2.

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From £4,250 to c.£5,250

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For particulars write to the Secretary General,

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OR TELEPHONE 01-930 8972

Letters should be marked " personal " and contain a c.v.

CENTRAL BANK OF THE GAMBIA

General Manager

Applications are invited from suitably qualified Gambians for this post.

QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

In the case of a graduate in Economics, Commerce or Law or a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants or Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants, 5 years' experience in a responsible position is required. Candidates with other accounting qualifications, including practical training in a recognised institution, should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in a responsible position.

Preference will be given to candidates who have in addition completed the examination of the Institute of Bankers and have worked in a bank or Central Bank.

Candidates must be between 35-45 years of age on 1 January 1976.

DUTIES

The selected candidate will be appointed as General Manager-Designate and will perform such duties and responsibilities as may be assigned to him by the Governor until he is appointed General Manager substantively.

SALARY

The salary attached to the post is D11400 per annum (fixed), plus cost of living allowance of 20% of the salary pending review of salary scales.

OTHER CONDITIONS

The appointment will initially be in the nature of probation for two years: thereafter the tenure of office may be extended from time to time by mutual agreement. In all other matters, the conditions of service of the selected candidate will be regulated by the Service Rules of the Bank.

METHOD OF APPLICATION

Application should be on the prescribed form which can be obtained from the Secretary to the Board, Central Bank of The Gambia, Nos. 3-4 Buckle Street, Banjul, or Gambia High Commission Offices overseas, and must be submitted to the Secretary not later than 31 January 1976. Candidates residing abroad may however submit a curriculum vitae instead of the prescribed application form. Applications should be accompanied by (a) birth certificate, (b) educational certificates, (c) evidence of experience and two testimonials from persons of good standing, all in originals with copy each.

TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED

ASSISTANT EDITOR GENERAL BOOKS

TIMES BOOKS, the new publishing imprint of Times Newspapers Limited, is looking for an assistant editor, aged 23-28, with at least two years' publishing experience (including illustrated books) to take up post by 22nd March, 1976.

The successful applicant will be expected to be an exemplary editor and meticulous proof reader, capable of taking full responsibility for seeing manuscripts through press, yet at the same time, willing to tackle some of the more mundane tasks of a small publishing house. An interest in history and current affairs would be an advantage.

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Applications giving full personal and career details should be sent by 2nd February, 1976, to:

Desmond Hayes,
Employment Manager,
TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED,
200 Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1.

GENERAL VACANCIES

GRADUATES?

Have you heard about the Police Graduate Entry Scheme?

[illegible]

For full details write or phone: Superintendent [illegible] London Office, [illegible] House, [illegible] Street, London, SW1P [illegible] Tel.: 01-211 6767.

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A vacancy exists in the Reference Books Division of J. M. Dent for an Assistant [illegible] to take part in the preparation of the 6th edition of Everyman's Encyclopaedia.

The successful applicant will be responsible for [illegible] and related subjects [illegible] entries. Duties [illegible] include [illegible] writing, liaison with [illegible] tors, and selection and [illegible] of illustrations. Applicants should be under [illegible] of age, have a [illegible] degree, and at least [illegible] publishing experience. The starting salary will be around £2,850 p.a. All staff at J. M. Dent receive luncheon vouchers and four weeks' annual holiday and work in [illegible] modern, air-conditioned offices. Please write giving details of age, education, and experience to David Girling, J. M. Dent & SONS LTD., 26 Albemarle Street, London W1X 4QY.

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ALANGATE Legal Staff, the specialist consultants to the profession, offer a confidential service to employers and staff at all levels. Telephone for appointment or write to Mrs Romick, Mrs Harkness or Mr Gates, 01-405 7201, at 6 Great Queen St., London WC2 (off Kingsway).

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If so, a small London firm would like your history with a view to finding potential senior successor who can really work and produce results.

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ull details of the appoint- t may be obtained from the k to the Governors, Du- College, London, SE21 . Applications should be to the Clerk to the Gover- s to arrive not later than 14 uary 1976.

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lable until September 1979. licants should be expert in ie aspect of the mechanical aviour of materials; prefera- this expertise should extend ion-metallic materials. Start- date as soon as possible.

alary on scale £3,174- 440 per annum with .S. benefits.

Application forms and fur- r details from Secretary of ence, Science Office (E), versity of Sussex, Falmer, ghton BN1 9RH, to whom pleted forms should be urned by 25 February 1976.

:hool of Oriental and African Studies
NIVERSITY OF LONDON
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Applications are invited for a tureship in Far Eastern itics in the Department of nomic and Political Studies. Lecturer will be required to icipate in the teaching of nese Politics and in some nches of general politics at the undergraduate and the postgraduate level. The on appointed will be ected to take up the duties 1 October, 1976. Initial ry in accordance with qua- ations, age and experience the Lecturer's scale 174 x £204—£6,234 x 2—£6,446 per annum plus per annum London Allow- e, with compulsory member- p of the Universities erannuation Scheme and iversities Supplementary De- ndants Pension Scheme. plications on forms obtain- le from the Secretary, School Oriental and African Studies, alet Street, London WC1E HP, should be submitted by 7 February, 1976.

London School of Economics

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Applications are invited for ppointment from 1 October, 976, to one or more Lecture- ips in Accounting, on the ary scale for lecturers of ,174 x £204—£6,234 x 12—£6,446 a year plus £399 year London Allowance, and perannuation benefits. In ssing the starting salary, nsideration will be given to alifications, age and experi- ce. There may be vacancies th in established and in tem- rary posts. Successful candi- es will be given the oppor- nity to study for a part-time .Sc. Applications should be ceived not later than 16 Feb- ary, 1976, by the Adminis- ative Officer (Room H.610), e London School of Econom- s and Political Science, ughton Street, London 2A 2AE, from whom appli- tion forms may be obtained.

University of Oxford

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(PURE OR APPLIED)

Applications are invited for a ior Lectureship in Math- atics. The appointment is for period of three years from ober 1, 1976 (or as soon as sible thereafter) and is not ewable. The stipend is on scale (under review) 719 x £96 to £2,815 x £211 £3,026 x £226 to £3,254.

urther details may be ained from the Secretary of ulties, University Offices, llington Square, Oxford, 2JD, to whom applications uld be sent not later than ruary 6 1976.

University of Oxford

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Applications are invited for a versity Lectureship in Math- atical Statistics. This post be held in conjunction a Tutorial Fellowship at ns College (open to men women), for which arate application need not be e. Further particulars may obtained from the Secretary Faculties, University Offices, llington Square, Oxford, 2JD, to whom applications typed copies, or one from seas applicants) must be by February 13, 1976.

BUCKINGHAM

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Appointments, some for periods of two consecutive weeks, others for one or two separate weeks, are available between July 10th and September 4th at the Open University's summer schools. These schools will be held at twelve universities throughout Great Britain, and attended by students at foundation, second, third and fourth levels.

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There will be TUTOR posts for academics qualified within the following subject areas:
Urban Education—at third level.
Biology, Chemistry, Earth Sciences and Physics—at foundation level.
Chemistry (organic, inorganic and physical), Earth Sciences, Physics (properties of matter and quantum mechanics), Genetics—at second and third levels.

Tutor Posts in the Faculty of Arts
Although preference will be given to current course tutors, a certain number of TUTOR posts will be available for other applicants as follows:
Art History, Music—at foundation level.
Architecture and Design, History, Literature (the Novel), Music—at third level.
Philosophy—at third and fourth levels.

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TUTORS are required for the following:
Mathematics (M100)—at foundation level.
Linear Mathematics (M201), Topics in Pure Mathematics (M202) and Elementary Mathematics for Science and Technology (MST281)—at second level.

Tutor Posts in the Faculty of Social Sciences
D101—*Making Sense of Society*
Applications are invited from persons interested in one of the following inter-disciplinary areas which comprise the summer school programme: the study of housing; women in society; a political simulation exercise. Applicants should have academic qualifications in one or more of the following disciplines: economics, geography, government, psychology, sociology. The political simulation could provide a limited number of tutorships for persons whose specialisation is in historical-political geography or political history relating to late 19th-early 20th century Europe. There will also be a limited number of appointments as generalist tutor for persons with a good knowledge of the D101 course material and a familiarity with the problems of foundation course students in the Open University. From all applicants, a wide interest in the social sciences generally is called for.

DS261—An Introduction to Psychology
Applications are invited from holders of academic qualifications consisting of at least an honours degree in psychology, who are prepared to teach in all three main areas of the summer school programme—mental measurement, behaviourism and learning, information processing.

D281—New Trends in Geography
Applications are invited from persons with an interest and teaching experience in modern geography, some knowledge of quantitative techniques and an understanding of hypothesis formulation and testing, particularly in the areas of urban retailing and rural social geography.

Tutor Posts in the Faculty of Technology
There will be TUTOR posts for academics qualified within the following subject areas:
Systems (design, planning, implementation, management, analysis, modelling of social or technical systems).
Art and Environment—for those with practical experience in project work in the Arts, especially project work at both individual and community level.
There will also be a limited number of posts in the areas of Electronics and Electromagnetism, Instrumentation, Materials Science Technology—at second level; and at foundation level for tutors capable of teaching across a broad range of technologies.

Demonstrator Posts
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BOOKS

The Mona Lisa in disguise: as Golda Meir, a greetings card and Stalin

First rinse the mind

David Piper

Mona Lisa
The Picture and the Myth
By Roy McMullen
(Macmillan, £6.50)

This book won't do many art historians much good; for example, they must wait till p112 to discover what the vital statistics of the Mona Lisa are (30.3 by 20.9 inches, *sic*, but does this mean 30 3/10 inches etc . . .? Or is the author funking metric?). But this is avowedly "a compilation, intended for the general reader and viewer . . .". As such, a work of what I think the French call high vulgarization, it offers considerable entertainment, and occasional over-simplifications should not cause the specialist too acute an anguish.

Some still maintain that Mona Lisa—probably, as here suggested, the most famous single work of art in the world—should be seen with the mind rinsed of everything one has ever read about it. I suspect this to be impossible—anyway, I would not trust anyone very much who claimed that he/she could do it. Mr McMullen does not think it is possible; he does though set out valiantly in the first place to attempt a definition of what it was when first begotten. This involves a character of its creator (that incredibly various genius, probably homosexual, certainly left-handed, etc); an evocation of the life-and-times of; a discussion of who the lady was; and whom or what, if not Mona Lisa, wife of Francesco del Giocondo, the image represents. Also the ancestry of that famous smile is investigated, as too the morphology of that rocky background all askew; and the technique.

The second part belongs to the painting's history and the growth of its fame; from its niche in Francis I's "bathroom" to its shrine in the Louvre; its apotheosis by purple passage, notably by Gautier and by Pater; the celebrated psychological rape of its significance by Freud in 1910; the actual physical abduction from the Louvre to Italy by Vincenzo Perrugia the year after; the mickey-taking by moustache-adding by Duchamp in 1919, and subsequent other variations and deviations by artists ranging from Leger to Warhol (all copiously illustrated); and lastly *Mona Lisa's scandalous* press-ganging by the French government into the jet set, to the United States in 1963, to Moscow and Tokyo in 1974 (10 seconds allotted to each viewer for perusal).

It is absurd; it is painful. *Maybe it is possible*, as the Louvre opens on a dead day at the dead time of the year, to catch Mona Lisa, to be with herself alone, but I doubt it, and anyway the bullet-proof glass is between you, and so is the aged discoloured varnish that no one dares clean off. And yet the lady remains, irresistible. Mr McMullen offers reasonably, modestly, an interpretation, but there is of course no verbal explanation possible, one reason being that good reason that painters work in paint and not in words. But undaunted, the words spray endlessly, vainly, over her as she *smiles: as Mr McMullen's*, as now—*O God, O Mona Lisa, mea maxima culpa*—mine.

Bad company

Michael Ratcliffe

The Making of a Saint
The Tragi-Comedy of Jean-Jacques Rousseau
By J. H. Huizinga
(Hamish Hamilton, £7.95)

"My heart is stirred by the mere mention of your name", wrote a Swiss pastor to the author of *La Nouvelle Héloïse* (1761). "It flies out over the hills of Montmorency, trembling at the sight of your roof. There, it says, he lives. Quivering it enters, it hears your voice, a sweet trepidation takes hold of it, it rushes to your bedside soaks your hands with tears. Oh, Rousseau, how many hearts have I here described!"

He had, indeed, but for all those who agreed with Jean-Jacques Rousseau's own estimate of his unparalleled moral virtue, there were as many who did not. Almost all his close friends and colleagues — Voltaire, Diderot, D'Alembert, Melchior, Grimm, Madame d'Epinay, Comtesse d'Houdetot —came to regard him as treacherous and beyond help, and even some who never met him felt with their instinct the duplicity of his manner and the incoherence of his thinking. "My dear Sir", provoked Boswell, who had been much moved by *Héloïse*, "You don't call Rousseau bad company? Do you really think *him* a bad man?" "I think him the worst of men", came Johnson's smouldering reply:

> *a rascal, who ought to be hunted out of society, as he has been . . . . I would sooner sign a sentence for his transportation than that of any fellow who has gone from the Old Bailey these many years. Yes, I should like to have him work in the plantations."*

The war that began with Rousseau's first *succès de scandale* in 1750—a prizewinning essay on the destructive effects of the arts and sciences on morality—continues with *The Making of a Saint*. As J. H. Huizinga (*his father wrote The Waning of the Middle Ages* and *Homo Ludens*) points out, fighting over Rousseau has long since kindled a self-perpetuating mythology. Rousseauphils and Rousseauphobes might well have settled down to the business privately, in seminars and learned journals, like any other agreeably insoluble scholarly war, but something about the hysteria with which Rousseau was adored and reviled in his lifetime and the huge claims made for his posthumous influence not just on literature and thought but on the very events of history itself have pushed the campaigns into the open.

There is one even greater reason why this should be so. Such were the versatility and inconsistencies of Rousseau's mind that there is in his work, as in that of no other writer at this level of fame, something for everyone. He may be read to make organized religion respectable or to attack it; to raise the red hand of populist freedom or keep the vile mob in place. He is both for, and against, the sanctity of the individual in society; for, and against, an "improving" dictatorship. Private life was holy; so were patriotism and organized games.

His writings are like a great church wide open to the fields: anyone may walk in and bring with them preconceptions from which no blessing will be withheld. It was crucial to Rousseau's proto-Romantic sensibility that wanting something badly enough made it "truthful", and whatever you were seeking you would find it in *Le Contrat Social*. The Revolution canonized him; Marie-Antoinette had stood for an hour beside his grave. While appearing to stick to the rules of war—deploring selective quotation, and allowing that there must have been more to Rousseau in person than meets the eye on the page—Mr Huizinga allows him no case and shoots a sick man in the back.

It is the often absurdly all-embracing nature of Rousseau's appeal that Mr Huizinga lays bare in this witty, hostile, but rather too single-minded book, and the gap between the man he sadly was and the paragon he believed himself to be that comprises what Huizinga calls "the tragi-comedy of Jean-Jacques Rousseau".

Tragi-comedy? Not quite. Mr Huizinga's Rousseau is disloyal, malicious, arrogant, self-pitying, humourless, ungrateful hypocritical and vain. He is Malvolio and Tartuffe. In the almost schizoid deployment of these social gifts he loses every friend he ever had and becomes so paranoid at their "betrayal" that he passes into temporary madness:

> *They have erected impenetrable walls around me, burying me alive among the living. It is perhaps the most astounding enterprise ever conceived, its total success shows the genius of those behind it, and what is no less astounding is the zeal with which the entire public lends itself to it.*

In quoting these lines Mr Huizinga fills the reader with pity for his impossible hero for the first time. But the tragic note comes too late in the book to alter the overall tone, which is that of a charlatan's comedy as conceived by, say, Gogol or Kleist. The most effective chapters are those on *Emile*, the only one of Rousseau's works Huizinga really admires, and *on Rousseau's role in the* soft-headed revival of popular religious belief before the Revolution and well into the nineteenth century—a role he believes to have been a positive one.

Knocking copy fills most of *The Making of a Saint* and begins to tire the interest: the truly important thing about Rousseau, as Huizinga himself allows, is not that he was, beyond question, a repellent *creep, but that history up to* our own time has kept his name bright for all manner of wicked reasons. Robespierre began it, and in ending just after Robespierre Mr Huizinga has finished his story just where it begins to get interesting. "Among those who distinguished themselves in the career of letters and philosophy", declared the great Jacobin killer,

> *there was one man who, through the loftiness of his soul and the grandeur of his character, showed himself worthy of the role of teacher of mankind . . .*

If you believe *that*, as the Duke of Wellington was reputed to remark on quite another occasion, you will believe anything. And people do.

Fiction: *there is a dearth of good new novels out this week. Next Thursday Philip Howard will review E. L. Doctorow's Ragtime*, and H. R. F. Keating the best of the New Year's crime fiction.

Jaundiced view

The Age of Capital 1848-1875
By E. J. Hobsbawm
(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £8.50)

What does one make of a history whose writer begins by declaring as roundly as does Professor Hobsbawm his distaste and contempt for his subject? The age when, he *says*, the bourgeoisie triumphed and "hope" fled, began in 1848, the year of general though abortive European revolution, and the year of the Communist Manifesto. His story, sequel to his *Age of Revolution*, ends in 1875 when slump and recession, the cyclic products of the new order, had succeeded years of boom, and history was ineluctably set upon a new course.

Professor Hobsbawm amply and ably (though often with some tortured syntax) makes the case that these were critical and largely bloody years for mankind. They saw the industrial and economic revolutions which began in Britain spread wide across the world, Europe restructured (by Bismarck, Cavour) and China and the Americas convulsed by civil strife. They saw private and public enterprise, commercial, scientific, evangelistic and militaristic, definitively shape the destinies of countless peoples who might have been a lot happier left alone.

But the author's learning and the barrage of actuality he brings to bear hardly justify the sourness with which he likes to observe the *fenzied* quarter-century which, from the eclipse of Kossuth to the collapse of the Paris Commune, so disappointed a handful of thwarted revolutionaries. It is through the eyes of Karl Marx, on whom he is an authority, much more than those, say, of Mazzini, that Professor Hobsbawm again and again views the developments of the moment. Thus he makes the point repeatedly that the very successes of capitalism vitiated the chances of the revolution. His sympathies, he writes frankly enough, "lie with those to whom few listened a century ago". And, finding a bright side to the failure of the 1857 economic crisis to contrive capitalism's overthrow, he adds that "we may be grateful" that Marx was given a chance instead "to mature his theories".

Indeed, some of us may. Others of us may be usefully reminded in these pages, for example, that the Fenians, whose torch the Provisional IRA are carrying, were strongly supported by Marx himself.

One need not quarrel with, though one may find sad, Professor Hobsbawm's rejection of any form of romantic approach to these years. If he wishes to substitute national shame for what was once national pride in their achievements, that is his own affair. Yet, although he occasionally wrenches himself into an attitude of sympathy towards nineteenth-century liberalism, and even of admiration for its zeal, he cannot blame a reader who suspects that, for all the boundless detail of his enormous canvas, he has been unfairly selective in his evidence and even unfairer *in its presentation.*

He chooses to describe businessmen as "profit-hungry"; to put the Indian Mutiny in inverted commas; to categorize Indian officials of the Raj as "collaborators"; to see every imperial exploit as "brigandage" or "victimization"; to speak of the "hatred" of the rich for the poor; to denigrate the great industrial exhibitions as "*rituals of self-congratulation*". If you are a historical or political student trying to reject the past for its undoubted hypocrisies and injustices, here it is all wrapped up and jaundiced for you.

Adam Fergusson

The Monday Book: Kay Dick on Romaine Brooks.

Plea for the future

Goodbye Britain?
By Tony Aldous
(Sidgwick & Jackson, £4.50)

At first I thought myself an improper reviewer for this book about conservation. For one thing I find myself temperamentally sceptical about conservation as a principle, generally preferring initiative *to tradition. For another*, working as I do in that environmentalists' shrine, Bath, I find that life in an Architectural Heritage powerfully boosts *one's iconoclasm. For a third* I believe that in this kingdom especially almost any change, however brash or convulsive, is a change for the better.

Then again, opening the book at Sir John Betjeman's foreword, I found myself repeatedly antagonized. What on earth has Pugin's architecture to do with the predicaments of a crippled industrial nation in desperate need of new drive and confidence? Why is an out-of-date railway station any more our "birth-right" than a contemporary supermarket? Why should British road engineers, whose motorway system is one of our most remarkable modern achievements, be calumnied as "highwaymen"—are they any more predatory than Brunel, say, or Telford?

But when, fidgeting rather, I moved on to the text of the book (which will be hard to *beat, by the way, as the Ugliest* Book of 1976—a new category of pollution) I discovered that Mr Aldous himself is by no means embedded in retrospection. His work is really a plea not for the past, but for the future, not for conservation as such, but for better develop*ment. He presents* his case very fairly, he demonstrates that change can be courteous as well as stimulating, and he displays an always balanced and compassionate attitude to the problem of balancing power and profit with decency and decorum—the basic problem, as *I see it*, of the whole conservation/ecology dilemma.

The awful lessons he presents are familiar enough—the vulgar degradation of the City of London, the spoilation of old Bristol, the technical misjudgment of urban motorways, the shoddy opportunism and unoriginality of most post-war British architecture. Let me instead extract from his pages some of the admirable exceptions. There is the genuine brawn and gusto of Birmingham's Bull Ring. There is the brilliant insertion of a shopping precinct within the mesh of the Chester Rows. There is the *imaginative* scheme to turn Liverpool's Albert Dock into a polytechnic. There is the splendour of the Fylindale domes on the Yorkshire moors, and that paragon of sensitive public housing, the Lillington Gardens estate in Pimlico.

All this is Development—beautiful, exciting, useful. Environmentalists might do their poor country a greater service by indulging it less *often in debilitating* nostalgia, and encouraging it more forcefully to such boldness and enterprise. Then at least our children might experience the fresh start we have been pathetically awaiting for 30 years, and the English sicknesses of regret, self-pity and sentimentality might be cured at last. *Goodbye, Britain?* Mr Aldous asks. I do hope so.

Jan Morris

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Should council houses be ‘given away’ to tenants?

The search for a solution to Britain's intractable housing problems continues to head the list of social priorities for government, and the Department of the Environment is still in the process of reviewing the whole daunting problem of housing finance.

One proposal the review body is unlikely to have before it—although it does know about it—comes from Mr Peter Walker, once Environment Minister, and it is as simple as it is controversial.

Addressing himself to the problems of public sector housing, Mr Walker just wants to hand over all council houses to the tenants. Local authorities are not amused, but they have been giving the proposal a thorough inspection since he aired it at a Conservative Association meeting recently.

The public response to his proposals has been impressive: more than 8,000 letters, of which a majority, including “a multitude from council house tenants who felt that at last someone was going to release them from being permanent tenants of the bureaucratic housing departments”, in favour; and many from owner occupiers protesting in case others would be obtaining benefits not available to them.

Backing his scheme with statistics, Mr Walker says that of £659m paid in rents from the 5,000,000 council houses, £189m goes in supervision and management and repairs and maintenance costs a further £298m.

“If, therefore, we gave every tenant his council house tomorrow, the cost to the Government would be £172m; less than a quarter of the cost of the increase in local government salaries that is likely to take place this year under the Government's incomes policy.

“I am, of course, not advocating that they should be passed to the tenant free of all future costs but that those tenants who have paid their rent for more than 20 years should have no further payments and those who have had less than 20 years' payments should continue paying their present level of rent as a mortgage repayment until 20 years has been completed.”

What local authorities would lose

If the net loss caused by the ending of rents is comparatively small, the huge debt remains. Local government finance experts point out that the present level of subsidy paid to council tenants is about £1,000m. Local authorities would lose about £250m in the contribution made by tenants of older houses where the rent income exceeds expenses, but that would, presumably, be offset by the “mortgage” payments from those under 20 years' occupancy.

The commitment to finance the debt, estimated at £12,619m by the end of the current year, would continue until the debt had been repaid—about 60 years at the present rate. Financing costs would decrease over the years, but not significantly for the next 10 years because 90 per cent of the financing charges comprise interest on the debt.

Mr Walker says another benefit of his proposals would be the ending of rent rebates, which now cost the taxpayer about £200m a year, and of the necessity for social security payments for council house tenants to meet their rents, now running at £193m.

It is argued, on the other hand, that some form of rebate would be needed instead to help those former tenants who received these benefits and faced the same cost in mortgage repayments.

In addition, council tenants are not on average as well off as owner occupiers and many would not be able to maintain their houses to the same standard as local authorities. This would almost certainly apply to all those tenants, nearly 900,000, now receiving rent rebates.

Mr Walker discounts this and sums up the prospect. “Just think of the transformation of Britain that would result. We would have achieved the biggest redistribution of wealth to people ever attained in this country.

“We would give one-third of our population a real stake in Britain. They would have a real asset to pass on to their families. We would end the bureaucracy, the standardization, and the social divisiveness created by the council house system.”

Immediate benefit to the homeless

So far, so good. But what about homeless people? Mr Walker has an answer. Local authorities would be able to purchase for those with housing needs some of what would be the existing stock of owner-occupied houses and provide 100 per cent mortgages for the families concerned, repayable “in accordance with their means” over 20 years.

“There will, however, be a more immediate benefit to those who are homeless, for there is no doubt at all that in almost every council estate in the country there is a mass of under-occupancy.” Once the houses were handed over, the new owners would be willing to let some of the surplus accommodation, he believes.

Mr Noel Hepworth, director of finance in Croydon borough, is not convinced by the Walker proposal. “I do not think it a realistic one from the point of view of either solving the housing problem, or even alleviating it, or of reducing the burden of housing costs upon local authorities.” He accepts that there might be other benefits, such as a better standard of maintenance, greater independence of the individual and consequently the inducement of a greater sense of responsibility.

By disposing of the entire stock of council houses, local authorities would lose the benefit of fortuitous vacancies, which would presumably have to be added to the existing capital programme.

Mr Hepworth believes that unless more subsidy were given for mortgages there would be a considerable disincentive to buy, with most people opting to join the waiting list. “It would also probably make it more difficult to sell private houses—except to local councils.”

As for under-occupation on council estates, he estimates that this is no more so than on private estates and doubts whether making tenants owner-occupiers would encourage a greater use of property.

Mr Walker, for his part, strongly believes his plan stands up against all argument, and he commends it for our consideration.

Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

Average Cost of Council Houses

Date Built	Capital Cost	Loan Charges	Repairs and Management	Rent	Net Cost
1900	Less than £500	Nil	£150	£150	Surplus £10
1910	”	Nil	£140	£180	” £30
1920	”	Nil	£130	£190	” £60
1930	Approx £500	£60	£120	£200	” £20
1940	” £800	£100	£110	£210	—
1950	” £1,300	£150	£100	£220	Loss £40
1960	” £2,500	£290	£90	£230	” £150
1970	” £5,000	£570	£80	£250	” £400
1975	” £12,000	£1,360	£70	£280	” £1,150

Mrs Golda Meir on friends, enemies and the future of Israel

Except for the security guards in the hotel corridor outside, she could have been a nice old Yiddish mother spruced up in her best dress waiting for her nephews to visit. She looked as benign as only old ladies can after a long and useful life, all passion spent and content to sit in the sun streaming through the window, and talk about old times.

Mrs Golda Meir is, I suppose, the greatest Yiddish mother of all time. The world knew her as the Prime Minister of Israel, but she was its mother, as Ben Gurion was father, and governed it from her kitchen. Yesterday in her suite in the Savoy she smoked her usual unfiltered Chesterfield cigarettes, sipped tea and remained benign even when I mentioned the Security Council debate on the Middle East. It clearly did not bother her, although she had some wry things to say about Israel's friends.

Israel was not isolated, she said. It had friends, but they had their economic and energy problems. They would like to help, but. . . . She shrugged expressively, smiled as if I was a big fat cat contributor to the Jewish fund, and said: “Israel can only depend upon herself.”

The United States? That was different. The President (she did not mention Nixon by name) sent arms, but the Sky Hawks he sent had to be refuelled three times in the air because they were not allowed to land.

But what was happening in the United States? They were tearing themselves apart. It was crazy. A genuine social democracy with everything, and they had to tear themselves apart while the Russians moved into Angola.

The benign smile still competed with the sunshine. The PLO, she said, were terrorists and hijackers, but they were being received in the highest international peace forum. It was a crazy world, but she was thankful for Kaddoumi, its representative. She believed what he said. He wanted to destroy Israel, and in its place offered a democratic solution, in which Arabs and Jews could live together in peace and dignity.

Why did people ignore what was going on in Lebanon? It was once the most modern of Arab states, and it had tried hard to be democratic. Now it was being destroyed. The PLO said it wanted Lebanon to be an Arab state, but the Lebanese Christians were Arabs. They wanted a Muslim state. She did not say it, but indicated that in the PLO's democratic Palestine Jews would not have much of a chance.

She wanted to know what *The Times* thought. I said that I was pessimistic, but hoped that there was still opportunity for negotiation of the territories beyond the 1967 frontiers. Admittedly the Palestinians had resorted to terrorism, but I could at least understand why they wanted to return to their homeland.

Her benignity remained undented. I could have been a recalcitrant nephew. What was Palestine?, she asked. They had the West Bank for years, and what did they do with it? Jordan already had a Palestinian majority. There was the King. She had nothing against him, but if the PLO wanted a Palestinian republic in Jordan that was all right, too.

When the Six-Day War started, she said, we told Husain that he could keep the West Bank and the old city of Jerusalem if he stayed out of the war. We were willing to leave Jerusalem, the golden city, divided by barbed wire. What more could he want? Then Nasser told the king that he was bombing Tel Aviv, and he joined in. What did he expect of us now? Give him back the West Bank and Jerusalem as a consolation prize?

Israel was prepared to negotiate everything: Sinai, the West Bank, Jerusalem, Golan. We would negotiate, and fight a general election on the results. But we were not prepared to have Arab guns within a few miles of Nathanya. Syria held the Golan Heights when it was demilitarized and full of UN observers, but they still shelled Israel settlements. A whole generation grew up in bomb shelters.

She agreed that President Sadat wanted a settlement. He wanted to modernize Egypt, which was the best reason for a settlement, but he would vote with the other Arab states. Nevertheless, Israel was ready to negotiate everything—Tel Aviv, if they wanted to—as long as it remained free and secure.

She sipped her tea, lit another cigarette, and smiled benignly again. What did she think of her successor, General Rabin. He was a fine boy. He was not born in eastern Europe, but in Palestine. He had no complexes. He had fought for Israel all his life. He was Chief of Staff in the Six-Day War, and he led a Palmach unit in 1948. I said I knew. His unit captured me on the Jerusalem road and held me on suspicion of being a British spy.

She positively beamed, looking like Walter Matthau in one of his funnier moments. A final question, I suggested. Why did women make strong prime ministers? Was it something to do with their sex?

She was not a Women's Libber. She did not believe that women were any better than men. They did not love peace or their children more than men. Mrs Gandhi took civil rights away from the Indians, the only thing they had. The women's conference in Mexico voted for the anti-Zionist resolution. “Thank God we are no worse than men.”

Louis Heren

The war of nerves that is shaking white morale in South Africa

A fortnight ago the usually sober Johannesburg newspaper *The Star* splashed on its front page an article suggesting that a terrorist group had been active near a small country town only 40 miles from Johannesburg. A mill employee was quoted as saying that he had been fired at by four terrorists, all wearing camouflage uniform and berets, and speaking broken English. All the police in the area were put on alert and a big manhunt was launched. Some hours later the police issued a terse statement. The “terrorists” had been found to be premature New Year's Eve revellers letting off fire-crackers.

The mill employee was neither drunk nor a prankster. His sighting of terrorists, and the widespread initial acceptance of his story, was just one example of the new atmosphere of jitteriness I found on a recent visit to South Africa. It was part of a startling change in white attitudes over the past two years.

Shocked by the sudden collapse of Portuguese rule in Mozambique, and its replacement by a Marxist government, stunned by a civil war in Angola in which South African soldiers were being killed, pessimistic about the future political stability of Rhodesia, and resigned to at least the partial loss of Namiba (South West Africa), the whites of South Africa are developing a siege mentality.

It is in that context that fire-crackers become machine guns, rumours are accepted as facts, and facts are multiplied and exaggerated. All this is in sharp contrast to the atmosphere during a previous visit, less than two years ago. (I also lived there for many years.) Then, the normal South African white attitude of defensive defiance was coupled with a patent, and to a certain extent justified, optimism about the future. Internally, there had been a relaxation of some of the crueller and more objectionable aspects of apartheid. In many towns and cities (including some under Nationalist control), park benches and lifts were no longer marked “Whites only”. Blacks became entitled to join public libraries, serve behind the counters of shops and take on other employment previously reserved for whites, attend some performances in previously segregated theatres, and stay at high-class hotels. Black wages were rising relatively quickly. The government, in word and deed, was seen to be putting a more human face on the system.

This movement towards “liberalization” ought not to be overestimated, but it was significant enough to warrant the guarded satisfaction which prevailed. At the same time, Mr Vorster, the Prime Minister, was embarking on what became known as his détente policy with black African states. There, too, was hope for the future.

Today, these hopeful trends, although continuing, seem almost irrelevant to the white population. Two years ago South Africa was ringed by friendly, relatively stable, and, apart from Botswana, white-run states. Today, she faces the possibility of being almost entirely surroundered by potentially hostile territories.

The resultant erosion of national morale has been striking. The change of power in Mozambique was the first great trauma. Never before had South Africans been forced to adjust to the presence of a neighbouring country whose basic philosophy was so inimical to South African interests. But the collective sigh of relief which accompanied the passivity of the Mozambique government in its relations with South Africa was short-lived.

The psychological watershed for white South Africans was reached when they realized the extent of their country's involvement in the Angolan civil war. Most whites had accepted the necessity for South African troops to be present in the southern part of Angola, over the Namibian border, for two purposes: first, in hot pursuit of terrorists who had perpetrated criminal acts in support of the liberation movement for Namibia; second, to protect the installations at the Ruacana Dam and the pumping station at Calueque, which were essential to the provision of water supplies for the northern part of Namibia.

White opinion was not however, prepared for the knowledge of the extent to which troops were actively engaged in the civil war, albeit against the forces of communism. The capture of four soldiers some 500 miles north of the Namibia Angola border came as a shattering surprise (and since then three more have been captured).

An even greater shock, perhaps, was the realization that South African soldiers were being killed in the struggle. In particular, the fact that some of the dead were youths of 17 or 18, not regular troops but national service conscripts, still in their period of training, had a profound effect. Hundreds of thousands of families now had personal cause for fear.

According to the figures officially released, 15 servicemen have been killed in the “operational area”—the official shorthand for the border area and Angola—since the beginning of December. But few people believe that the figures tell the whole truth. Under the South African Defence Act, the specific permission of the defence authorities is required before a newspaper can make mention of any aspect of South African troop activities. Such permission is usually not granted. The result is that the public has no real idea of how many soldiers are involved in Angola, nor where they are, nor how many have been wounded in action (no figures for those wounded have been released at all). They have some knowledge of servicemen killed, but only to the extent that defence headquarters have confirmed the deaths. The general assumption, based on good grounds, is that more have been killed than has been admitted.

As a result, rumours and exaggerations flourish. Because the truth is not known, the degree of involvement, the number of dead and wounded, are, in private conversation, almost certainly being overstated, and gain even more in the retelling.

Although Angola was their main preoccupation, events in Rhodesia, too, were giving cause for concern to white South Africans. I found the almost unanimous feeling of exasperation with Mr Smith's policy striking and surprising. Many people would in the Republic willingly accept a Nkomo regime now, provided it brought stability to Rhodesia.

The great fear is that Mr Smith's stubbornness will lead to frustration and intransigence on the part of the Africans, which in the not too distant future will result in another civil war, or at least considerable social unrest, on South Africa's borders. There is pessimism, too, about Namibia.

What attitude are white South Africans taking to these multiple assaults on their psychological well-being?

The predominant feeling is one of confusion, bewilderment, and pessimism, coupled with a sense of having been particularly unlucky. Just when things were starting to go right for the country, internally and in its relations with the outside world, it is argued, external events combined to frustrate the progress made.

Behind that confusion two distinct points of view can be discerned. The one is that the only possible way out is to speed up the dismantlement of the system of apartheid, so that the blacks will unite with the whites in a common front which, at best, would show the outside world and neighbouring Africa that a genuine change of heart had taken place in the Republic, to the extent that she no longer ought to be considered the pariah of the continent, or, at worst, would mean that in the event of a confrontation with other African states, South African blacks would not act as a fifth column but would side with their white compatriots.

The other school believes that it is too late and in any case wrong, to try to get the South African blacks on the side of the whites. Basically, it calls for a halt to the creeping liberalization of which even Mr Vorster is guilty, and a return to the ideological and physical *laager* of yesteryear.

Last week a national day of prayer was held to meet the “ideological and physical dangers” threatening the country. Such days have more often been held at times of serious drought, to pray for rain. It is a measure of the South African whites' concern that their present political and physical fears should be put at the same level of importance as their crops.

Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent

Ronald Butt

The key questions of market economics

Last week, I gave an account of a discussion about the political feasibility of the market economy concept with Ralph Harris, Arthur Seldon and John Wood of the Institute of Economic Affairs. We spoke not only about the political credibility of the idea but also its substance. IEA authors tend to argue or imply that the economic troubles of Britain are basically the consequences of neo-Keynesian policies and to propose market economy remedies.

Yet many countries that are doing very much better than Britain do not have anything approaching a pure market economy. France has indicative planning, Japan a sort of managed capitalism; Scandinavia and Austria prosper under varieties of socialism. Did not these examples challenge the indispensability of market economics, I asked?

“As a matter of logic”, Arthur Seldon replied, “I don't see that your overseas examples undermine the argument. They aren't really comparable with Britain. Japan, as Professor Chiaki Nishiyama showed in his Hobart Paper, has very different attitudes and institutions in its economic life. Sweden and Austria could be ‘doing all right’ despite their *étatism*, not because of it. They might do even better with market institutions. Britain almost certainly would not be limping behind other comparable countries like the United States, Canada and Germany, if industry, the unions and, not least, government itself were more subject to ‘market forces’—which simply mean individual men and women cooperating as willing sellers and buyers of products and services.”

John Wood said: “Austria is certainly an amazing success story. But the Japanese success undoubtedly owes much to the correct application of monetary policy over the years, with a lapse in 1971 which they regretted and have now put right. You must distinguish between strategic fiscal and monetary policy, and the forms of industrial organization.

“We have different capital markets. The market in Britain is the most highly developed in the world, but Germany has a different historical tradition and the commercial banks have always taken a more direct interest—much more in the form of equity participation than by offering overdrafts. But it doesn't follow from that that the system is subject to the dominance of the central bank.”

“What about Scandinavia—a success story, I suppose, in purely material terms. Yet Sweden is almost a model of the interventionist incomes-policy society, isn't it?”

“They've had high inflation and still have a great housing shortage and a terrible taxation rate. I can't understand this admiration for Sweden: it's a mixture of feudal and collectivist economy. A few big families are immensely powerful.”

Ralph Harris suggested that the unions in Austria and Germany, as elsewhere in Europe were, for historic reasons, far more amenable because of their memories of hyperinflation between the wars. “Their commitment to ‘full employment’ is much less overriding than ours. If a government says ‘We will maintain full employment through thick and thin’, it licenses the trade unions to push it about; to enforce their wage claims at almost any level. Full employment as we have defined it has committed British governments to maintaining the pressure of monetary demand; to finance higher wages and prices without incurring the penalty of unemployment and bankruptcy. No wonder we suffer from restrictive practices, over-manning, immobility of labour, and a lack of responsiveness to consumer demand and changing international opportunities.”

“It seems to me”, I said, “that the logic of what you've been saying is almost that, provided you control the money supply centrally, with a proper discipline, you could run almost any sort of state reasonably competently—even a collectivist welfare state. But that's not the complete free market view, which surely involves the dismantling of the welfare state in its present form and its replacement by more self-help, doesn't it?”

“The welfare state”, Arthur Seldon said, “sets up intensifying tensions between tax-gatherers and tax-payers. It paralyses the financing mechanism by divorcing payment from service. This financing flaw in the welfare state was understood by two Labour Ministers, Douglas Houghton in an IEA paper and Richard Crossman in a White Paper. In almost identical language they saw, after experience of office in the 1960s, that people are not prepared to pay as much in taxes for common services as they would pay from their own pocket for services benefiting their families. In total we therefore spend less on welfare than we really would wish, because the state persists in financing it only through taxes.

“At nil or subsidized prices, people develop an inordinate demand—as in the NHS—but begrudge the taxes to pay the cost. So the Government is led to printing money: in this way it can for a time appease the voter, but only by harming him as a citizen and consumer.”

I asked: “Why do you suppose the politicians find it so *difficult to embrace* these ideas if they have essential truth; why can't they get it across?”

“There is a new branch of economic theory to explain all that: the economics of politics, which Professor Gordon Tullock is expounding in a Hobart Paper shortly,” Arthur Seldon replied. “But ‘the essential truth’ is coming through, in spite of the politicians, as experience of indifferent state services from local refuse collection to state railways and their high costs in taxes and officialdom are borne in on the public. But more than that: as incomes rise people will want better services than the state can provide, and they will find ways to get them that democratic politicians will eventually have to accept. Economic law is more powerful than political law, as they are finding even in communist countries. Independent television, home ownership—will any party try to abolish them?”

Finally we discussed the differences between the views of Friedman and Hayek (the two prophets of market economics), Friedman assuming mechanistically that all that is needed is the application of the money supply principle; Hayek conceding that it would not be politically possible to cut back on the *total* wage bill, but arguing that what was necessary was a redistribution of wages within that total in order to redistribute *manpower*.

John Wood suggested that the key to the political problem I had raised was “perhaps implicit in Hayek's view that you must have higher differentials to get people moving between jobs, and that you cannot combine a properly working labour market with an egalitarian political philosophy of tax. But the people at the bottom of the income scale would be immensely helped because the economy was working better and producing greater total wealth.”

“What happens”, I asked finally, “if the unions strike against transitional high unemployment created by the switch to monetary policy?”

Ralph Harris said: “We have never put this to the test. It would not be a question of sacking people from essential employment. Therefore unemployment is a much more difficult target for strike action than wages are. Can you imagine people striking to increase the money supply?” It is, perhaps, the key question.

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The Times Diary

The loneliest spot on the stage

Next week the Royal Court Theatre in Sloane Square is to launch a two-week run of a play which is one of the most disturbing and taxing that a London audience is likely to see and involves an unusually exhausting role, both physically and mentally, for the one actor involved.

Colin Blakely, a veteran of both stage and television, is looking forward to the opening night of *Judgment* with trepidation, in spite of having given a dozen occasional performances of the work in the past six months. It requires him to be alone on stage for 2½ hours, to deliver 27,000 words, and includes no interval for the audience to seek physical or mental relief.

The play, by Barry Collins, is based on an incident in a book called *The Death Of Tragedy* by George Steiner, in which two Red Army officers, incarcerated in a Polish monastery by the Germans during the last war, are forgotten by their captors. They survive by eating fellow prisoners, and when they are eventually found by their own side they are given a square meal and then shot to prevent fellow officers discovering the degradation their comrades can sink to.

In the play one of the two, in the short interval between discovery and execution, is allowed to argue the case for what he did, with the audience acting as the military tribunal.

Blakely, who in real life is a relaxed, pleasant and chubby Ulsterman in his mid-forties, living quietly with his wife and three children in Wimbledon, says it is the most challenging part he has ever taken on.

“The National Theatre first offered it to me last summer. I think they picked on me because I am a fairly sturdy fellow; I used to be a rugby forward. The part needs terrific stamina; I've never known anything like it before, and I've had a few tough parts in my time.” It was, said Blakely, much more demanding than the usual one-man show which actors and comedians occasionally put on, because one had to sustain the character of Vukhov, the Russian officer, throughout, and there was no opportunity to come out of character for a few minutes and be oneself.

Normally Blakely would expect to learn his lines for a part in two or three weeks, if that. This one took him three months of having his nose permanently stuck in the script. “Just imagine trying to memorize a short novel and be word perfect.”

Blakely, who comes from a small town outside Belfast, believes his family connexions with the troubled province have helped him to understand the part, which tries to dig deeply into the philosophy of war. “I was asked to take the play to Belfast, but I declined the offer; it was too much like taking coals to Newcastle.”

Judgment was first performed at the Institute of Contemporary Arts, and has had an occasional airing at both the National and the Young Vic. “A lot of people have walked out. They just couldn't take it, but I think that at every performance there has been a hard core to whom it gets through. One night, after I'd finished and walked off, I could hear a man in the audience demanding to carry on the argument.

“But the best performance was one night at the Old Vic, when after I'd walked off there was not a ripple of applause: total silence. I reckon it really got to them that night.”

Top secret

One of the latest things you can have in the comfort and privacy of your own home is a complete hair transplant. Some balding people living in the public eye were too inhibited about their condition to run the risk of being seen entering a hair clinic.

So now the clinic goes to them.

Neagle Cathcart, the principal of the Harley Hair Transplant Clinics, has been providing the service for the past 10 weeks, and it has, he says, proved popular.

Cathcart takes a team of a surgeon, two nurses and a porter with him, and when required they fly to their client by private plane. They set up a sterile clinic, usually in the bathroom, and transplant hair roots from the back and side of the head to stimulate new growth on the top. At present it takes three visits to do a complete job, but they will shortly be able to finish in one, at a cost in the home of about £2,500—some £500 more than it would cost at the clinic.

Cathcart says the plane has been out five times so far, once to deal with a prominent minister in Brussels. Others who may shortly surprise their friends by sprouting new growth as the result of the new service include three MPs, nine footballers, and four television personalities. Cathcart will not give names, but your own observations may identify those who have had the treatment.

Attraction

The Royal Artillery were showing off their latest attempt to attract recruits at the Army Careers Information Office in the Strand yesterday. On the pretext that they do much of their training in Alberta they have turned the office into a street scene in Medicine Hat, complete with a saloon and a North West Mounted Police post.

There is a stuffed grizzly bear, hired from an antique shop, at the door, which is guarded by two members of the King's Troop in full dress uniform. Another gunner is dressed up as a Mountie. The street scene is set some time about 1890, and is complete down to such detail as an antique pair of silk bloomers hanging provocatively from an upstairs window.

“We can't go on meeting like this…”

The setting does include a modern field gun too, and the Artillery's latest ground-to-air missile, Blowpipe. Visitors can try their hand at firing a training version of this, which is rather like an outsize shooting game from an amusement arcade.

The Artillery, who conceived the display themselves and had it built and painted by their own gunners, say that the number of visitors to the office has been 25 per cent up since their exhibition opened a week ago. That may not mean a great strengthening of their battalions though: 18,000 visitors since last April have yielded just 41 enlistments. “Still, it keeps the Army in the public eye”, said a major gallantly.

Veterans

When I was younger and even more innocent, you could hardly go to a smart party without having played to you the works of Tom Lehrer, an American satirist. One of his songs was called *Whatever Became of Poor Hubert*—a reference to the fact that Hubert Humphrey had made little impact as Vice-President.

Now poor Hubert is one of the fancied candidates for the Democratic nomination for President this year. Which prompts the question—whatever happened to Tom Lehrer?

Fred Emery tracked the erstwhile satirist down to the Santa Cruz campus of the University of California, and put the question to him. “Nothing happened” was the terse reply.

He recalled that *The Times Educational Supplement* had published an article on the very theme only about two years ago.

He is doing much the same now as then—quietly teaching a bit of maths and a course on the American musical at the university, nothing else. Certainly he is not, as Humphrey is, running for President.

Alarming note in the Lent Term lecture list for Cambridge University: “Human Genetic Variation will take place Tuesday.”

PHS

صحكا من الاجل

TIMES PAST THE TIMES
New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

CASE FOR THE COURTS

e of the main criticisms of the volution White Paper is the ht it would give Westminster overrule a Scottish Assembly grounds of ultra vires and of icy. Much of the criticism has n wide of the mark because has concentrated on a literal ding of the White Paper her than an appreciation of at would happen in practice, l there was force in Mr Short's ence of this section of the ite Paper in the House of nmons yesterday. But in nging about constitutional nge of this magnitude it is e to seek the broadest pos- le area of agreement, provided t would not involve conces- ns that would be inconsistent h the main structure of the eme.

There is no doubt that this ticular provision has offended ch Scottish opinion, and in course of her speech on esday Mrs Thatcher indicated t changes here would be top her list of priorities for ailed improvements in the ite Paper. Rather than having political veto at Westminster would leave it to the courts determine whether the embly was acting ultra vires. the protection of individual edoms she would enshrine it she termed Bill of Rights ises in the devolution statute, that the ultimate defence of se freedoms would depend on jurisdiction of the courts ier than surveillance from Westminster. In addition she would provide, probably in the devolution statute itself, for the observance of international treaty obligations.

Much of this needs further explanation, and Mrs Thatcher was careful not to say that she would support a Bill that incorporated such changes. On the contrary, much of her speech was devoted to attacking the basic structure of the White Paper proposals. She would prefer an assembly that had only legislative powers, carefully linked into the United Kingdom Parliament, without the creation of a new Scottish executive. Nevertheless, the Government would be wise to respond to Mrs Thatcher's cautious initiative. Mr Short did say yesterday that if a substantial body of opinion wanted to have these political veto powers removed the Government would consider this, while insisting that there must still be the power at Westminster to set aside any statute or executive act of the Assembly. But Ministers would be well advised to be rather more positive, to offer in effect to collaborate with Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues in a joint exploration to see if her ideas could form the basis of agreement on this part of the Bill.

It would not be worth doing this if it meant either the pursuit of Conservative approval at the expense of Scottish opinion or the sacrifice of an essential feature of any workable devolution scheme. But in this instance the Conservatives are, somewhat remarkably, arguing along the same lines as the more ardent Scottish devolutionists. If their wishes were met it would be regarded as an improvement by most Scots. Nor would the sacrifice be one of great principle, for the change would not make all that much difference in practice.

If questions of ultra vires were to be determined in the courts the powers to be devolved to a Scottish Assembly would have to be defined with greater precision. There would presumably have to be a clause safeguarding the ultimate authority of Westminster along the lines of Section 75 of the Government of Ireland Act of 1920 setting up the Stormont regime in Northern Ireland, which provided that "the supreme authority of the Parliament of the United Kingdom shall remain unaffected and undiminished over all persons, matters and things . . .". But whatever system was adopted the purpose would be to create an assembly that would have effective authority in the fields of responsibility which it was given. It is worth a little flexibility over the method for the sake of obtaining a wider measure of political support. That would be valuable both in piloting the Bill through Parliament and in operating it later on.

RGENTINA'S BASELESS CLAIM

entina's demand for the all of the British Ambassador Buenos Aires is in keeping h the dramatic and usually ntless gestures that have ompanied the Argentinian m for sovereignty over the kland Islands. Britain has n right to oppose the claim. Argentine case looks for its tification to the ending of an perialist era deemed by its ure to be bad; to the evidence an imperial retreat through- the world; and to the umption that any outpost of pire by virtue of its remote- from the imperial power to its proximity to another ifies that country in trying urn the tables and establish sovereignty.

resisting this claim Britain always recognized that the re of the Falkland Islanders ld necessarily be linked to entina in many ways—as a ce of higher education, ther with the changes in the ıds that such an influence ld bring, to name one important factor. In 1971 agreement was reached on improvements in transport and in the islands' economy with a degree of cooperation from Argentina. But the Argentine claim was too inflammable to be let alone, especially in the emotions generated among the followers of President Perón. His return to power marked a new drive against British rule of the islands, and the government of his widow has kept up the agitation despite the parlous deterioration of Argentina's own social and economic fabric in the past eighteen months.

That further change was needed, including a measure of constitutional reform, has always been admitted by the British Government. Had there been some cooperation from Argentina changes might now have been made, but Argentina has preferred more flamboyant gestures such a call for volunteers to liberate the islands (in the columns of a Peronista newspaper) or the passage of a Bill authorizing the Government to use force to bring a new dawn to the oppressed islanders. The latest crisis follows on the British decision last October to send an economic mission under Lord Shackleton to explore ways of diversifying the islands' economy. These include such genuinely diplomatic questions as exploitation of offshore oil. It was the arrival in Stanley last week of Lord Shackleton's party that set off the latest Argentinian outburst.

Mr Callaghan's statement yesterday could do little but deplore the withdrawal of Britain's ambassador while assuring Parliament that he did not expect the use of force by Argentina. So long as Argentina refuses to discuss the future of the islands unless this includes the transfer of sovereignty Britain's efforts will be frustrated. The ending of diplomatic contact will now make the deadlock worse. Yet Britain's position that the expressed preference of the islanders does not allow of any transfer of sovereignty remains the anchor that should not be raised however distant the islands or small in number their population.

-FEATURE REPORT ON FILMS

e Prime Minister has long en a close personal interest the British film industry. He ms, for example, credit for ing established the National n Finance Corporation while ident of the Board of Trade he postwar Labour Govern- t. That personal interest has nded to the deliberations of Prime Minister's Working y on the Future of the sh Film Industry. It seems y, therefore, that the recom- dations in its report, pub- d yesterday, will receive a pathetic hearing where it ers.

e report, however, is a ic example of what usually ens when a group is red together to consider a lem industry. There is st always a reflex recom- lation that improvements d be made in the structure e industry, that some more Government money should be made available and that there should be established some new umbrella authority, with coordinating functions. And so it has turned out in this case.

For the rest, the report is shot through with muddled thinking and begged questions. It is assumed, without question, that public money must be used to support a "British" film industry as an end in itself, even if it shows no basic commercial viability. It is assumed that British actors and directors are not part of the British film industry, if either they are working for British television, or if they are working on a project financed from non-British sources. It is assumed that the dominance of American money in the "British" film industry is nationally degrading.

A rigorous analysis of the situation would start, as the report itself says at one point, with the fact that films are part art and part commerce. In so far as they are commerce and unable to survive commercially, the roots of the problem need to be looked at commercially. If restrictive practices in the film distribution system are causing a problem, they should be tackled through the existing machinery. If restrictive practices in the production of films are making it too expensive to make films in this country, such restrictive practices should be discussed and not financed from the public purse.

In so far as films are art they should be put on all fours with other artistic manifestations which are considered worthy of public patronage. A Government that wished to approach the issue in such a rational way would decide what total it considered the nation could afford for such patronage and then allow the Arts Council, or some other competent body to make its allocations.

force of Habitat

Professor Lord Queensberry

eing in "no way" a 30 year ith florid shirt and huge cuff but sitting on a nice Habitat in my office, I feel I must ee with Bevis Hillier's verbose piteful attack on Terence Con- d Habitat which appeared in *mes* on January 8.

itat shops are possibly the hain of stores in this country furniture and household nent which actually have any concept. That is to say, they stock merchandise solely on agmatic basis of sales figures. may have introduced a range 930s-looking furniture and away from the rectilinear some of their earlier furni- but the general feeling in t is of an eclectic taste with ng emphasis on products that rcifully under-designed. This icularly true in the product n which I am a specialist. To e the simple and totally sive Granville mugs as ently pummelled into their hapes by Peruvian Indians", ncidentally make beautiful , is *second*-rate journalism.

concept of "style-setter" and follower" which is used to ite Habitat is spurious. It is sible today, as it has always o do original design that is influenced by a period in st. Throughout the world as considered a style-setter, the fact that all its products nbued with the style of the nd the reason for its collapse thing to do with its design If Mr Hillier disapproves of this sort of influence he has got a lot to answer for.

If it is so easy to find stoutly built furniture of the '30s very cheaply in junk shops, why is Mr Hillier lumbered with the Habitat furniture that he was forced to acquire with his flat? If everyone was looking for furniture in junk shops it would be very bad news indeed for the furniture industry and it would be a very short time before the prices in the junk shops became comparable or above those in Habitat.

Yours faithfully,
QUEENSBERRY,
16 Leamington Road Villas, W11.
January 13.

Manchester Art Gallery

From Mr Andrew Faulds, Labour MP for Warley East

Sir, I write because of the continuing concern of many people about the future direction and finance of Manchester Art Gallery. I have been hoping that critical letters in your columns on December 13 and 16 would have brought forth a reassurance from the district council that these widespread fears are unfounded, and that by handing majority control for current finance (though not necessarily ownership) to the Greater Manchester Metropolitan County, the two main necessities of a major art gallery—sufficient finance combined with independent and distinguished professional direction—could have been assured.

But we have unfortunately had no public pronouncement and it still appears that, instead of the gallery's riches being used to create a splendid display in the Moseley Street building with a new extension, and temporary or permanent exhibitions that are properly planned, drawing on these great collections, in all available galleries in Greater Manchester (or even touring in the wider region), we are seeing the gallery condemned to a decline; and, saddest of all, such a decline would appear to be the consequence of the narrowest of prestige considerations.

Mr Last, from Liverpool, drew attention (December 31) to the freedom left by the Local Government Act of 1972 for the division of responsibility between district and county for museums and art galleries to be locally determined; but while the automatic successor of the city, if no steps are taken, is the district, there is no necessity under the Act for this situation to remain, and in fact transfer of responsibility to the county, as in the case of the Walker Art Gallery of which Mr Last wrote, seems a natural step wherever the importance and influence and future scope of the collections are outstanding.

Manchester, the city of the Hallé Orchestra, of the Rylands Library, of the University's Whitworth Gallery with its watercolour collection, of the Art Gallery with its many notable exhibitions (for example those of Romanesque and German art and more recent ones), is one of our undisputed centres of cultural life: what a tragedy if Manchester's once proud art gallery were to lose its prestige through not being accorded the support and dignity it merits.

Sincerely,
ANDREW FAULDS,
House of Commons,
January 7.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

GLC policy over new towns

From the Leader of the Greater London Council

Sir, I would like the chance of replying to some of the comments made in your columns by Mr Michael Harloe (January 7) and Mr David Hall, the Director of the Town and Country Planning Association, regarding my announcement on GLC policy as it affects new and expanding towns.

The impression which their letters gave was that the GLC is severing all its new and expanding town agreements. This is incorrect as we are only reviewing these policies and have categorically stated that we will not abrogate any existing agreements unilaterally. As Mr Hall rightly points out (January 8), the reason for this review is our increasing concern about unacceptably high levels of industrial unemployment in large areas of Greater London. Currently, in Poplar and Stepney, 11 per cent of the male residents are unemployed, twice the national average and three times the SE regional average.

While these two areas are bad examples of unemployment in London, they are merely indicative of the general industrial decline in inner city areas generally and in inner London in particular. The claim made by Mr Hall that this industrial decline is due solely to the high rents which industrialists in London have to pay is incorrect. If it was not, areas of low rent such as the Highlands of Scotland would not have an industrial employment problem.

The major problem for London, as Britain's biggest industrial centre, has been the consistent policy of national governments over many years to discriminate against its industry. While this may have been acceptable a decade ago the picture has changed dramatically in recent years. 500,000 industrial jobs have disappeared from London in the past 10 years while in central London some 5,500 acres of London docklands have been denuded of industry quite recently, as the docks industry has moved out of London, leaving large areas of industrial unemployment.

Despite this rapid downturn in fortunes, London is prohibited by law from advertising for new industry despite its desperate need. More particularly controls exercised by the Department of Trade and Industry discourage any new industrial development over 10,000 sq ft in London in all but exceptional cases. Despite repeated requests for financial commitments to develop the infrastructure of docklands, we have to date no positive commitment by government to give the kind of aid which new towns accept as of right. Yet, during the next three years some £250m has been earmarked by government for capital investments in new and expanding towns in south-east England alone.

We in London are expected to add to this flow of resources by providing some 6,500 families a year to these developments. In the past, new and expanding towns have by and large chosen to take only the more self-sufficient Londoners. The result has been that the mobile, young, skilled worker has gone to the new or expanded town leaving in inner London an increasingly socially dependent population making higher claims on our rateable resources.

This situation cannot continue. While changing this policy will not in itself solve our inner city problems it will, I hope, stimulate central government into joining with us in realistically reassessing London's needs.

The policy of starving London of the economic investment, which is lavished on other parts of the country be it new towns, or development areas with comparatively minor unemployment problems, must be reassessed if we are to tackle the urban decline facing Britain's cities and the need for new industrial investment in Britain today.

Yours truly,
REG GOODWIN,
The County Hall, SE1.

The cod war

From Mr Geoffrey Gorer

Sir, I should like to commend your article "A Common Sense End to the Cod War" (January 13); but I regret that you did not give voice to the sense of shame that I, and I am sure many of your other readers, feel at the antics of the Royal Navy as described in your pages and featured nightly on our television screens. I feel that we as a nation are acting exactly like a school bully forcing a small and weak child to give him its sweets or pocket money; it is not behaviour of which we can be proud.

Yours sincerely,
GEOFFREY GORER,
Sunte House,
Haywards Heath, Sussex.

From Mr P. Herodotou

Sir, I have been reading, in the last few days that Dr Luns, the Nato Secretary General, is intervening in the Anglo-Icelandic dispute, to try and bring a solution. No doubt all the Nato mechanism will be behind Dr Luns, and one cannot help but wish him success.

When, a year and a half ago, the Greek military junta staged a coup and overthrew the Cypriot government and subsequently Turkey invaded the island, the Greek Cypriots blamed Nato for its inability and refusal to exert any influence on its members (Greece and Turkey) and prevent a war which led to the deaths of thousands of innocent people.

The excuse given by Nato was that the organization was set up for a different purpose, namely to protect the West and its members from communist aggression, and possessed no mechanism to sort out internal disputes.

Can anyone please explain to the Cypriot people why in their case there was no "internal Nato mechanism" to prevent a dispute which led to war and death, and the destruction of the island's economy, while in the Anglo-Icelandic fisheries dispute Nato seems to have suddenly developed an ability to intervene and help?

Yours faithfully,
P. HERODOTOU,
Flat 15, Centre Heights,
Finchley Road, NW3.

Welsh attitudes to devolution

From Professor Ivor Gowan

Sir, A recent opinion poll on the reaction of the Welsh people to the Government's White Paper on Devolution showed 30 per cent in favour of the proposals, 39 per cent against and 31 per cent "don't knows". On the other hand 71 per cent were in favour of a referendum on the subject. Of course these figures probably have a margin of error, but they do reflect a trend illustrated elsewhere. My own estimate at the time of the publication of the White Paper on Devolution in November was that half the Welsh people favour some kind of constitutional change: the other half prefer things as they are. At the present moment, now that the Government's proposals have been set out in detail, there is probably a majority against change.

These figures need some kind of explanation since they are so different from those in Scotland where a substantial majority of the people supports devolution. A full explanation must await detailed research. At this moment I shall limit myself to providing a few preliminary suggestions for discussion.

Devolution itself is not a static concept; it is evolutionary. If the White Paper proposals are enacted by Parliament, the likely consequences of the proposals will, in the end, result in the creation of parliamentary, executive and bureaucratic organizations in Cardiff through which the whole of Wales will be governed. But is this process sensible and is it what people want?

Let us look at two relevant arguments. First, on the political side, Wales unlike Scotland has never possessed the apparatus of a renaissance or a modern state, ie, an executive whether monarchical or ministerial, a legislature or a legal system. Politically Wales has no real identity; it is an integral part of the British state. Secondly, Wales has little economic identity. The lines of communication in Wales, by road and rail, run from west to east, and not from south to north. In terms of industry, commerce and social organization the three regions of Wales are far more closely linked with the adjacent regions of England than they are with each other. Economically, South Wales is part of the Severn estuary, north Wales is an extension of Merseyside and mid-Wales looks to the West Midlands. No political authority based on Cardiff could ignore these facts now or in the foreseeable future.

Some thinkers, however, will discount the political and economic arguments, and, alternatively, will present a case for some kind of Welsh national entity from the background of tradition, language and history. Here they would be on stronger ground if the real Wales of today were the Wales of the Welsh-speakers who are heavily concentrated in the countryside and hills of west and north-west Wales. The facts are that less than a quarter of the people speak Welsh, and that the three quarters who do not are not moved by these historical and cultural arguments.

I am aware that these arguments are controversial, but if they have a basis of truth then it becomes easier to understand the clear lack of support for devolution. I should summarize my explanation in this way. The Labour Government of 1964 to 1970 and the present administration have ignored one side of the case. Their attitude is not surprising since the Welsh majority view has not been adequately expressed until recent weeks, particularly in the counsels of the Labour Party.

The Government has found support for its policies on devolution in the "official" views and spokesmen of a plethora of political, local government, cultural and religious organizations. But it is now learning to its cost that these pressure groups do not faithfully represent the views of their rank and file members, any more than trade union leaders reflect the views of ordinary workers on industrial questions.

It seems to me that the demand for a referendum on devolution will in the end prove irresistible. On present trends it is not unlikely that the majority of the people in such a referendum will decisively reject all moves towards devolution, a Welsh parliament or self-government. Sooner or later Whitehall and Westminster must learn that nationalists and "quasi-nationalists" are a small minority in Wales. The majority looks outwards and wishes to preserve Wales as an integral part of the United Kingdom.

Yours faithfully,
IVOR GOWAN,
Department of Political Science,
The University College of Wales,
Aberystwyth,
Llandinam Building,
Penglais, Aberystwyth.
January 13.

Blind visitors to Chelsea Flower Show

From Lord Aberconway

Sir, Even if Lord Snowdon in his letter today (January 14) about blind visitors to the Chelsea Flower Show had got his facts more correct, I would still have replied to his letter rather than let sleeping guide dogs lie.

The Royal Horticultural Society has never decided or tried to decide for themselves what blind people wish to come to the Chelsea Flower Show for. We merely pointed out an incontrovertible fact that the only one of the five senses from which a blind person can derive pleasure from Chelsea is that of smell, and it is equally a fact that only a companion and not a guide dog can lead a blind person to scented flowers and can say what these are: a guide dog at Chelsea is therefore of no use.

Contrary to what Lord Snowdon says, we do not detail blind people who want to go to Chelsea to go instead to our Westminster shows. We merely have suggested that that is more suitable, for our Westminster shows are less crowded and the attendants at the stands are usually more free to answer questions and discuss plants. Moreover if, as Lord Snowdon suggests, people want to go to Chelsea to buy plants, they can buy them at our shows and take them away, whereas at Chelsea they can only place an order to be filled subsequently.

We do permit self-propelled wheel chairs into Chelsea without any attendant. Had Lord Snowdon written to enquire he would have had a correct and prompt answer and there could have been no misunderstanding. As it was he telephoned, the Secretary of the Society was not available, and a member of the staff said she was not certain but she thought that wheel chairs were not permitted. I am happy to reassure Lord Snowdon on this point.

Yours truly,
ABERCONWAY,
President, Royal Horticultural Society,
Vincent Square,
Westminster, SW1.
January 14.

Revision of Irish border

From Mr David James, Conservative MP for Dorset, North

Sir, I was delighted to read my old friend and colleague Gilbert Longden's letter (January 10) on the Irish border since I, too, have raised this matter in the House on more than one occasion, including Monday last.

Borders are only necessary if you have two groups of people who do not wish to live together. When, happily, they do, as in the case of Belgium and Holland, then, for all practical purposes, they cease to exist.

An Irish border is at present a necessity; but the arbitrary selection of six counties is ethnically and militarily absurd, as the troubles in the Crossmaglen salient show. A traveller from Derry to Dublin enters the Republic at Aughnacloy, where he passes through a structure somewhat like an aircraft hangar in which he is subjected to a vigorous search.

But there are minor roads, within a mile on either side, that are completely open. Further to the south-west there is a bewildering stretch of road between Clones and Belturbot where the frontier is crossed four times in five miles. A few years ago, when he was Minister for Trade and Industry as well as an MFH, Mr Brian Faulkner actually hunted hounds two miles into the Republic without realizing he had done so.

It is small wonder that neither the Army in Ulster nor that in the Republic can guard the frontier, and cratering roads—and even worse mining them—causes widespread local resentment as in many cases the border crosses farms, woodlands and even back-gardens.

Unlike Sir Gilbert, though, I would not *cede* areas to the Republic, since that would diminish and antagonize people in the North. Instead I would like to see a new border *negotiated* with mutual concessions.

An ideal border would take the most militarily convenient line across Armagh to County Monaghan. Thence it would follow the line of the Ulster Canal (except for the county town of Monaghan itself) to the River Erne and follow the centre-line of the lochs to its existing end. It should then go up the road from Pattigo to Loch Derg and follow the river down to the Foyle.

This border would be half the length of the existing one, and water for over 90 per cent of its length. The crossing places could then be numbered in dozens rather than hundreds and not more than 20,000 people would be involved. Generous compensation should be available to those who wanted to move, but, given the goodwill, such a border would be as much a boon to the Republic as to ourselves, since their resources are even more stretched than our own in attempting to combat terrorism.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID JAMES,
House of Commons.
January 13.

Immigration figures

From Mr Ian Gilmour, Conservative MP for Chesham and Amersham

Sir, Last Saturday your columnist, Mr George Hutchinson, made some sagacious comments about the Home Office. But he himself has seriously misunderstood the Home Office figures.

The figures over which the Home Office made a mistake in 1973 are not the figures of immigration into this country. They concern, instead, the numbers entering and leaving the country for whatever purpose, and so are not reliable as a measure of immigration. For instance, in 1972, 59,850 Commonwealth citizens were admitted to this country for settlement. Yet the entering and leaving figures for that year showed a balance of only 45,433. The same thing has happened in other years.

Because of his mistake about the figures, Mr Hutchinson's charge against the Opposition Front Bench of lack of alertness is also wide of the mark.

The Home Office error only came to light as the result of a question by me on November 7. On November 25 in a speech at Leeds I criticised the Home Office figures as "suspect and ramshackle". Weeks or months later Mr Powell made his speech at Egham.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
IAN GILMOUR,
House of Commons.
January 14.

Mr Heath and the Tories

From Mrs D. Clegg

Sir, George Hutchinson (January 10) referring to the possibility of Mr Heath regaining the leadership of the Conservative Party blandly states "Nobody wants it".

What rubbish! An increasing number of people want it and we have no intention of burying our little hatchets as suggested by many political pundits. A hatchet, is, in any case, a more honourable weapon than a knife.

Yours, etc,
D CLEGG,
Mill Cottage,
Leintwardine,
Craven Arms,
Salop.

Inheritance of tenant farms

From Mr G. J. Holborow

Sir, On January 10 you published a letter from Mr Gorst on the subject of family succession tabled as an amendment to the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill.

It is unfortunate that a matter of such importance to the agricultural industry should be raised as an amendment to a comparatively minor piece of legislation. This premature action compares unfavourably with the caution, rightly exercised by the Government over agricultural tied cottages, when full consultation was allowed with all interested parties.

Members of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors act for both tenants and landlords and have had seven years experience of succession of tenancy in Scotland. The institution believes that the proposal is not in the interests of the agricultural industry.

The landlord and tenant system in this country is the envy of Europe. Its strength lies in the sense of partnership and confidence shared in the system by landlords and tenants. The implications of the proposed clause are wide and varied, but amongst others it would lessen the supply of farms available to let, restrict the entry of new entrants into agriculture, discourage capital investment, and seriously undermine the existing good will between landlord and tenant. This system has the backing of the Country Landowners Association and the National Farmers Union.

I, therefore, hope the Government will treat this draft clause as a probing amendment and give no undertaking as to future legislation. There should be no political commitment until the real implications of the proposal are understood and a balanced judgment can be made which will be in the best interests of the industry as a whole.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY HOLBOROW,
President,
Land Agency and Agriculture Division,
The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors,
12 Great George Street,
Parliament Square, SW1.
January 14.

From Mr A. R. G. Cane

Sir, Whilst agreeing with the underlying feelings expressed by Mr John Gorst in your issue of January 10, it is unfortunate he so overstates his case.

If the amendments suggested in the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill becomes law it will put tenants in England and Wales in a similar situation to those in Scotland, where since 1949 tenants have enjoyed similar concessions to those suggested in the present Bill, hardly the situation Mr Gorst describes in his first paragraph.

Furthermore, the tenancy will only pass to the late tenant's spouse, children or grandchildren if the applicant has lived on the holding for three years prior to the tenant's death, has been actively engaged with the tenant or under his direction in the farming of the holding and if in age and all other aspects is a fit and proper person to hold the tenancy of a holding. Both tenant and landlord will have the right to appeal to a Tribunal.

The similar Tribunal in Scotland exercises its powers with discretion and fairness. Neither have the institutional investors stopped investing in Scotland as they still have, as landlords, considerable powers under the Agricultural Holdings Act to ensure the good management of the investment and provide the security of return they seek.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY CANE,
71 Park Mansions,
Knightsbridge, SW1.
January 12.

Criticism of Concorde

From Mr C. J. Fell

Sir, Times change, or do they? It strikes me as a little odd that an Archbishop should be hailed as a sage for suggesting that life would be nicer were we all nicer to each other and a few weeks later a Bishop should be torn limb from limb by the establishment for suggesting, perhaps controversially, one positive step founded on his practical experience for keeping the world a pleasanter place for 99.9 per cent of us.

Yours sincerely,
C. J. FELL,
Crown House,
Newport,
Essex.
January 13.

From Mr Roger Pugh

Sir, As, I am sure, both the bishop of Kingston and Mr Sitwell are too well mannered to comment in kind upon Lord Boyd-Carpenter's letter to you of January 12, may it be left to another to break it to Lord Boyd-Carpenter that the SOED gives as one definition of "Mandarin"—"A grotesque toy figure . . . that goes on nodding after it is shaken."

The Anglo-French investment in Concorde of £1,000m has already been shaken off but Lord Boyd-Carpenter and President Giscard keep on nodding.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER PUGH,
145 High Street,
Tenterden, Kent.
January 13.

Franglais

From Mr P. L. Crill

Sir, The change to the use of English in the law reports produced some splendid examples of early franglais. One such was in 1631 at the Salisbury Assizes when, after a verdict unfavourable to him, the prisoner, we are told, "ject un Brickbat a le [illegible] que narrowly mist."

Yours faithfully,
P. L. CRILL,
Deputy Bailiff of Jersey,
The Bailiff's Chambers,
Jersey.
January 12.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
January 14: The Queen was represented by the Baroness Stedman (Baroness in Waiting) at *Heathrow Airport, London, this* evening upon the departure for Malaysia of the Remains of Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Hussein (Prime Minister of Malaysia).

The Queen will give garden parties at Buckingham Palace on July 27 and 29.

A book of condolence for the Prime Minister of Malaysia, Tun Abdul Razak, will be open at the High Commission, 45 Belgrave *Square, from 10 am to 4 pm* today, tomorrow and on Saturday until 1 pm.

A memorial service will be held for Commander William Willett at St Martin-in-the-Fields at 11.30 am on Monday, January 26.

Guy's Hospital dental dinner will be held on Saturday, March 6, 1976. Tickets are £6 each. Please apply to the dinner secretary, as postal charges have restricted personal invitation.

Birthdays today

Baroness Elliot of Harwood, 73; Sir Peter Garran, 66; Sir Percival Griffiths, 77; Lord Hill of Luton, 72; *Sir Harry Jephcott*, 85; Mr John Junor, 57; Mr Harold Lever, MP, 62; General Sir Roderick McLeod, 71; Lord Simon of Glaisdale, 65; Professor H. R. Trevor-Roper, 62.

Today's engagements

Exhibition: Thracian treasures from Bulgaria, British Museum, 10-5.

Exhibition: Max Ernst, including prints, collages and drawings, *ICA Gallery, The Mall*, 12-8.

London Ecumenical Centre celebrates its tenth year, with music by Donald Swann, St James's, Piccadilly, 6-8.30.

Royal Mews open to public, Buckingham Palace Road, 2-4.

Memorial service: Miss Tilly Losch, Countess of Carnarvon, St Etheldreda's, Ely Place, Holborn Circus, 12.

Aldenham School

The Lent Term began on January 13. M. J. Rivers is captain of school. Events of the term include the McNair Memorial Lecture given by Sir Humphrey Waldock, QC, on January 28, a school lecture, Conquest of *Everest, 1975 by Mr Douglas* Scott, on January 31, and a performance of *Te Deum* by Berlioz on March 25. Term ends on March 26, and the Eighth Preparatory Schools Hockey Festival takes place at Aldenham on March *27 and 28*.

RAF fund's costs up

The RAF Benevolent Fund spent £960,461 to relieve distress during the first nine months of 1975, it was announced yesterday. The cost of upkeep of its home at Rustington, near Littlehampton, and school at Blackheath together rose by more than £10,000.

Royal cup final

The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh will attend the Football Association Cup final at Wembley on May 1, it was announced from Buckingham Palace yesterday.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr C. L. Le Gallais
and Miss J. G. Emerson

The engagement is announced between Charles, elder son of Sir Richard and Lady Le Gallais, of *Bainly House, Gillingham, Dorset,* and Jacqueline, daughter of Commander and Mrs C. E. Emerson, of Millhill House, Dunfermline.

Mr R. A. S. Samuel
and Miss A. H. Scotter

The engagement is announced between Richard, only son of Dr and Mrs Heinz Samuel, and Alison, elder daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir William and Lady Scotter.

Dr A. J. Coakley
and Miss A. L. Smedley

The engagement is announced between Anthony Joseph, younger son of Dr and Mrs P. Coakley, of Poynton, Cheshire, and Ann Louise, younger daughter of Mr *and Mrs F. G. Smedley*, of Aston-by-Stone, Staffordshire.

Count M. Tornielli di Crestvolant
and Miss L. Jones

The engagement is announced between Massimiliano, only son of the late Count Carlo Cesare Tornielli di Crestvolant and Baroness Maria Stefania Daublebsky von Sterneck, Countess Tornielli di Crestvolant, of 2 Via Clitunno, Rome, and Lise, only daughter of Mr Michael Jones, of The Garden House, Wargrave, Berkshire and of Fuengirola, Spain, and Signora Emilio Lepetit, of I/a Via Ariosto, Milan, Italy and Sydney, Australia.

Mr T. S. Hurst
and Miss E. Bairstow

The engagement *is announced* between Timothy, younger son of Mrs C. W. Hurst, and the late Mr C. W. Hurst, of Crowborough, Sussex, and Elizabeth, only daughter of Mrs W. W. Bairstow and the late Mr W. W. Bairstow, of Rhyl, Clwyd.

Mr J. R. Kilmartin
and Miss D. M. Cameron

The engagement is announced between John Richard, son of the *late Mr E. S. Kilmartin and* of Mrs E. Kilmartin, of Redbridge, Essex, and Deborah Mary, youngest daughter of the late Mr G. G. Cameron and of Mrs J. Dessent, of St Albans, Hertfordshire.

Major P. C. Hibbert
and Mrs S. M. Imbert-Terry

The engagement is announced between Peter Charles Hibbert, Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, son of Mrs K. F. Webster, of Freshford, North Cadbury, Somerset, and the late Mr J. E. Hibbert, and Sarah Margaret, daughter of Dr and Mrs W. E. F. Evans, of Godshill Wood, Fordingbridge, Hampshire.

Mr D. R. Wason
and Miss S. M. Farr

The engagement is announced between David Romer, younger son of Mr Eugene Wason, of Bath *and the late Mrs Wason*, and Susan Mary, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Guy Farr, of Hawley, Kent.

Mr B. A. Marcel
and Miss E. Bruce Brown

The engagement is announced between Brian Anthony, elder son of Mr and Mrs Felix Marcel, of 3 Hale House, De Vere Gardens, London W8, and Elizabeth, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs J. F. Bruce Brown, of Durban, South Africa.

Mr M. A. Seaford
and Miss J. A. Vivian

The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mrs A. Seaford, of Belsize Court, Hampstead, and the late Mr F. A. Seaford, and Jane Annabelle, daughter of Mr and Mrs M. H. Vivian, of Roland Way, London, SW7.

Mr A. E. Tilston
and Miss L. C. Airhart

The engagement is announced between Adrian Edwin Tilston, son of Mr and Mrs George Edwin Tilston, of Rockland County, New York, and Lisa Carol, daughter of Mr and Mrs Truett Evans Airhart, of Houston, Texas. The marriage will take place in Houston in August.

Captain A. L. Mallinson
and Miss S. A. Routledge

The engagement is announced between Captain Allan Lawrence Mallinson, The King's Own Royal Border Regiment, only son of Mrs E. A. Mallinson and the late Mr A. Mallinson, of South Elmsall, Yorkshire, and Susan Anne, younger daughter of Major and Mrs R. Routledge, of Minden, Federal Republic of Germany and Prudhoe, Northumberland.

Mr J. P. Harper
and Miss A. Cartwright

The engagement is announced between Paul, son of Mr and Mrs John Harper, of Consett, co Durham, and Ann, daughter of Dr and Mrs F. F. Cartwright, of Milverton, Somerset.

Mr D. J. N. McFadden
and Miss M. Dagopoulou

The engagement is announced between David, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. H. R. McFadden, of The Bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire, and Marianthy, daughter of Dr and Mrs C. Dagopoulou, of Athens, Greece.

Mr R. Webster
and Miss C. Galbraith

The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs A. B. Webster, of Wallasey, and Catherine, eldest daughter of Professor and Mrs W. Galbraith, of Sheffield.

The marriage arranged between Tom Lloyd-Roberts and Rosalind Whitmore will not take place.

Marriages

Dr R. R. Mather
and Miss R. D. Macqueen

The marriage took place on January 10 in Brisbane, Australia, between Dr Robert Rhodes Mather and Miss Rosemary Dawn Macqueen.

Mr A. R. Mews
and Mrs A. J. Twose

The marriage took place quietly on January 9 in Somerset between Mr Alistair Mews and Mrs Anna Twose.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Sir Lincoln Hallinan to be a stipendiary magistrate for South Glamorgan.
Mr J. Cumber to be director general of the Save the Children Fund on July 7 in succession to Air Commodore W. Hibbert. Mr T. Phipps, the fund's financial director, becomes deputy director general.
Mr P. Chester, a director of the East Midlands Tourist Board, to be director of the West Country Tourist Board in succession to Mr J. Robinson in May.

Latest wills

Mr André Lucien Colsy, of Kenton, Harrow, left £378,306 net. He left £52,000 to personal legatees, £50,000 on trust for his wife during widowhood, and the remainder to charities to be chosen by his executors.
Mrs Edith Muriel Franklin, of Kilburn, London, left £208,670 net. After a bequest of £1,000 to a godson she left the residue to be equally divided among seven charities.
Other estates include (net, before duty paid; duty not disclosed):

Gibbs, Sir Geoffrey Cokayne, of Clifton Hampden, merchant banker	£105,215
Best, Mr Reginald Alec, of Westminster	£229,012
Reynolds, Dr William Patrick, of Blackrock, co Dublin, estate in England, Wales and the Irish Republic	£220,281

25 years ago

From The Times of Monday, January 15, 1951

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, Jan 14.—Cardinal Marchetti-Selvaggiani, Dean of the Sacred College . . . died suddenly in Rome yesterday, aged 79.

The Sub-Dean, Cardinal Tisserant, a French prelate, now becomes Dean of the Sacred College of Cardinals and will be the first foreigner to hold the office since Henry Stuart, who died in 1807. In the past six months three Cardinals have died, and the Sacred College is now reduced to 51, of whom only 18 are Italians.

[With the numbers of the Sacred College fixed at 70, this meant 19 vacancies. The restriction to 70 was ended by Pope John XXIII.]

Luncheon

Law Society
The President of the Law Society, Mr E. N. Liggins, gave a luncheon party at 60 Carey Street yesterday. The guests included:
The Bishop of Coventry, Sir George Baker, Sir Rodney Smith, Sir Francis Loyd, Mr M. J. Methven, Mr David Napley, Mr J. A. E. Young, Mr J. L. Bowron, secretary-general, and Mr J. F. Warren, deputy secretary-general.

Receptions

Foreign and Commonwealth Office
Mrs B. Chitty, Counsellor at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, was host last night at a reception at Marlborough House in honour of delegates to the Commonwealth *Seminar on Medical* Laboratory Science, arranged by the Commonwealth Foundation. Those present included:
Officers of the Commonwealth Foundation and Commonwealth Secretariat, the British Institute of Medical Laboratory Sciences, and representatives from *Australia, Guyana, Nigeria, Sierra* Leone, Sri Lanka and Tanzania.

Royal Society of Arts
After the Trueman Wood Lecture, on "Grasping the nettles in British Industrial Policy", given at the Royal Society of Arts yesterday, Lord Nathan, chairman of the society's council, and Lady Nathan with members of council entertain the lecturer, Sir Alan Cottrell, Master of Jesus College, Cambridge, and Lady Cottrell at a reception.

Dinners

Woolmen's Company
The Woolmen's Company held *their* alms court meeting last night at Tallow Chandlers' Hall. Afterwards the Master, Mr Leslie Canham, the wardens and court of assistants entertained liverymen and their guests at dinner. Mr Rex Johnson, Commander Sir Douglas Marshall and Mr Robert Sice, Master of the Fruiterers' Company, were the speakers. Among other guests were:
Crown Prince Tupouto'a, Acting High Commissioner for Tonga, Lord Redesdale, the Master of the Innholders' Company, the Master of the Salters' Company, Air Commodore M. M. J. *Robinson, Brigadier-General J. F. C.* Mellor, and Group Captain J. D. Warne.

Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
The annual dinner of the land agency and agriculture division of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors was held last night at the Hotel Russell. The president of the division, Mr G. J. Holborow, was in the chair, and other speakers included Mr J. G. Quicke, president of the Country Landowners Association, Mr John Cossins, vice-president of the National Farmers' Union, and Mr L. S. Northen, vice-chairman of the division.

Mint to offer uncirculated coins in sets

By Our Coin Correspondent

The offer by the Royal Mint of proof sets of the last LSD coins (1970) and the first decimal coins (1971) has been so successful that further issues dated from 1972-1976 inclusive are to be minted. Some of the coins in sets have not been issued for circulation on or after the date they carry.

The 1972 set will be of seven coins, 50p to ½p, which were never struck for circulation. It will contain a proof of the Silver Wedding crown of 25p. The 1973 set will *include the 5p and 2p not struck* for circulation, the 1974 set, the 50p, 5p and 2p, and the 1975 set, the 50p, none of which has appeared before. In each case the 50p will have the Britannia reversed.

The mint is limiting each customer to a maximum of three sets for each year. The 1972 set will sell for £6.75 and the others for £5.25 each; these prices apply to the United Kingdom only. The 1976 set will be ready in March. All five *sets delivered together will cost* £25. Cash with orders should be sent to the Royal Mint Numismatic Bureau, Llantrisant, Pontyclun, West Glamorgan.

Memorial services

Colonel B. J. Lang
A memorial service for Colonel Bertram John Lang was held yesterday at St Columba's Church of Scotland, Pont Street. The Rev Dr J. Fraser McLuskey officiated. Major C. A. Bramwell read the lesson and Brigadier R. C. B. Anderson gave an address. Among those present were:
Mrs James Lang (daughter-in-law), Mr Basil John Lang, Sir Michael Blake, Mrs Max Bramwell, Mrs C. A. Bramwell, Mr A. Fell, Mr John Fell.
Marion Lady Ironside, Field Marshal Sir Gerald Templer, Major-General J. R. N. Sloane (chairman, London Branch, The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Regimental Association), Lieutenant-Colonel T. Jagger (representing the Colonel of The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), Brigadier and Mrs E. H. Grant, Major and Mrs L. C. Hamilton, Mr O. E. Samson (secretary, representing the chairman, Royal Automobile Club), Miss Georgina White, Mrs Frank Hirson, Mr and Mrs C. Flockhart, Mr Duncan Thoms, Mr G. T. Hurst, Brigadier A. D. R. G. Wilson, Mr M. W. Wadsworth, Mr Gerald Sharp, Mrs J. King, Mr B. Beveridge, Mr Tom Haggard, Miss J. H. Craw, Miss Katharine Page, Captain David Scott, Miss Eleanor James, Colonel J. I. G. Capadose, Mr Edward Streeter, Mr Malcolm Cameron, Colonel I. MacKay, Miss May Patchett, Mr James A. MacMillan, Mr A. D. Bowers, and Mr Simon May.

Mr B. van Cutsem
A memorial service for Mr Bernard van Cutsem was held at St Etheldreda's, Newmarket, yesterday. Father A. J. Philpot officiated. Among those present were:
Mr and Mrs Hugh van Cutsem and Mr and Mrs Geoffrey van Cutsem (sons *and daughters-in-law*), Viscountess Sudley and Mrs Thomas Fellowes (daughters), Mrs M. Henderson, *Lady* Margaret Fortescue, Mrs J. W. Abel-Smith.
The Earl and Countess of Halifax, Lord and Lady Rotherwick, Lord and Lady Fairhaven, Lady Peirse, Lady Angela Oswald, Sir William Chaytor, Sir William and Lady Fellowes, Lady Musker, Mr and Mrs E. Lambton, Major and Mrs J. Critchley-Salmonson, Major Tim *Fitzgeorge-Parker, Major and* Mrs M. G. Wyatt, Mr Patrick McCalmont, Miss J. Clayton, Mr Edward Trafford, Mr Michael Trafford, Mr George Gibson, Mr Simon Gibson, Mr and Mrs E. Cooper Bland, Mr and Mrs G. E. Barling, Mrs N. Winter, Mr and Mrs N. Cunningham-Reid, the Archdeacon of Sudbury, Mr and Mrs Noel Murless (Newmarket Trainers *Federation*), *Mr Robert Fellowes*, Sir Hugh McCalmont, Mr Marcus Marsh, Mr Michael Bramwell (representing the National Stud), and representatives of Newmarket Stud Grooms Association, National Head Lads Association, the British Bloodstock Agency, Newmarket Bloodstock Agency, Bloodstock and Racehorse Industries Confederation, the Jockey Club Subscription Rooms, Stanley Estate and Stud Company, and Stanley House staff.

Women's bridge pairs

Mrs M. Curtis and Miss J. Henriksen were the clear winners of the National Women's Pairs Championship organized by the English Bridge Union and played in London on Monday and Tuesday (our Bridge Correspondent writes). They established an early lead and drew further ahead on each of the four sessions.
1, Mrs M. Curtis (Essex), Miss J. Henriksen (London) 1,790; 2, Mrs B. Sinclair, Mrs L. *Laszlo (Middlesex)* 1,655; 3, Mrs A. L. Della Porta, Mrs D. Caplan (London) 1,641; 4, Mrs A. E. Hirst (Yorkshire), Mrs C. S. Staveley (Oxon) 1,629; 5, Mrs J. L. Bates, Mrs C. L. Miller (London) 1,627; 6, Mrs C. Timms, Mrs S. J. Spence (Warwickshire) 1,607.

University news

Oxford
Professor K. J. Dover, professor of Greek at St Andrews University, has been elected President of Corpus Christi College. He will take up the appointment on October 1.

Church news

The Rev T. R. Beeson, Vicar of *St Mary the Virgin, Ware, diocese* of St Albans, has been appointed a canon of Westminster in succession to Dr R. Jasper, now Dean of York.

Other appointments include:
The Rev D. J. Barnes, formerly chaplain RAF to be chaplain of Sutton Valence School, diocese of Canterbury.
The Rev F. T. Beech, priest-in-charge of Attenborough, diocese of Southwell, to be Vicar of the new parish of Attenborough, after its separation from Chilwell.
The Rev M. J. Hoy, Rector of Danby Wiske with Yafforth and Hutton Bonville, diocese of Ripon, to be Vicar of Camelsdale, diocese of Chichester.
The Rev W. J. Hulse, curate of St Chad's, Far Headingley, diocese of Ripon, to be Rector of Swillington, same diocese.
The Rev B. A. Nicholas, Vicar of Chudleigh Knighton, diocese of Exeter, to be Vicar of St Mark's, Exeter, same diocese.
The Rev C. N. Tubbs, Vicar of Scalby with Ravenscar and Stainton Dale, diocese of York, to be Rural *Dean of Scarborough, same diocese.*
The Rev R. A. Woodland, Vicar of All Saints', South Oxhey, Watford, diocese of St Albans, to be Vicar of Hainault, diocese of Chelmsford.

Diocese of Gloucester
Canon E. H. Tucker, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Stroud, to be also Rural Dean of Bisley.
The Rev C. J. H. Wagstaff, Vicar of Coleford with Staunton, to be also Rural Dean of Forest South.

Diocese of Newcastle
The Rev S. V. Prins, Vicar of the Holy Nativity, Whorlton team ministry, to be Vicar of Humshaugh.
The *Rev A. F. Donnelly*, Vicar of Hartburn, to be Rural Dean of Morpeth.

Diocese of Truro
The Rev P. H. Fryer, Rector of Elgin, diocese of Moray, to be priest-in-charge of North Hill and Lewannick and Altarnon with Bolventor.
The Rev E. R. Hall, vicar of St Day, to be priest-in-charge of Launcells, near Bude.
The Rev P. Hastrop, lately a social worker at St Peter's, Parkstone, diocese of Salisbury, to be curate of St Mary with St Paul's, Penzance.
The Rev M. Hinton, Rector of Abaco, Bahamas, to be priest-in-charge of the new benefice of Mylor with Flushing.

Resignations and retirements
The Rev C. W. Donaldson, Vicar of St Martin and St Paul's, Canterbury, on February 28.
The Rev A. Gee, Vicar of Moxley, diocese of Lichfield, on December 31, 1975.
Canon D. I. Hill, Vicar of St Peter and St Alphege with St Margaret and St Mildred with St Mary de Castro, and Master of Eastbridge Hospital, diocese of Canterbury, on January 31.
The Right Rev Launcelot Fleming, Dean of Windsor, on September 1.
The Rev E. G. Lucey, Vicar of St John the Baptist, Wittersham, diocese of Canterbury, on March 31.
The Rev A. MacLehose, Vicar of Lockerley with East Dean, East Tytherley and West Tytherley, diocese of Winchester, on March 31.
Canon S. E. Pritchard, Vicar of *Slaley, diocese of Newcastle*, on February 29, but will hold the bishop's licence to officiate.

AN EXTRA DIVIDEND from your shares

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Law Report January 14 1976 Court of Appeal

The illegitimate last voyage of the Democritos

Marbienes Compania Naviera SA v Ferrostaal AG
Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Lawton and Lord Justice Bridge

A charterparty letting a ship to charterers from the time of delivery "for about a trip via port or ports via the Pacific, duration about four to six months" is a time charter and not a voyage charter or a hybrid. The duration of the charter is specified, and the charterers are only allowed a small margin for redelivery.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by charterers, Ferrostaal AG, of Germany, from the order of Mr Justice Kerr ([1975] 1 Lloyd's Rep 386) affirming in substance the award of arbitrators, Messrs C. Barclay and R. E. Kingsley, that the owners, Marbienes Compania Naviera SA, of Panama, were entitled to damages at the market rate for the period during which the redelivery of the vessel Democritos was postponed beyond six months and five days. Mr Justice Kerr had remitted to *the arbitrators the question* whether the owners were in breach of the charterparty by reason of the condition of the Democritos at the time of her original delivery to the charterers because insufficient facts had been found to justify the conclusion that there had been a waiver of the owners' alleged breach.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was refused.

Mr A. G. Pollock for the charterers; Mr David Johnson for the owners.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that in November, 1969, the owners chartered the Democritos to the charterers. The charter party was described as a "time charter" in a form approved by the New York Produce Exchange. The vessel was agreed to be let "from the time of delivery, for about a trip via port or ports, via the Pacific, duration about four to six months". She was to be placed at the disposal of the charterers at Durban "ready to receive cargo . . . tight, staunch, strong and in every way fitted for ordinary cargo service". Should written notice of readiness not have been given by December 20, 1969, the charterers had the option of cancelling the charter.

The Democritos had loaded fertilizer in bags at Bombay, where it was found that the 'tween deck in No 2 hold had collapsed. She arrived at Durban on December 16 and the repairs might have been done there, which could have taken up to some days past December 20 when the charterers had the right to cancel.

The charterers took delivery at Durban. They accepted and started loading on December 18. Loading continued until January 26, when the vessel sailed for Portland, on the west coast of America. After rounding the Cape, she developed engine trouble and had to go back to Cape Town, where she remained for repairs between February 5 and 11. On April 2 she arrived at Portland. She went on *to Seattle*, where the 'tween deck and other damage was repaired.

Having been repaired, the vessel loaded grain at Seattle and was subchartered to carry it to Acajutla and Punta Arenas. On June 6, 1970, she completed discharge *of her cargo* at Punta Arenas and sailed for Port Arthur, in the Gulf of Texas.

The charter with a duration of four to six months would expire on June 18, or with a margin of five days, on June 23, 1970. Redelivery was to be within the range UK / Continent / Scandinavia / Baltic/Mediterranean.

The vessel sailed from Port Arthur on June 17 and arrived at Venice on July 20, being redelivered on July 23, some 35 days later than the time prescribed in the charter.

The first question was as to the rate of hire for the extra days. The charterers said that it should be the charter rate of hire, US$1,450 a day. The owners said that it should be the market rate *of hire, US$2,700.*

The other question was whether there was a breach by the owners with regard to the original delivery at Durban because of the unfit state of the 'tween deck.

The arbitrators had agreed their award but had stated a case for the opinion of the judge, who had come to the same conclusion but had remitted to them the question whether there had been a waiver of the owners' alleged breach.

So far as the Durban point was concerned, *it was said that* the owners were under an absolute obligation to deliver at the latest by December 20, 1969, and that they were in breach because of the condition of the 'tween deck. Although they had waived the *right to reject they could sue for* damages. The charterers said they were entitled to damages.

The judge was absolutely right in pointing out that there was nothing in the charter binding the owners to deliver by December 20. The charterers' only right was under the cancelling clause. His Lordship agreed with the judge. In the absence of any express undertaking by the owners, a term would be implied that they would exercise "reasonable diligence" to deliver the ship within the time mentioned. The judge had found that reasonable diligence was used, so there was no breach of the implied term to use reasonable diligence. But the charterers were entitled to cancel; they did not avail themselves of that. What Lord McLaren said in *Nelson and Sons v Dundee East Coast Shipping Co Ltd* ((1907) 44 Sc LR 661, 665) applied. See also the dictum in *United States Gypsum Transportation Co* ((1930) 48 F (2d) 376, 378): "The most that was implied . . . was that the owner would use *reasonable dispatch in* tendering the vessel"; and *Smith v Dart* ((1884) 14 QBD 105).

The question whether there was a waiver of any claim for damages by the charterers was to be remitted to the arbitrators to be considered.

As to the redelivery, the question was whether or not the charter party was to be considered predominantly as a time or a voyage charter. Beyond doubt it was a time charter. The duration of "*four to six months*" was a typical time-charter provision. It was said that the words "for about a trip" made it a hybrid or a voyage charter. But those words were far too indefinite. They stated the trading limitations of the vessel, the ports within the limit of operations of the four to six months' time charter. The period of duration was specified. It was an absolute period. The charterers were only allowed a small latitude or margin. Here it was five days, bringing the redelivery date up to June 23.

The London Explorer ([1972] AC1) and *The Dione* ([1975] 1 Lloyd's Rep 115) made it clear that the material voyage to be considered was the last voyage. The last voyage was from Punta Arenas to Port Arthur, in the Gulf of Texas, then across the Atlantic. It was started on June 6, when there was no reasonable chance of getting back by June 23. It was not a legitimate but an illegitimate last voyage. The owners were *entitled to be paid* at the market rate.

His Lordship would have reservations about what was said in *The Berge Tasta* ([1975] 1 Lloyd's Rep 422) in the passages suggesting that in a voyage charter one looked at planning matters. One looked at the last real voyage which the vessel made to see whether or not it was legitimate.

His Lordship agreed with the judge. The appeal should be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE LAWTON, agreeing, said that what the charterers wanted was the use of the ship for the tramping trade. The owners were entitled to have her back after six months.

LORD JUSTICE BRIDGE, agreeing with both judgments, said that in some cases nice and difficult points might arise as to legitimate last voyage. Here it was quite clear.

Solicitors: Richards, Butler & Co; Constant & Constant.

OBITUARY

TUN ABDUL RAZAK

Prime Minister of Malaysia

Tun Abdul Razak, the Prime Minister of Malaysia, died in London yesterday at the age of 53. He was Malaysia's second Prime Minister since independence and in marked contrast to his predecessor, Tunku Abdul Rahman, directed his country away from its pro-Western leanings towards a neutral stance in which recognition of China and the establishment of diplomatic relations with the People's Republic were central considerations.

He was born on March 11, 1922, in the State of Pahang in West Malaysia, educated at the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, and at Raffles College, Singapore. During the Second World War he became a captain in the "Wataniah" movement, a force of loyal Malay *nationalists committed to resisting* the Japanese occupation. From these experiences stemmed his own committal to the cause of Malaysian nationalism.

After the war he came to Britain where he had been awarded a scholarship to study law and it was during this period that he became active among Malay students who were seeking independence for their country from Britain. He passed *his Bar Final in 1949* and was called to the Bar in 1950. In 1949 he had attended the first World Assembly of Youth as the representative of what was then the Federation of Malaya.

He returned to Malaya in 1950 where he joined the Malayan Civil Service and served as State Secretary in Pahang in 1952. He was elected leader of the United Malaya National Organization (UMNO) Youth Section and became Deputy President of the organization in 1952.

In 1955 he resigned from the Civil Service to engage in politics. He was successful in the 1955 General Election and became Minister of Education in August of the same year. His education report, known as the "Razak Report", remains the basis of Malaysia's present education policy.

From the outset committed to the independence movement, he played an important part in all the subsequent negotiations in smoothing the transition from colonial status to independent *status. In 1957, after independence* from Britain had been achieved, he was appointed Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence. This was followed in 1959 by his acquisition of an additional portfolio, that of Minister of Rural Development. This appointment, whose functions were later enlarged to cover national development, was an important one and Tun Abdul Razak set about creating a system of development to bridge the economic gap between the rich and poor. He started the National Operations Room, which served as the headquarters for planning *and executing rural* development programmes, a system which has been applied by several other developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

He visited Korea in 1962 and led the Malaysian Delegation to the 19th session of the ACAFE meeting in *Manila* in the following year, besides visiting the United States at the invitation of the United States Government in 1963.

Razak, whose character and public image were at the opposite pole from those of the more flamboyant Tunku, nevertheless supported him through all the troubles of the nascent Malaysia as he had in the period which led up to independence. At the time of the confrontation with Indonesia he carried on the negotiations with the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Adam Malik, which were, in the end, successful in bringing the confrontation to an end in 1966. In return, Tunku Abdul Rahman valued his dour-seeming deputy highly, treating him almost as a son. This confidence was repaid when Razak resisted pressure from some sources in his party to drop the Tunku as its leader, though with the Prime Minister's retirement after the restoration of law and order following the Malay-Chinese race riots in the following year, he succeeded to the leadership in any case. During these severe disturbances Razak had been handed virtual dictatorial powers to restore peace. His pledge of multiracial government brought his National Front Coalition overwhelming victory in the 1974 elections.

As Prime Minister himself, Razak may not have appeared to occupy the centre of the stage so fulsomely as his predecessor. Nevertheless, it soon emerged that he had firm ideas about the alignment of Malaysia. He was convinced that the security of all *South-east* Asian nations lay in a neutral stance under a guarantee of major powers whose ranks must include China. After two years of negotiations with China he *visited* Peking and received assurances from Mao Tse-tung that China would not support the subversive guerrilla activities which were exercising Malaysia, leaving the country free to tackle its guerrilla problem in its own way. Razak enacted sweeping emergency powers to tackle the guerrillas last year.

Though quick to recognize the communist governments of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, and to urge them to join the association of South-east Asian nations, he also signed defence agreements with Singapore, Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

He is survived by a wife and five sons.

MISS MARGARET LEIGHTON

Margaret Leighton died yesterday at the age of 53. She was an actress as intelligent as she was beautiful. From her youth she had rare poise and period sense qualities, evident in her final part, a Compton Burnett dowager in last year's stage version of *A Family and a Fortune*.

Born in Worcestershire on February 26, 1922, and educated at Birmingham, she was one of Sir Barry Jackson's Repertory Theatre discoveries. In 1938, as a tall, glowingly fair girl of 16, she began by scrubbing the *stage and doing the work of a* junior ASM. Early in the war she toured with Basil Langton's company; but it was at the Repertory, especially between 1942 and 1944, that in such parts as Katharina, Rosalind, Barrie's Lady Babbie, and the stepdaughter in *Six Characters*, she made the great regional reputation, justified during three years in London with the Old Vic. During the first three years, 1944-47, of the company's famous stay at the New Theatre, she acted, among much else, Raina in *Arms and the Man*, Yelena in *Uncle Vanya*, Roxane in *Cyrano de Bergerac*, and a Regan to Olivier's Lear.

Always she was far more than decorative. She had a cutting truth, and her repertory training (though she never entirely lost her nervousness) prepared her for anything. From the Vic company she went to a trio of parts in the Criterion revival of Bridie's *A Sleeping Clergyman* (1947), welcoming the chance to act with Robert Donat: later *she was with him in the film of The Winslow Boy*, her introduction to the work of Terence Rattigan.

She was Celia in the London production of *The Cocktail Party* (1950) and 12 months later appeared as Masha in a revival of *Three Sisters* for Festival of Britain year. In 1952, as Stratford upon Avon's leading lady and again, it was said, as the toast of the Midlands, she was Lady Macbeth, a Rosalind of jetting raillery and an Ariel described by a critic as a silver arrow.

Afterwards, though she remained among the first half-dozen English actresses, she never found the sustained full-scale triumph (long runs aside) for which one had hoped. Certainly there were long runs. After a few months as Orinthia to Noël Coward's Magnus in the Haymarket revival of *The Apple Cart* (1953) and another Eliot heroine, Lucasta in *The Confidential Clerk*, she had nearly four years, in London and on Broadway, as two amply contrasted characters in the double bill of Terence Rattigan's *Separate Tables*. Her Rose, a former Midland girl, in his *Variation on a Theme* (Globe, London, 1958) had to be less satisfying. She acted a gleaming Beatrice to Sir John Gielgud's Benedick in New York (September, 1959). Then, after two more London parts—the second of them Ellida in *The Lady from the Sea* (1961)—she spent five years in New York where she won the Antoinette Perry Award for the best actress of 1961-62, as Hannah in Tennessee Williams's *The Night of the Iguana*. She was also in Enid Bagnold's *The Chinese Prime Minister* when the dramatist spoke of her as "an extraordinary and shining woman, made of moonshine and talent and deep self-distrust, astonished at success".

Her return to London (1967) was in an undemanding play, *Cactus Flower*. Within two years at the Chichester Festival, she reached the part many had long thought she should play, Shakespeare's Cleopatra (to the Antony of Sir John Clements), royal in her aspect but never theatrically voluptuous. But the Festival period was brief. And of her three later parts, two were at Chichester, Mrs Malaprop in *The Rivals* and Elena in *Reunion in Vienna* (also for a short time in London). Finally there was the dowager she acted with such sharp assurance in *A Family and a Fortune* (Apollo, 1975). These were all performances, varying in scope, and of much style and vigour in execution, but without the transcendent quality we knew Margaret Leighton could achieve. We hoped she might again. It is too late now; but she is remembered, as "*Maggie*", *in and out of the* theatre, with deep affection.

Margaret Leighton acted in several films besides *The Winslow Boy*. She received a Best Supporting Actress award for *her performance in The Go-Between* in 1971 and her other credits included *The Loved One* (1965), *Lady Caroline Lamb* (1972) and *Bequest to the Nation* (1973). She was married three times—to Max Reinhardt, to Laurence Harvey, and lastly to Michael Wilding.

MISS ISOLDE MENGES

Miss Isolde Menges, one of Britain's leading violinists and chamber music players before the last war, has died at the age of 82.

She was born at Hove on May 16, 1893, the sister of Herbert Menges, the conductor, who died in 1972, and studied at Brighton. Later she went to St Petersburgh to work with Leopold Auer. Her first London appearance was in 1913, and she was soon in demand for solo engagements, both in this country and abroad, going to the United States for the first time in 1916. However, the main part of her career continued to be in England.

She became a professor at the Royal College of Music in 1931, the year she also formed the Menges Quartet. It established a considerable reputation for itself in London, both in the classical and modern repertory with which it later travelled to the Continent. The players' Brahms was particularly admired. After the war Miss Menges devoted herself mostly to teaching.

As a soloist, she was equally at home in classical and romantic works, and her playing was always distinguished by a blend of temperament and fastidious musicianship. Her technical refinement, particularly in Bach, was always remarked upon; so was the liquid quality of her tone, which she used at once with delicacy and firmness, as can be heard on her records.

PROFESSOR RUPERT WILDT

Professor Rupert Wildt, Professor Emeritus of Astronomy at Yale University, has died at the age of 70. In the 1930s he developed theories, which were later verified by observation, about the nature of the planets Jupiter and Saturn.

Born in Germany, he graduated from Berlin University, gaining his doctorate there. But he went to the United States in 1935, spending six years at Princeton before joining the astronomy department at Yale.

It was in 1938 that he discovered that Jupiter and Saturn were primarily composed of hydrogen. A year later he discovered that the essential component which absorbs radiation in the solar atmosphere is the negative hydrogenion.

Science report

Genetics: Chromosomes and class

A genetic survey of newborn babies at an American hospital has discredited the idea that males with an extra chromosome tend to come from lower socioeconomic groups than those with the normal XY pair. That means that an association with class can be ruled out as the explanation of the unusually high proportion of XYY men in institutions.

The idea that XYY individuals might come from the lower socioeconomic classes arose during the continuing controversy over whether that chromosome constitution might predispose men to antisocial behaviour.

In the latest survey, reported in *Science* by Dr Stanley Walzer and Dr Park S. Gerald, of the Children's Hospital Medical Centre, Boston, blood samples from 13,751 male babies were examined for abnormalities of their chromosomes. Babies were assigned to the same social classes as their fathers on a scale of I to V according to income and education. Class V is considered the least advantaged in terms of income and education and class I the most advantaged.

The survey showed that 13 of the babies had the extra Y chromosome that gives them the XYY *constitution, but* there was no significant difference between the frequency of XYY among babies from social classes I to III and from social classes IV and V. Those results support the conclusions of a similar survey in *Edinburgh*, described last May in the *Lancet* by Dr S. G. Ratcliffe and Dr H. J. Evans. In their study 14 out of 11,680 babies were XYY. There was no evidence that more of the 14 came from social classes IV and V than from classes I to III.

The idea that XYY might be associated with socioeconomic class arose because there is a greater proportion of social classes IV and V among the inmates of penal institutions than in the population at large. A critic had suggested of an earlier Boston study that the general circumstances of poor nutrition could give rise to the abnormal genetic processes that lead to the XYY chromosome constitution.

That idea is not supported by the new report from Boston, or by the earlier Edinburgh survey, and there seems to be no connexion between XYY and socioeconomic class.

By Nature-Times News Service.
Source: *Science* (190, 1228);
© Nature-Times News Service, 1976.

Correction

Because of a transmission error the number of women with whom contact was maintained for a third psychiatric interview was incorrectly reported in Science Report yesterday as 60 out of an original sample of 360. The figure should have been 60 per cent.

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For Saving
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HALIFAX
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THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

For Saving
Investing and
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eddy backing r industry rategy but TUC ts conditions

lcolm Brown

ıstrial and trade union s yesterday gave their g to the next procedural m developing a compre- e *strategy for* manufac- industry. But it was plain at the monthly ıg of the National Eco- Development Council he *support was heavily* ional.

Trades Union Congress Mr Healey, Chancellor of Exchequer that the full rt *of working people for* rategy could be delivered f there was a clear state- from the Government that f the main objectives of rategy *was to reduce* un- yment.

Federation of British In- representatives at the ıg, reiterating their com- s about prices and ability, said there must be attention paid to in- 's ability to generate its unds for investment.

three sides have agreed ter discussions with the f drawing up "action pro- es" *for* 30 key industries, ıg from food and drink steel and rubber indus-

meeting had before it 30 rial profiles drawn up by *epartment of Industry on* selected sectors. The n programmes" are to be eted by the summer and be reviewed at the July ıg of the *council*.

was stressed that urgent ı should *not* be delayed then and little Neddy representative in each will be responsible for reporting back on specific points for action.

The discussions will take place in the NEDO's economic development committees. A new EDC will be set up to cover food and drink, and a quadripartite group—comprising the British Steel Corporation, the private steel sector management, trades unions and Government—will examine the steel industry.

The object of the exercise is to see what steps can be taken to improve the industrial performance of each sector.

After the Chrysler rescue operation there was considerable scepticism among employers and trade unionists about the whole strategy, but they appear to have decided that since the proposed strategy is the only one available it must be persevered with.

It was, however, made clear at yesterday's meeting that if there was to be any kind of enthusiasm for the exercise, in*dustrialists and trade union* leaders would need to be assured that it would not simply end up as a paperchase.

On one point there was una*nimity. This* was that the priority must be to do everything to bring forward into 1976 as much modernization and investment as was possible so that *industry could* meet the expected upturn in the economy.

Lord Ryder, chairman of the National Enterprise Board, and Sir Ronald McIntosh, director-general of the NEDC, urged the need to give additional assistance for building machine tools for stock this year.

tate guidelines for aid companies revised

aurice Corina
strial Editor

w government guidelines notified to Parliament for iding state aid to finan- troubled companies will own that companies assis- under the Industry Act uld be potentially viable". e criteria for helping prises in difficulties will the aim that the state ability "should be reached uickly as possible and nor- within three years, and it should be capable of maintained in the long ".

is proposed, after a review he guidelines for selective ncial assistance available *er the Industry Act, that* aid under Section 8 (mostly cerned with rescues and cial problems) "must have ard to the objectives of *bling British industry to* pete more efficiently in e and overseas markets and raising both the level of, the return on, industrial ment".

'hile the revised criteria down that the Government expect assisted companies ecome viable in three years, they recognize that wider considerations may mean that it will be right in some cases "to allow a rather longer time for viability to be attained".

The Government is telling the Commons that it fully accepts the importance of having what it describes as clear and consistent criteria for expenditure of public money on selective assistance to industry.

It feels that the help being given to British Leyland meets its revised guidelines, for it argues in yesterday's White Paper on the motor industry that the state car company is "potentially both viable and profitable".

MPs will note the revision of *criteria with great interest.* Last July, the Commons Public Accounts Committee revealed in a report that the Department of Industry had informed it that *viability was no longer regarded* as an essential consideration, though still of some importance.

However, the department did state that guidelines were being *reviewed, and these would be* provided for the PAC, which proposes this year to make what it calls "more particular inquiries" into specific rescue cases.

itibank and Chase in esh newspaper feud

n Our US Economics
espondent
hington, Jan 14

ecutives of New York's two st banks, the First onal City and the Chase hattan, were forced yet *today to issue statements* nding the stability of their tutions.

is was due to the publica- of another front page story *e Washington Post and an* rial in that paper, which ested the banks were too t about their affairs and bly too deeply involved *nternational business for* own good.

Sunday the *Washington* published a front page er headline stating that banks were *on* the rican Comptroller of the ency's "problem" list, h resulted in the comptrol- ssuing an extremely tough ment supported by both s. stating that the story completely misleading.

day the *Washington Post* a front page story under heading: "Banks hold huge gn deposits: US examiners ied about pressure from rnments."

David Rockefeller, chairman of Chase Manhattan, said today that the *Washington Post* "*continues to irresponsibly* select information out of context, much of it out-of-date and some of it wholly erroneous, to give a totally distorted picture of Chase Manhattan".

Mr Walter Wriston, chairman of the First National City Bank, issued a lengthy statement today saying that, contrary to *the impression in the Washington Post* editorial, the bank disclosed more details about its deposits and business than almost any other bank, and far *more than* was called for by law.

The *Washington Post* story started by reporting that the largest single depositor of the *First National City Bank* was the government of Kuwait, with $1,700m (nearly £850m) deposits and that "Federal Bank examiners expressed concern last year that oil-rich Kuwaitis could adversely affect Citibank by withdrawing their money, and questioned whether such a nation could 'pressure' the bank".

Mr Wriston flatly denied that his bank would allow itself to be pressured by any customer or government.

harges against Mr Vesco

Our United States omics Correspondent ington, Jan 14

ably *the final chapter in* largest business fraud case tory is about to open with nnouncement today by the rtment of Justice that in- ments have been handed by a Federal Grand Jury ging Mr Robert Vesco and thers with illegally taking *than* $100m (nearly) from Investors Overseas ices.

Vesco now lives in Costa , and the government there *time and again refused* rican requests for his ex- ition. He went to Geneva e 1970 to take over the $2,000m mutual empire founded by Mr Bernie Cornfeld, which was then in deep trouble.

The whole company collapsed soon after Mr Vesco had got a firm grip on its affairs and the United States Securities and Exchange Commission *long ago asserted that Mr Vesco* took hundreds of millions of dollars away with him when he sought security in Costa Rica from numerous national police forces.

Tracing where all the money went from IOS and just how much Mr Vesco received posed *a major problem and* was the main delaying factor in the Federal Grand Jury's preparation of the charges.

Mr Varley defends Chrysler rescue deal

By Edward Townsend

If the Government were forced to pay the entire £162.5m earmarked for the Chrysler UK rescue, it would mean the collapse of both Chrysler UK and its American parent corporation, Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, told MPs yesterday.

Facing his first detailed public cross-examination of the Government's handling of the Chrysler affair, Mr Varley said he was reasonably confident that the commitment of public funds would not be as high as £162.5m. This would only arise if at the end of four years everything was going "deplorably wrong".

Mr Varley, appearing before the trade and industry subcommittee of the Commons Expenditure Committee, which is conducting an inquiry into the Chrysler deal, said that the Industrial Development Advisory Board had serious reservations about the deal, but it was for the minister to take the decision and put proposals to Parliament.

In a memorandum to the subcommittee, Mr Varley revealed that some IDAB members considered that in spite of the acute social consequences, support was not warranted because of the lack of viability. But a clear majority felt that the social, industrial and balance of payments considerations were sufficiently serious to offset this.

They had suggested that assistance was warranted under the conditions that a greater capital contribution be provided by the Chrysler Corporation, that the Government have the right to curtail or vary its commitment in the light of events, and that binding arrangements be undertaken with the workforce concerning manning levels, productivity and other key factors determining competitiveness.

Mr Varley told the committee that some of the IDAB's conditions had been met. But *there were risks involved and* it could never be wholly certain that viability would be achieved.

Yesterday's hearing lasted *for almost three hours while* Mr Varley was closely questioned on the political nature of the rescue deal, the options that had been available, the *degree of control that the Gov*ernment would have, and the involvement in the negotiations of Mr Lever, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The Secretary of State also faced criticism from the subcommittee on the Government's reply, published in yesterday's White Paper, to its *controversial report on the* motor industry compiled last summer.

Mr Pat Duffy, Labour MP for Sheffield Attercliffe, chairman *of the subcommittee, said the* Department of Industry had ignored "some of our most cogent remarks" and said the committee would be returning *to the topic at a later date.*

Mr Robin Maxwell-Hyslop, Conservative MP for Tiverton, said that Mr Varley's department seemed to have looked only at the conclusions before putting in their "pathetic little observations".

After publication of last year's report, Mr Duffy accused the Government and Lord Ryder o thinking of public money as "confetti". *Yesterday he suggested* that Mr Varley's hopes of a "remarkable turnround" in Chrysler UK's prospects were rather like Lord Ryder's hopes *that British Leyland would be* the most profitable firm in Europe in 1982.

Mr Varley replied: "I am a natural optimist and I hope that prospects will be improved." He rejected suggestions that there had been no realism in the Chrysler deliberations and that the company's *worldwide* prospects should be written off.

Earlier, Mr Varley said that the agreement with Chrysler Corporation had been won only *after a lot of hard bargaining.* To have curtailed Chrysler UK's activities more sharply would have had profound implications for the distribution network and there would have been a great danger of losing the valuable Iranian contract.

A small, locally owned operation would have had no prospect *of viability and* the Government had concluded that the only acceptable arrangement was one in which Chrysler had full responsibility. The Chrysler Corporation had offered to transfer ownership of the United Kingdom company to the Government and contribute £35m but, said Mr Varley, this would have meant taking on liabilities estimated at £170m.

In his memorandum Mr Varley said other possibilities explored included cessation of all activities except the Iranian contract, which would have saved only 3,000 jobs and cost *the Government £32m* up to 1979.

He also stated that the declaration of intent from Chrysler Corporation following *the final agreement* was *not* legally enforceable but it placed a strong moral obligation on the company. It went far beyond the undertakings of 1967 when Chrysler assumed full control of the United Kingdom company.

Mr Varley added that in the event of Chrysler UK's ceasing or *threatening* to cease its operations, or defaulting on any of its obligations, the two government loans totalling £55m would become repayable *immediately*.

The company would be required to provide quarterly management accounts and as long as any loans were outstanding the *Chrysler Corporation* would not be allowed to reduce its shareholding below 80 per cent.

Mr Hamish Watt, Scottish Nationalist MP for Banff, suggested that Mr Varley had been "buying West of Scotland votes" for the next election, *but Mr Varley said the Govern*ment had been looking seriously at the prospect of 25,000 men out of work. "To suggest we were buying votes in Scotland or Coventry or anywhere else is misplaced."

Small cars: If Britain could not make small cars which would sell readily against all competition, she should get out of the small-car mass market and concentrate on other products, Sir Alan Cottrell, Master of Jesus College, Cambridge, and former chief scientific adviser to the Government, said in London last night.

Sir Alan was delivering the Trueman Wood lecture to the Royal Society of Arts, and devoted most of it to describing a new policy for British industry.

Any new policy must start from market needs, from an assessment of worldwide opportunities, a determination of where the big demands would be over the next few years for the kind of things we could make and do.

"The example of Chrysler has shown once again, if further evidence were needed, the dangers of failing to make things which the customer is keen to buy.

"For us the lesson is plain: either make small cars that will sell readily against all competition on world markets, or get out of the small-car mass-market.

"If our ambition is to achieve a high-wage economy in a compassionate welfare state, there is no other way than to put all our effort, skill, intelligence and determination into making and selling what the world wants."

Government avoids controversy, page 18

Scottish rig-builders plan redundancies

By Peter Hill

Two Scottish-based companies, building exploration rigs and production platforms for the North Sea, are planning to cut back their *labour* forces because of lack of work.

Marathon Shipbuilding (UK), the American-owned rig building company which took over the old John Brown yard of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders four years ago with government assistance, warned yesterday that 250 of its 800 workers face dismissal at the end of this month. The chairman of the other company, RDL (North Sea), Mr Lionel Pugh, also gave warning yesterday that the company would have to cut back unless further orders came by June.

Management of the Marathon company, in which the Government has a shareholding, told workers' leaders yesterday that current orders were insufficient to see it through the year. Shop stewards called an emergency meeting later, claiming there was a threat of closure

Mr John Gray, director and manager of the company, which is owned by Marathon Oil, said he was hopeful that some orders would result from the many quotations now outstanding or in stages of development. The management was working to resolve the problem, "if at all possible.".

Later Mr Bob Dickie, convener at the yard, said that the company's managing director, Mr John Allison, had forecast that 250 workers would lose their jobs at the end of this month. The yard could close down completely this year if no orders were forthcoming.

In London, Mr Pugh of RDL (North Sea), in which the British Steel Corporation has a controlling interest, told a Commons committee hearing that the company's losses last year had been £10.7m. The company had built the oil platform jacket structures for the Auk and Brent fields, and had lost heavily because inflation had taken its toll of these fixed price contracts.

Lost carrier cover $12m at Lloyd's

Berge Istra, the Norwegian-owned ore carrier, for which the search was yesterday reported to be continuing after she dis*appeared in the western Pacific*, on December 29, is insured for $18 (about £9m). Lloyd's underwriters are responsible for $12.8m of this.

So far as *Lloyd's* is concerned, the Berge Istra could be the biggest vessel loss ever, in terms of tonnage, at 224,000 deadweight, though not in terms of value, a spokesman said yesterday.

The Berge Istra is insured under Norwegian conditions and therefore three months are technically allowed to elapse before she is regarded as lost and before claims must be paid.

A spokesman at the United States Rescue Coordination Centre said yesterday that the search for the missing vessel had now been switched to a new area of the western Pacific.

Business Diary, page 19

BSC chief counts cost of state interference

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Government intervention in the operations of the British Steel Corporation was attacked *yesterday by Sir Monty Finnis*ton, its chairman, appearing before a select committee investigation into the BSC's last annual report. The state steel *chief blamed the Government* for delaying implementation of the ten-year development plan and interfering in pricing policies.

But *Sir Monty and some of* his senior colleagues appearing before the sub-committee of the Select Committee on Nationalized Industries found themselves under attack from both Labour and Tory members of the committee for their handling of the corporation's financial affairs.

At yesterday's *hearing*, which represented a prelude to a full-scale investigation into the BSC by the select committee later this year, Sir Monty reacted *sharply to questions*

Mr Mike Thomas, Labour MP for Newcastle on Tyne East, said that in the past five years Parliament had approved £1,100m *for capital development* —equivalent to £5,000 per employee—yet over the period production had declined by 20 per cent and exports by 30 per cent. Imports had risen 80 per cent and productivity had declined 12 per cent.

Sir Monty defended the BSC's record noting that since the nationalization of the steel companies, the corporation had made losses for 4½ years and profits for 3½ years. Over the whole eight-year period a small profit had been made. "We would have made much more profit had been made.

"We would have made much more profit without government intervention on our prices and we would have been in much *better shape* than we are today", he added.

Referring to the delays suffered in the development programme by successive government *inquiries and reassessments*, he said that the strategy remained unchanged but the time scale had altered to the extent that the programme was *now nearly four years* behind schedule.

Sir Monty reaffirmed that the BSC would have been better off by £750m had the Govern*ment not applied pressure on* it to hold prices down.

EEC approves pact to reprocess nuclear fuel

From David Cross
Brussels, Jan 14

The European Community's anti-trust authorities have given qualified approval to a new, partly British, initiative to promote the reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuels in Europe.

In a statement today the European Commission, which is responsible for the Community's strict competition policy, autho*rizes* British Nuclear Fuels, the French Atomic Energy Commission and a new West German company, Kewa, to coordinate their investments in *this sector.*

Kewa, a conglomerate which groups famous West German firms like Bayer and Hoechst, plans to build a plant capable *of reprocessing* 1,500 *tons of* irradiated oxide fuel at a site still to be determined. The Commission's decision also authorizes the West German *link-up.*

Textile importer protests at ban on Taiwan licence

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Strong protests are being made by a London-based firm *of textile importers* against a government decision to refuse the company a licence to import textile fabric from Taiwan.

Mr Leslie Wise, head of Leslie Wise Textiles, said last night that he had been notified yesterday that his application for a licence to import synthetic grey cloth from Taiwan had been turned down under new, tougher quota controls.

Last year his company, whose business with Taiwan represents around 90 *per cent* of its total business, had imported one million yards of the fabric. This had been sold to other British companies for dyeing, finishing *and making up. The garments* were then sold through retail outlets, mail order companies or exported.

"It appears, however, that *because we were successful last* year we are now being victimized by the Department of Trade", said Mr Wise, who attempted yesterday unsuccessfully to obtain a High Court injunction against the decision.

Last night the Department of Trade said that it could not comment on the matter until the *circumstances* had been investigated.

Meanwhile, a survey of 200 leading public companies showed a sharp fall in their *aggregate profits last year.*

The study by F. W. Tattersall Ltd, Manchester-based textile consultants, showed that pre-tax earnings of 201 companies *whose issued ordinary capital* exceeds £201m, amounted to £430m against nearly £472m in 1974.

Ironically it was only those *companies in the clothing sec*tor—the sector which suffered worst last year from the increased penetration of imports —which recorded higher pre*tax profits* than in 1974.

Stake in Europe stockists

Further moves into the stockholding business in Europe and in the United Kingdom are *about to be made by the British* Steel Corporation.

This is an area of business in which the state steel undertaking has sought to gain a firmer footing and which *has* traditionally been a profitable area of activity.

Late last month it emerged that the BSC was poised to make its first acquisition in the European stockholding business. The company involved is Walter Blume GmbH.

Sir Monty Finniston, the BSC chairman, confirmed this yesterday after giving evidence to a sub-committee of the *Select Committee on Nationa*lized Industries on the corporation's last report and accounts.

Sir Monty said: "We have just bought a German stock*holder and we are about to buy* a French company. We are also about to go into Holland."

It is understood that the BSC will seek full control of both the French and Dutch companies. The German deal is still subject to final confirmation and to EEC clearance.

Steelmen told of corporation's desperate straits

The desperate economic situation in the steel industry must not continue, Mr Bob Scholey, chief executive of the British Steel Corporation, told a press conference in Cardiff yesterday.

Unions and management must give a lead in the present difficulties. "It is no use thinking that the guardian angel is going to swoop down and save us all."

The corporation was trying to save money wherever it could, but "We are in desperate economic straits.

BSC expected that by the year's end the strip mill works in Wales would lose about £200m—two-thirds of the corporation's entire losses for the year. Mr Scholey said that over the last three years in the strip mill division, which was mostly in South Wales, employment costs had doubled and production had halved.

Mr Peter Allen, acting managing director of the strip mills division, and director of the Port Talbot works, said that during the time the press conference had lasted—just under an hour—the division had lost £25,200.

Rolls Scottish factory to close

Rolls-Royce is to close one of its Scottish factories next year because of a drop in demand for aero engines and spare parts.

The factory, at Blantyre, Lanarkshire, employs 520 people, but the management hopes to avoid compulsory redundancies through natural wastage and by the transfer of workers to its plant at Hillington, near Glasgow.

How the markets moved

The Times index: 165.42 −1.85
The FT index: 398.7 −3.7

Rises

Anglo-Indonesia	5p to 46p	Montecatini, E.	6p to 66p
Brit Rollmakers	4p to 41½p	Pride & Clarke	7p to 140p
Crossland, R.	3p to 22½p	Stanwood Radio	3p to 25p
Crown House	2p to 29p	TPT	3p to 40p
Edbro	6p to 88p	Vosper	5p to 77p
Glaxo Hldgs	6p to 393p	Wade Potteries	2p to 25p
Haggas, J.	10p to 310p	Wood, S. W.	5p to 40p

Falls

Ass Port Cement	5p to 197p	Kinross	10p to 420p
Beecham Grp	5p to 347p	Ldn Merch Secs	3p to 38p
Brit Am Tob	8p to 330p	Marks, A.	2p to 27p
Fisons	10p to 390p	Sentrust	10p to 205p
Guthrie Corp	14p to 157p	UC Invest	15p to 260p
Harmony	12p to 412p	Union Corp	15p to 410p
Imp Cold Store	12p to 123p	Zetters	2p to 25p

Equities rallied after a weak start because of the doubt over future borrowing requirements.
Gilt-edged securities also recovered late in the day.
Sterling gained 20 pts to $2.0270. The "effective devaluation" rate was 30.2 per cent.

Gold rose 25 cents to $132 an ounce.

SDR-$ was 1.17269 on Wednesday while SDR-£ was 0.579450.

Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1198.3 (previous 1197.5).

Reports, pages 21 and 22

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.68	1.62
Austria Sch	38.25	36.25
Belgium Fr.	83.25	80.25
Canada $	2.085	2.035
Denmark Kr	12.75	12.35
Finland Mk	8.00	7.75
France Fr	9.30	9.00
Germany DM	5.40	5.20
Greece Dr	80.00	75.00
Hongkong $	10.40	10.00
Italy Lr	1545.00	1490.00
Japan Yn	645.00	620.00
Netherlands Gld	5.55	5.35
Norway Kr	11.50	11.15
Portugal Esc	69.00	60.00
S Africa Rd	2.12	1.88
Spain Pes	124.00	118.50
Sweden Kr	9.10	8.80
Switzerland Fr	5.40	5.20
US $	2.07	2.02
Yugoslavia Dnr	41.50	38.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

On other pages

Business appointments 21
Appointments vacant 12, 13
Financial Editor 19
Financial news 21, 22
Letters 18
Diary 19
Market report 21, 22
Share prices 23
Wall Street 22
Bank Base Rates Table 22
Company Meeting Reports:
Matthew Brown & Co 17
Interim Statements:
Anglo American Gold Mining Companies:
Vaal Reefs Exploration & Mining Company 20
Elandsrand Gold Mining Company 20
Western Deep Levels 20
The South African Land & Exploration Company 20
East Daggafontein Mines 20
Free State Geduld Mines 20
Free State Saaiplaas Gold Mining Company 20
Freddies Consolidated Mines 20
President Brand Gold Mining Company 20
President Steyn Gold Mining Company 20
Welkom Gold Mining Company 21
Western Holdings 21
Company Notice:
John I. Jacobs & Company 17

Chairman goes in big shake-up at Gulf Oil

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Jan 14

Mr Robert Dorsey, chairman and chief executive officer of Gulf Oil Co of Pittsburgh, was dismissed today during a board meeting.

The dismissal arises out of a special report compiled by a board-appointed committee that detailed $12.3m payments made *to politicians by top Gulf execu*tives over the last 14 years.

The 16-hour board meeting ended in the early hours of this morning and the outcome was *widely expected*. Mr Dorsey, who was ordered to resign with effect from noon today, has been replaced by the present chief of the company's Canadian *subsidiary, Mr Jerry McAfee*

To ensure that Gulf Oil should never again make payments to politicians, the board decided that the internal and *external auditing system should* be restructed and strengthened.

The board also decided that Mr William Henry, president of the company's real estate affiliate, should resign from Gulf, along with Mr Fred Deering, vice-president of the real estate subsidiary, remain with Gulf until April 15 to assures continuance of management in the property sector.

Mr Herbert Manning is also dropped as secretary and vice-president of the company, and *will be reassigned to other* corporate duties.

As a result of political scandals involving Gulf, the directors will create a *permanent board committee to* draft a code of ethics for the company. But a special shareholders' meeting to outline the background to all these *decisions was ruled out because* the regular annual meeting due on April 20, would not allow enough time.

For months the company has been enmeshed in political scandal, following its prosecution over a $100,000 illegal gift to the Nixon reelection campaign and a suit by the Securities and Exchange Commission last March charging Gulf with making $10.3m of illegal political payments both in the United States and abroad.

Mr Dorsey has always maintained that he was never involved in these activities. But the report of the investigating committee, published on December 30, commented: "Had he been more alert to the problem, then he was in a position to inquire about it and put an end to it."

The special committee compiling the report was headed by Mr John McCloy, a New York lawyer and the point in the report that must have weighed most heavily was that the political scandals threatened to impair the efficiency of management "and created a serious morale problem within the company".

The steps taken by the board should end at least one practice SEC investigations have shown to be common. *Gulf and others* have maintained political funds in their Bahamas subsidiaries to ensure that these funds remain secret.

SEC inquiry: *Reuter reports* from Washington that the Securities and Exchange Commission is investigating about 30 companies in addition to in*quiries previously announced*, as part of its investigation into corporate bribes and illegal political payments.

A senate sub-committee has *been told by the SEC that* 15 of the unnamed companies have voluntarily come forward with information.

Gulf's sea of troubles, page 19

Matthew Brown
& CO LIMITED

Lion Brewery Blackburn

Extract from the Report and Accounts to 27th September, 1975

RESULTS AT A GLANCE—in £'000	1975	1974
Turnover	11,453	8,420
Trading Profit	2,418	2,017
Depreciation	(280)	(219)
Interest (payable)/receivable	(57)	41
(Loss)/Profit on Property Disposals	(8)	63
Taxation	(1,036)	(1,005)
Profit after tax	999	897
Earnings per share	7.07p	6.94p
Dividends per share (gross)	4.32p	[illegible]

Some points made by the Chairman, Mr Cyril Ainscough

★ We have completed 100 years as a Public Company with turnover up 36%, trading profits up 20%, profits after tax up 11% and dividends increased by maximum permissible.

★ Recent programme of major modernisation at Blackburn now virtually complete.

★ Recent purchase of Workington Brewery Co. Ltd., has depleted liquid funds and has increased turnover by the inclusion of two months sales, but gives good short-term and excellent long-term prospects.

★ Current trading shows continuing volume increase in sales.

JOHN I. JACOBS &
COMPANY LIMITED

In the changed circumstances of the Company it has been decided to reinstate the Interim Dividend for 1975 and accordingly an Interim Dividend of 0.4355p per Stock Unit (1974—0.469p) *has been declared payable* on the 3rd March, 1976 to Stockholders on the Register on the 6th February, 1976. With the related tax credit the payment is equivalent to a gross dividend of 0.70p per Stock Unit (1974—0.70p).

It is expected that the gross Final Dividend for 1975, which will be considered and recommended by the Board as usual in March, will be not less than that of 1974.

Forecasters see year of slow growth

All forecasting units expect a year of slow growth in 1976, with continuing high inflation and a large balance of payments deficit. The Treasury's forecast, now rather out of date, diverges markedly from that of every other forecaster.

Most recent forecasts put the growth rate at less than 1 per cent, which implies that the level of output this year will be not much more than 1973. Only Phillips and Drew, the stockbrokers, see a possible 2 per cent growth.

The stockbrokers' optimism is due to higher estimates of public spending and a smaller contraction in consumption and private investment than other forecasts.

A new forecast from London Business School is due on Sunday.

FORECASTS FOR THE BRITISH ECONOMY

	Year 1976/Year 1975					1st half 1976/2nd half 1975	
	NIESR (Nov)	LBS (Aug)	H (Dec)	H & G (Dec)	P & D (Jan)	Treasury (Apr)	NIESR (Nov)
Consumption	−1.6	−1.7	−0.7	−1.3	−0.4	1.7	−0.7
Private investment inc. housebuilding	−4.0	1.9	−5.4	−5.9	−0.2	−3.6	−1.5
Public investment inc. housebuilding	0.4	−4.5	−3.7	−0.3	−1.7	5.1	0.5
Public authorities consumption	2.2	2.5	−1.0	2.2	2.9	3.7	1.6
Exports	1.7	3.5	3.0	5.6	4.1	10.0	4.7
Imports	2.7	0.2	3.6	2.0	3.6	5.9	2.7
Stockbuilding (£m) Year 1976	−172	−119	85	−124	40	−200	−292
Gross domestic product after adjustment to factor cost	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.8	1.9	1.5	1.3
Inflation forecast	10.0	15.4	16.1	14.4	14.6	—	11.9
Balance of payments—current account deficit (£m) Year 1976	2509	1131	1600	−24	1600	—	2638

NIESR — National Institute of Economic and Social Research
LBS — London Business School
H — Henley Centre
H & G — Hoare & Co. Govett, as provided by data STREAM
P & D — Phillips & Drew

All forecasts are in constant prices, seasonally adjusted and at annual rates. The stockbuilding and balance of payments forecasts in the first half 1976/second half 1975 section are forecasts for the first half of 1976 multiplied by two. Stockbuilding is in 1970 prices.
The forecasts by the Treasury, the NIESR and LBS are based on the assumption of unchanged policies. The forecasts of H, H & G and P & D assume changes in policy. For details readers should refer to original sources. Categories in different forecasts are not completely comparable, but differences are minor. Differences in results also reflect differences in assumptions, model constructions and date at which work performed. The month in which work was published is given in brackets.
The Treasury published its forecasts with the *Financial Statement and Budget Report*, which usually appears once a year. NIESR and LBS revise their forecasts every quarter. H, H & G and P & D revise their forecasts every month.

Additional £30m loans to industry

A further £30m is being allocated by the Chancellor for the Government's loan scheme for accelerating industrial investment projects, previously costed at about £90m. The scheme was announced in last year's Budget to encourage profitable companies to bring forward deferred capital projects.

Since then some £24m of state money has been offered towards extra capital investment of more than £130m, notably in the diesel engine, chemical, pharmaceutical and engineering industries.

A Department of Industry spokesman said yesterday: "A further 50 projects spread widely throughout manufacturing industry are being examined, and new applications are being received."

BP switches tanker order to cargo ships

British Petroleum is going into the cargo shipping business; it has reached an advanced stage of negotiation for the conversion of two 260,000 ton tanker orders it placed with the Japanese shipbuilder, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, into four cargo ships.

The ships are to be chartered to the Liverpool-based Ocean Transport and Trading.

This move has been forced on BP by the disastrous state of the tanker market and the massive over-supply of very large crude carriers.

Millions of tons of tanker orders, many of them placed with Japanese yards, have already been cancelled in the past 18 months and many more owners have negotiated conversion of tanker orders to other types of tonnage in an attempt to rid the market of the severe over tonnaging.

Benn pledge on N Sea oil orders

Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, emphasized in Glasgow yesterday that there would be no discrimination against the placing of orders in England for the oil industry off the Scottish coast.

"I expect that I would not be asked to discriminate and if I were asked I would make it clear that I would not do it", he said.

Mr Benn, who was speaking after he had attended the inaugural board meeting of the British National Oil Corporation, said that he had made it absolutely clear to the oil companies that he intended to support the right of trade union organization within the industry because good industrial relations were of crucial importance.

Government avoids being drawn into further Leyland controversy

By Malcolm Brown

It was made clear by the Government yesterday that it has no intention of being drawn further into the controversy which surrounded the departure from British Leyland last year of Mr John Barber, then managing director.

It records a blunt "no comment" in response to the Commons Expenditure Committee's observation last year that the decision not to retain Mr Barber followed from the Government's adoption of the Ryder recommendations "which Mr Barber judged unsuitable, and to the shortcomings of which we (*the committee*) draw attention."

The Government's reaction is contained in a White Paper, "The British Motor Vehicle Industry", published yesterday.

The White Paper also dismisses the Expenditure Committee's comment that the Government would never use the sanction of withholding funds to Leyland.

It recalls the Prime Minister's statement on April 24 last year that "the release of further stages of government funding will be determined in the light of the contribution being made to the improvements in the performance of British Leyland by better industrial relations and higher productivity".

The Government says it cannot accept the committee's description of this as "the threat of a sanction which cannot be used."

The White Paper says: "An early task of the National Enterprise Board will be to ensure that ways of measuring progress and identifying specific targets of achievement for periods of 12 to 18 months ahead are discussed between British Leyland and the unions and agreed with the Government.

"These will subsequently provide the basis on which the Government will decide whether to release further tranches of finance."

Earlier in the paper the Government discloses that it is to seek agreement with each of the car companies in the United Kingdom and representatives of its employees on plans to improve productivity, quality, continuity of production and efficiency.

"As part of this process companies will be asked to undertake jointly with representatives of their employees a plant-by-plant study

The Government commits itself to encouraging the fundamental changes in attitude throughout the industry needed to bring about the required improvements. It will also, states the White Paper, assist in the rationalization of plants and reduction of assembly capacity.

Thomson sees smaller rise in holiday business

By Patricia Tisdall

Considerably less optimistic figures for inclusive holiday bookings this year are being quoted by Thomson Holidays, now the biggest operator in the field. Thomson says that it believes total industry bookings for the summer are running at only about 2 per cent above last year's rates.

A five per cent increase is the maximum that could be achieved, it forecasts, and the final figures for the year may show no growth at all.

Thomson has launched a range of new holiday programmes to cope with a trend towards shorter and cheaper holidays. It has extended its range of "Wanderer" holidays which offer minimal hostel-type accommodation with air transport. It has also extended its range of Fly-Drive-Explorer bases for summer 1976.

On a more luxurious footing the company is launching a range of A La Carte Holidays this year which offers the savings of charter rate flying with a choice of hotel. This enables the client to put together his own individual package.

The group has also increased its potential for discounting holiday packages later in the year if early bookings do not come up to capacity. The sum which it is entitled to discount from the brochure price under the Association of British Travel Agents Code of Practice has been doubled from £5 per person to £10.

£400m cover for Hongkong 'Tube'

Around £400m worth of insurance cover for building Hongkong's new underground railway system has been placed in the London market by Stewart Wrightson, the broking arm of the Matthews Wrightson group.

One of the largest "contractors' all risks" and third party insurance schemes yet to be placed in London, it will earn premiums totalling more than £4m over the next five years.

The scheme has been arranged on behalf of the Mass Transit Railway Corporation of Hongkong and covers 25 separate civil engineering contracts.

Insurance brokers' council

By Margaret Stone

First steps towards formation of a single insurance broking institution were taken yesterday when four major broking associations banded together to create the British Insurance Brokers Council.

Backing the new council are the Association of Insurance Brokers, the Corporation of Insurance Brokers, the Federation of Insurance Brokers and Lloyd's Insurance Brokers' Association. The first chairman is Mr Francis Perkins, president of the CIBA.

Previous attempts to merge the different bodies representing insurance brokers have failed. The new venture, however, gained momentum from Whitehall's anxiety to see some new form of supervision and control of insurance brokers.

Late last year a report, prepared under the chairmanship of Mr Perkins, was submitted to Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade. Although details of the report have not been publicly released, it is acknowledged that all the broker organizations realize the inevitability of some licensing of brokers.

The key question is whether or not the supervision of the profession will be on a voluntary basis or imposed by statute.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Chrysler rundown: an 'injustice'

From Mr Richard Evans

Sir, Throughout the debate over Chrysler (UK) little has been heard of the uncertain future of the Chrysler factory in Maidstone, Kent, operating under the name of Tilling-Stevens. Last *Thursday* (*January* 8) a demonstration with all-party support protested at Maidstone Town Hall against the compulsory redundancies at Tilling-Stevens.

The attitudes of the workers rightly stems from what they see as the injustice of their position. Their factory is 70 years old, has a good record of labour relations and has been profitable. The workers feel they are now being sacrificed while workers in unprofitable factories, with long histories of strikes, are taking their jobs.

Tilling-Stevens, renowned in decades past for its buses, now makes back axles and front suspension units for the Truck Division at Luton and Dunstable and this work is to be transferred to the Bedfordshire factories as part of the Chrysler rationalization plan. Maidstone has also taken in a lot of contract work for other companies—Ford, Leyland and Mercedes.

The Chrysler workers cannot see anywhere else that can employ them and, with unemployment in Maidstone at 2,120 last month compared with 1,195 earlier, their prospects do not seem good.

It would be a tragic waste of human expertise and involve considerable hardship to many families if these redundancies are carried out.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD EVANS
Prospective Parliamentary Labour Candidate for Maidstone,
68 Manor Road,
London SE4.

Rail freight: fresh approach wanted

From Mr D. H. A. Tufnell

Sir, Six months ago the people of this country voted overwhelmingly for us to remain part of the European Economic Community. Unless we are to become a "backwater" of the EEC, it is inevitable that there will be a need for a large increase in freight transport between the United Kingdom and the Continent and therefore investment will be required to provide the necessary facilities.

Whatever method of transport is chosen, it must pass through the Southern and Eastern parts of the country. The existing motorways into the London area are already near saturation and, therefore, if road transport is chosen, an extensive motorway building programme will be required. It is clear from other correspondents that such a policy would be extremely unpopular in this heavily developed country. On the other hand if rail was chosen to be the principal means of transport, there would be little damage to the environment since most of the development would be confined to rebuilding existing railway lines.

It would be a bold decision to invest even more capital resources into our railways, but I believe a principal cause of the present financial deficit in the railways is the underutilization of track capacity. If this capacity was filled by running more freight trains, the financial situation of the railways could be transformed. Moreover, if the railway unions were satisfied that there was going to be an overall increase in railway business, I feel sure there would be more cooperation in increasing productivity in the existing services which many outside the railway industry agree is essential.

I sympathize with many of the conditions under which railway management has to operate, but with regard to freight transport I believe their trusteeship of a great asset is unimaginative and even lethargic.

Yours faithfully,
D. H. A. TUFNELL,
8 St Annes Crescent,
Lewes,
Sussex.

Management careers in industry

From Mr P. J. Govett

Sir, I agree whole-heartedly with Alistair Buchan's analysis (January 2) of the failing of the mercantile class to provide their skills to industrial management. The explanation is unfortunately extremely simple and makes sorry reading, but the remedy, although obvious, will, I suspect, take longer than this country can afford.

My own generation, who went through public school in the 1950s and who should now be contributing to the senior management of industry, were brought up in a social milieu which led us clearly to believe that industry was badly paid, unattractively located, trades union dominated and a career in which we would be most unlikely to meet anyone of similar social background. Faced with these pressures, which at the time seemed overwhelming, my contemporaries to a man went into the professions, the City, the Services, advertising, PR, television, publishing or farming, and it is precisely these areas which have been among the most successful in British commercial activity.

Until these social and class attitudes can be broken down and industry can be presented as an equally attractive career, the products of our public schools, who could contribute so much to our national success, will continue in their familiar, well-trodden career patterns.

Yours faithfully,
PETER GOVETT,
76 Elm Park Road,
London SW3.

Equality of opportunity

From Mrs Barbara S. Lipke

Sir, I am an American school teacher on sabbatical leave of absence in Cambridge and am, happily, a Visiting Scholar of Lucy Cavendish College.

In reply to Doctors Hamer and Crawford (January 2), mature women in the United States are encouraged to start or resume careers and have been for ten years or more. They are recognized as having special qualities.

1 Maturity of mind and attitude.

2 Stability of life style (unlikely to get married and/or pregnant and leave the field).

3. Stability of place of residence.

4 Broad community background, usually acquired through volunteer work.

Instead of looking on the home-based, child-rearing years as a liability or hiatus, these are seen as rewarding in themselves and enriching in terms of judgment and experience. Training for my second career (I am fifty) started nine years ago when the youngest of our four children was ten.

In the United States there is a growing recognition of the importance of women's careers by the professional world at large and by their spouses. My own husband postponed his leave until I was eligible for mine. He has stated that he will not consider any new position unless any move entailed also presents an opportunity for my professional growth. His is not a unique attitude.

Women do indeed have much to contribute to the world of work after the family-raising period. Equality of opportunity lies in enlarging the attitudes of both men and women.

Yours respectfully,
BARBARA S. LIPKE,
1 Amhurst Court,
Grange Road,
Cambridge.

Business to Business

READERS are recommended to take appropriate professional advice before entering obligations.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Potential Exporters

Do you wish to export but lack either experience or manpower? A member company of an international group has the facilities to assist you to export—in fact operate your export department. For details please contact Box 2117 S, The Times.

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We want to contact a limited number of manufacturers who seek to increase their exports. For an agreed fee, plus commission on achieved sales, we will handle your entire export operation, including canvassing overseas markets. Please send business details to Box 2118 S, The Times.

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Please contact Mr Ian Mills, Inchcape Export Limited, Epworth House, 25 City Road, London EC1Y 1LB. Phone: 01-238 4580.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA
Ministry of Industry and Energy

International Invitation to Tender No. VP/75/001

SOCIETE NATIONALE DE CONSTRUCTIONS MECANIQUES "SONACOME" invites international tenders for the supply of 15,000 (FIFTEEN THOUSAND) automobile vehicles.

Interested firms may obtain tender specifications from SONACOME—DEPARTEMENT IMPORTATIONS—5 Avenue de L'A.L.N. EL HARRACH—ALGIERS—B.P. 79 against payment of the sum of 100 (one hundred) Algerian dinars.

Bids should be sent by registered post and marked "APPEL D'OFFRES No. VP/75/ooL—A NE PAS OUVRIR" so as to reach the Import Department of SONACOME before 30th January, 1976, at the latest, the postmark being taken as evidence of date of posting.

Bidders shall be bound by their offers for a period of six (6) months from the final date for receipt of bids.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

STATE OF ISRAEL
MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Jerusalem Dec. 31st 1975

Notice to Manufacturers & Suppliers
International Competitive Bidding for Equipment
(Registration of Suppliers/Manufacturers/Firms)

1. The Government of Israel—Ministry of Labour—plans to improve and expand its system of Vocational Technical training institutions.
2. The Government of Israel has received a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) towards the cost of extensions of its vocational, technical training facilities. It is intended that proceeds of this loan will be applied to payments under contracts for which tenders will be called in due course.
3. Included as part of the programme is procurement of equipment for four vocational training centres and three post-secondary technical schools (practical engineering). The value of equipment to be procured is estimated at about US$5.0 million. The goods required will be for equipping workshops and laboratories (including related training aids and accessories) in various metal trades, electricity, electronics, woodwork, mechanics, chemistry and physics.
4. The proposed bidding will be carried out in phases during the period 1976 to 1978 and the exact bid opening and closing dates of the various phases will be announced to registered firms at a later date.
5. The Government of Israel hereby announces that it invites manufacturers and suppliers from member countries of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and Switzerland interested in participating in the proposed bid to register their interest and to provide the information requested. Application for Registration Documents and further information should be addressed to:

Ministry of Labour
Vocational Training Department
P.O.B. 916
Jerusalem, Israel
Attn: Mr. D. Dafni

6. The Application Form for Registration should be deposited at the above-mentioned office or mailed so as to reach this office by March 19th 1976. Bidders who have not submitted the registration form by the said date will be required to complete it at the time of submission of bids.
7. It is expected that the first phase of bids will be invited on or about April 30th 1976 and the opening of bids on June 30th 1976.

Nisan Linor
Project Director
Industrial Development Project—Vocational Technical Training
Ministry of Labour

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

MINISTRY FOR INDUSTRY AND ENERGY
SOCIETE NATIONALE DES SEMOULERIES MEUNERIES
FABRIQUES DE PATES ALIMENTAIRES ET COUSCOUS

INDUSTRIAL BAKERIES

INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER

As part of a project for the setting up of industrial bakeries, international tenders are invited for the supply of plant for three bakeries with a capacity of

300 quintals bread/day

Interested firms or suppliers may obtain reference documentation from S.N. SEMPAC, Direction Générale —6, Bd. Zirout Youcef—ALGIERS as from 5 January, 1976. Complete bids accompanied by the necessary government and tax documents should be sent to the same address to arrive not later than 28 February, 1976.

Bidders shall be bound by their quotations for a period of 90 days.

BUSINESS TRAVEL

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LEGAL NOTICES also on page 24

H. L. THOMPSON (PRESS) LIMITED
The Companies Act, 1948. We, Martin John Spencer, Chartered Accountant of Messrs. Stoy, Hayward & Co., 54 Baker Street, London, W1M 1DJ and Patrick Granville White, Chartered Accountant of Messrs. Booth, White & Co., 1 Wardrobe Place, Carter Lane, St. Pauls, London, EC4V 5AJ, give notice that we were appointed JOINT LIQUIDATORS in the above matter on the 17th December, 1975. All debts and claims should be sent to us at 54 Baker Street, London, W1M 1DJ.
M. J. SPENCER.
P. G. WHITE.
Joint Liquidators.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of MILLWARREN Limited. Nature of Business: Theatrical Producers and Managers.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 9th December, 1975.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 29th January, 1976, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD, at 3.30 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 4.00 o'clock.
E. W. EBSWORTH, Acting Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of BETHMORE PROPERTIES Limited. Nature of Business: Builders.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 24th November, 1975.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS, 28th January, 1976, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD, at 3.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 3.30 o'clock.
N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of EUROGLOBE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS Limited. Nature of Business: Importers of and dealers in watches.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 19th December, 1975.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 28th January, 1976, at Room 239, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1V 6NP, at 11.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES. On the same day at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.
L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 0059 of 1976.
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court. In the Matter of GUILDELL Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act, 1948.
Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 7th day of January, 1976, presented to the said court by Lep Transport Limited whose Registered Office is at Sunlight Wharf, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2LL, on the 9th day of February, 1976, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributor of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
LAWRENCE JONES & CO., 16 Eastcheap, London, EC3M 1JC.
NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th day of February, 1976.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1948 to 1967 and In the Matter of BUDGE BROTHERS HOLDINGS Limited (In Liquidation).
Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants of Guildhall House, 81/87, Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7DS on Tuesday the 10th day of February, 1976 at 11.45 a.m. to be followed at 12 noon by a General Meeting of the Creditors for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-up to date.
Dated this 8th day of January, 1976.
M. A. JORDAN, Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of WELBECK ENTERTAINMENTS (NORTHERN) Limited (FORMERLY SLIM MILLER ENTERTAINMENTS (NORTHERN) Limited). Nature of Business: Theatrical agent.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 10th November 1975
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 28th January 1976 at Room G20 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 11.00 o'clock
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock
N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of TOLE COURT PROPERTIES Limited. Nature of Business: Property dealers.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 1st December, 1975.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS, 28th January 1976, at Room 239, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6PN at 3.30 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 4.00 o'clock.
L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of DRIVEHEATH Limited. Nature of Business: Haulage contractors.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 10th November, 1975.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 28th January, 1976 at Room 239, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6NP at 10.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock
L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of SRINETOWN (CONTRACTORS) Limited. Nature of Business: Building contractors.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 3rd November, 1975.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 30th January, 1976 at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD, at 10.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES. On the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.
N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of CHRISALLIS DRESS MANUFACTURERS Limited. Nature of Business: Dress manufacturers.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 24th November 1975.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 29th January 1976, at Room G20 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.
E. W. EBSWORTH, Acting Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

JOHN STEWART (TIMBER) LTD.
The Companies Act, 1948. I, M. J. Spencer, F.C.A., Chartered Accountant of Messrs. Stoy, Hayward & Co., 54 Baker Street, London, W1M 1DJ, give notice that I was appointed LIQUIDATOR in the above matter on the 2nd December 1975. All debts and claims should be sent to me at the above address.
M. J. SPENCER.
Liquidator.

To DAVID VICTOR KEEN late of 2 Whateley Crescent Castle Bromwich Birmingham.
TAKE NOTICE that an action has been commenced against you in the High Court of Justice Queen's Bench Division 1975 F. No. 556 by Richard Arthur Farmer of 57 Springfield Road, Etwall Derbyshire in which the Plaintiff's claim is for £3,048.48 being a contribution towards payment of joint and several debts of the Plaintiff and the Defendant.
AND that it has been ordered that service of the Writ in the said action on you be effected by this advertisement. If you desire to defend the said action you must within 14 days from the publication of this advertisement, inclusive of the day of such publication, enter an appearance at The Central Office, Royal Courts of Justice, The Strand, London. In default of such appearance judgment may be entered against you.
Dated this 30th day of December, 1975.
ROBOTHAM & CO., 3 St Mary's Gate, Derby. DE1 3JE. Plaintiff's Solicitors.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1948 to 1967 and In the Matter of CHARLES BENSON (CONTRACTORS) Limited (In Liquidation).
Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants of Guildhall House, 81/87, Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7DS on Tuesday the 10th day of February 1976 at 11 a.m. to be followed at 11.15 a.m. by a General Meeting of the Creditors for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-up to date.
Dated this 7th day of January, 1976.
M. A. JORDAN, Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of THE MOTORAX COMPANY Limited. Nature of Business: General Engineers.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 1st December, 1975.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS, 29th January, 1976, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD, at 11.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.
E. W. EBSWORTH, Acting Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of HOWARD LESLIE Limited. Nature of Business: Clothing manufacturers.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 10th November, 1975.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS, 29th January, 1976, at Room 239, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6NP at 10.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.
L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of M. A. BAPLEY (FENCING) Limited. Nature of Business: Fencing erectors.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 24th November 1975.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 29th January 1976 at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 10.00 am.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.
N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

صورة من الأصل

صكرا يعني الاصل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Barring unexpected hazards . . .

d the year by suggesting '76 should prove a reasonwarding one for investit adding the rider that would remain sensitive news, of which there will be some around in ly months of the year. t that is the kind of bad at has alread ybeen disby investors, but signs nascent recovery in the n economy was falterhat the British Govern is losing its nerve in the mounting unemploy-

over two weeks into the d with equities and gilts around 6 per cent the market has had no ar reason to discern idows forming over its cture of a falling inflate, a slowly improving y and sharply improved ility and liquidity in porate sector. And in nse there is probably son to see this week's the advance as anything han a pause for breath. said, the market is *going* to be keeping its eyes open xpected hazards in the to the spring Budget. sets, as I indicated, that most obviously halt the in its tracks would be inting news from a or a loss of nerve by ernment. At this stage seems especially likely. the coming months are o see increasing debate the next round of in policy and, though it is at there is going to have substantial reduction on sent £6 limit, it is far ear whether this can be its own merits or only t of a wider political . Additionally, it is far ear so far as to whether posed manpower reduc- the steel industry can eved without serious dis-. It is the way that such as these develop going to decide which arkets go and the mood h the equity market rewhat increasingly looks could be a further flood its issues as companies produce their 1975 re-

Still, full year profits are obviously going to fall well short of last year's record £9.33m pre-tax, which was achieved on the back of a remarkable performance by the plantations side; and a same-again (adjusted) total dividend would be substantially uncovered.

But that will not stop Guthrie's directors declaring it, for they are looking for recovery and more in 1976, with this year's disaster areas at best bouncing back and at worst well contained, while the growth areas—International Trading and the Pacific—steam ahead. They are also hoping for some rearrangement of earnings to mitigate the effects of ACT. So although the shares, down 14p to 157p yesterday, can hardly be called a safe buy, they do have their attractions—and a 10.6 per cent yield, given a maintained dividend, is one of them.

rie

s the rim

y. Guthrie Corporation areholders that it would *ficult for the group to* e operating profits in That now looks like a rable understatement. st six months bedevilled ving losses in the textile s in the United Kingdom id enough to have the rs slashing the half-time *d from an adjusted 7.7p* gross, and they are making promises of restoration final, either. cut relates to Guthrie's problem as well as to the g difficulties from which ms. The group's tax rate ll at astronomical levels *o lack of United Kingdom* ngs. Efforts to pull the d Kingdom business back the black—with closures, alization, redundancies— not yet had full effect". ny second half improveat home is likely to be nal. Abroad, however, the should be different. tion activities are benefitom better rubber prices more normal" palm oil and likely to produce factory" figures overall. Canadian subsidary, Minal, is also set for a reasonear after a first half badly d by United States recesThere will also be a first five-month contribution the "very satisfactory" States acquisition Ajax thermic.

Eurobonds

Two weeks and $1,000m

Counting a $50m placing which was announced last night, the volume of new Eurobond issues to have come to the market in just the first two weeks of this year has already topped the $1,000m mark. That is astonishing. In the whole of 1974 the market raised only $1,811m, and at no point during 1975, by a big margin the best year ever with issues totalling $7,089m, was anything seen on such a scale.

One might expect that saturation will be quickly reached at this rate. But market professionals have been expecting it to be reached for months and issues have gone on finding buyers. In one critical respect at least the market has become *almost self-fuelling.*

Its strength originates in declining interest rates, but the thrust of new offerings has been such as to absorb virtually all of the investable funds. Relatively little has thus been left over to stimulate bond prices in the secondary market, which *have been going up, but not fast* enough to bring yields down as much as short-term interest rates.

As the gap between short and medium rates has widened to its present abnormal level of around 3 percentage points or more, however, it has become *progressively* more attractive for professional operators, such as banks active in bond underwriting, to acquire big holdings for their own books, financing them through the short term market at a handsome profit.

Prudence may, ultimately, dictate its own limits to the size of such holdings, but until such a point is reached it seems likely that it will take a pronounced narrowing in the running margin to halt the market's present exuberance.

Alexander Howden

Longer-term rationale

Alexander Howden's shares have lagged behind the insurance broking sector recently and were a weak market again yesterday on news of the prospective bid for Morice Tozer & Beck. This may be a case of the stock market failing to understand the insurance market.

True, Howden appears to be empire-building fairly aggressively with the recent acquisition of Halford Shead and now a move to absorb yet another specialist firm of Lloyd's brokers. On a considered long-term view, however, there is plenty of sense in Howden's moves.

MTB is about the only substantial private firm of direct Lloyd's brokers which has not *been absorbed into a larger* grouping. Direct broking means that it has access in the marine and non-marine fields to fleet owners, airline operators and industrialists placing large volumes of business which cannot easily be built up from scratch.

*It also has access to under*writing capacity which is becoming increasingly scarce in the London market. By adding HS and MTB to its stable, Howden is furthermore reducing its dependence on the reinsurance market where international competition is currently whittling away some growth prospects. On top of that Howden has data processing and other administration facilities capable of coping with HS, MTB and a few more like them. So, there could be real economies of scale here, which MTB will also appreciate given the difficulties of operating on anything other than a large premiums to expenses ratio nowadays.

So much for the strategy but the market will also want to know more about the terms. Howden might be prepared to pay around 10 times prospective earnings for MTB—that is about the going multiple for the sec*tor in the market—or between* £5m and £6 in a mixture of cash and shares.

The cash cost is unlikely to be more than Howden's net profit retentions for 1975 however, and MTB's growth prospects should ensure that any earnings dilution is strictly short-term, as with the HS acquisition. Howden shares were down 5p to 135p yesterday but will probably be taking a more realistic view of the enlarged group's prospects before long.

Gough Cooper

Over the worst

Gough Cooper's shareholders were warned by the company at the half-way stage last year that results for 1974/75 would *be dismal. They have not been* disappointed. Pre-tax profits in the year slumped from £2.2m to £1.6m on a turnover down from £15m to £14.4m.

First impressions can, however, be misleading. Although there are no direct write offs in the results this time—com*pared to £1.35m provisions* against the value of the land bank in 1974—trading profits from the housebuilding side have been clipped by a provision of £200,000 charged against infrastructure work carried out on housing estates which will not now be developed.

The figures are also depressed by the fall in profits from the sale of undeveloped land, down from 1974's exceptional £1.8m to £317,000.

Land sales have helped reduce short-term debt from 1974's £3.7m to £2.6m. The de-gearing process would have been much more impressive but for a £1m plus tax charge on earlier years' earnings. Thanks to this payment, however, the 1974-75's tax has been reduced by £199,000, being the balance of provisions made against 1973's earnings which are not now required. This reduced tax charge enables the group to maintain its dividend for the year at 8p gross per share.

Gough Cooper appears to have hit, and passed, the nadir of its fortunes. And at 81p, down 4p on the results, the shares, yielding 9.9 per cent, look a fair speculative buy.

Final: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £6.4m
Sales £14.4m (£15.0m)
Pre-tax profits £1.54m (£2.16m)
Earnings per share 8.3p (12.6p)
Dividend gross 8p (8p)

Gulf Oil takes arms against a sea of troubles

The directors of Gulf Oil of Pittsburgh, the seventh largest company in the United States, must feel today as if they are just beginning to recover from *an uninterrupted barrage of* damaging blows.

In only the past few months the company's profits have declined sharply, some of its key foreign assets have been nationalized, its important Angolan activities have become the victim of a civil war, its nuclear reactor business has been closed, its shareholders have filed suits claiming millions of dollars of damages from directors and some of its top managers have been enmeshed in political scandal.

Under the table payments to American and foreign politicians have been disclosed in reams of damaging publicity to the company. Investigations by American authorities and a host of legal actions resulting from the publication of Gulf's illegal political dealings, have threatened to damage gravely the effectiveness of the company's *management at a time when* important decisions have had to be taken.

The board of directors knew well when it met late on Monday that drastic action was necessary. In the early hours of yesterday morning the board finally ended its work and announced that major managerial changes were to be made immediately. Mr Robert Dorsey, the Gulf chairman, has been dismissed and replaced by a man who has had no connexion whatever with the political activities of Gulf.

The new chairman and chief executive officer is Mr Jerry *McAfee, 59, who until now has* been the head of Gulf's Canadian subsidiary and who was based in London from 1964 to 1967 as the company's top man responsible for European, African and Middle Eastern business.

The first priority for the new *Gulf chief is to press ahead* with a structural reorganization within the company that started only a few months ago.

Gulf used to be organized largely on geographical lines and the coordination between one regional company and another left much to be desired. The whole system has been changed and Mr McAfee must seek at once to establish firmly the seven new companies that have been created.

These companies split between them the total activities of Gulf. The new companies are Gulf Oil Energy and Minerals, with assets of about $4,500m and responsible for all of Gulf's coal, uranium, synthetic fuel and gas and oil output; Gulf Oil Refining and Marketing Company, with assets of $3,000m, which is responsible for all the activities worldwide suggested by its title; Gulf Trading and Transportation, with assets of $1,700m, which is responsible for the company's terminals, tankers and sales of crude oil that it cannot refine itself; and four other companies which are concerned with Gulf's Canadian business, its real estate interests, its research and development and its *chemical activities.*

With these companies firmly in place and each having streamlined managerial teams, the new Gulf chairman will be better able to focus on the serious difficulties that have emerged in the company's operations in recent months. The problems are large and at heart they centre on how and where Gulf can expand its output in the years ahead.

Here an important role might be played by Gulf's oil-fields in the North Sea (it has a partnership with Conoco and the National Coal Board), but in global terms this is unlikely to be a truly major component of Gulf's total oil business.

In the first nine months of last year Gulf produced 2,043,000 barrels of oil a day.

Mr Robert Dorsey, Gulf's chairman: his dismissal is one of a number of major managerial changes.

Kuwait accounted for fully 758,000 of this, the United States for 364,000, Nigeria for 311,000, Angola for 182,000 and Venezuela for 151,000. Smaller amounts were produced in Europe, Canada, Ecuador and other areas of South America and the Middle East.

Now Gulf's Kuwaiti interests have been fully nationalized and it seems from contracts concluded that the company is unlikely to be able to get more than 500,000 barrels a day from here. In Angola the civil war has forced the company to suspend all its operations.

In Venezuela nationalization *has taken place and commer*cial contracts with the country have yet to be finalized. In the United States the short-term prospect of increased output is extremely remote. In Nigeria the possibility of full nationalization before too long is seen as reasonably strong.

Thus in all key production areas the company has suffered blows, reducing output in some and certainly cutting profitability in most. A further blow has been the recent passage in the United States of a new Energy Act which keeps oil prices under firm control and limits Gulf's profit prospects from production in the country.

The recovery of the world's economy could see a large increase in oil demand in the year ahead, but Gulf will have problems in taking full advantage of the rise.

Mr McAfee therefore has to find new sources of crude and *ways to bring about an overall* strengthening of the company. One avenue often mentioned is greater diversification, but in non-oil areas Gulf, too, has had its share of problems. None here has been more significant than in nuclear reactor output in partnership with Shell in the General Atomic Company. Losses have been vast

Among other things, the board has determined that internal and external auditing procedures in the company are to be strengthened and that all political payments by the company are to cease.

The board's moves were forced by the publication of a report by a special board-appointed committee headed by Mr John McCloy, a New York lawyer with years of experience in the oil business and who is a former president of the World Bank, a top American Government official and a former head of the Chase Manhattan Bank. His report outlined $12.3m of political payments by Gulf over 14 years both in the United States (among other things to Richard Nixon's campaign fund) and abroad

Mr McAfee must still settle matters with the authorities and with those shareholders that are suing directors for the repayment to the company of the money Gulf used in illegal political payments. Exactly what he does about these outstanding political issues and what his future plans for Gulf *as a whole are may become* more apparent at the company's annual meeting in April.

Frank Vogl

The Chancellor bids safely and plays boldly

Peter Jay
Economics Editor

The Chancellor's letter of *application* to the International Monetary Fund seeking £975m of medium-term credits provides the first quantitative guide to the Government's monetary policy. Hitherto Mr Healey has confined himself to saying that monetary policy would make a contribution to restraining *inflation and that money supply* growth would be kept below the growth in the gross national product (measured at current prices).

This last formulation gave little comfort to monetarists, who after all believe that money supply growth determines with a lag the growth in gnp at current prices. All the Chancellor's policy appeared to amount to was a declaration of faith that the velocity of circulation of money would keep rising, a proposition for which there was no obvious warrant.

Now, in order to meet the rather more critical scrutiny of the IMF, Delphic pronouncements have been replaced by numbers, though the numbers have been carefully chosen to shed as little direct light as the Treasury could arrange. We are told, for a start, that the public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR) is expected to be "as much as £12,000m in 1975-76". Moreover, Mr Healey anticipates his next Budget—contrary to ancient lore—by prophesying "in the absence of an unexpected change in the timing and strength of the economic recovery . . . a PSBR in *money terms in 1976-77 of no* more than the level now expected for 1975-76."

We are further told that a £12,000m PSBR in 1975-76 is equivalent to "12½-13 per cent" of national income (at factor cost) and that the same figure in 1976-77 will be equivalent to "*around 11 per cent of national* income (at factor cost)". Arithmetically this implies a rise of 16 per cent at current prices in national income (at factor cost) between the two financial years.

Most to the point we are told that, the money supply having risen at an annual rate of "little over 10 per cent in the first half of 1975-76", present policies "imply domestic credit expansion at an annual rate of £9,000m in the second half of this financial year and in 1976-77". This takes a little decoding.

Domestic credit expansion (DCE) is in concept the rise in the money supply less the impact on the money supply of the balance of payments. Statistically, the DCE approximates to the rise in the money supply plus the balance of payments deficit, although the purity of this equation is marred by such tiresome conventions as that changes in the non-deposit liabilities of the banking sector are excluded from the money supply, but included in DCE (see *Financial Statistics*, Table 59).

We are also told in the Chancellor's letter that "the deficit on the current account of the balance of payments which exceeded £3,000m in 1974-75, is expected to fall to around £2,000m in 1975-76 and to improve on this level in 1976-77". This permits certain preliminary deductions about the *planned growth of the money* supply in the second half of 1975-76 and in 1976-77.

In the first half of 1975-76 the current deficit on the balance of payments was just under £1,000m. So a similar deficit is implied for the second half. Deducting this from the *£4,500m DCE expected* in that period implies a growth in money supply of about £3,500m —an annual rate of 19 per cent.

We already now know that there was no growth in money supply in the third quarter of 1975-76 (ie, the fourth quarter of 1975). Therefore the whole of this rapid expansion would have to be crammed into the present quarter, implying a nearly 40 per cent annual rate of increase—despite the current huge sales of medium and longer-term government bonds on the gilt-edged market.

In fact, this would not be a *true reflection of the Treasury's* intentions. The Chancellor's letter was drafted before the nil growth in the money supply in the last quarter of last year was known; and, although it was signed after the facts were known, it was not thought worth redrafting on this point. Moreover, the £9,000m figure was regarded at the time of drafting as "a bit of an outside estimate".

The truth is that the £9,000m annual rate figure for the second half of 1975-76 has been completely overtaken by events. As will appear below, the Treasury's real expectation is that from now on the money supply will rise at not more than 15 per cent a year. This implies a £1,500m money supply rise in the present quarter, which on top of a nil rise in the last quarter of last year and a £1,000m balance of payments deficit suggests a £2,500m DCE *in the last half of the present* financial year.

Thus the £9,000m slips to a mere £5,000m within a few weeks of the Chancellor's signature drying on the letter to the IMF (definitely not what a bridge expert like the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster *would call* "*precision bidding*"). Indeed, the whole enterprise (application to the IMF and policy) is a studied inversion of Mrs Rixi Markus's sound maxim: "Bid boldly, play safe".

But the real interest lies in the figuring for 1976-77. A *£9,000m DCE in 1976-77* combined with a balance of payments deficit of less than £2,000m suggests, even when all allowance is made for the statistical aberrations (such as non-deposit liabilities of the banking sector), a rise in the money supply of close to £7,000m, or *17½ per cent. If it assumed that* the £9,000m is once again "a bit of an outside estimate" and if the statistical aberrations are stretched even further, the 17½ per cent can be fudged down to 15 per cent; and there are some hints that this is pretty close to the Treasury's real number.

For one thing, when laid against the 16 per cent rise at current prices in national income at factor cost (which approximates to the change in the gross national product), a 15 per cent rise in the money *supply would just fall within* the Chancellor's previous rule of "a contribution to restraining inflation" without in fact requiring any marked—and therefore improbable—increase in the velocity of circulation. It also implies a realistic view about inflation, though not one which can easily be reconciled with the Chancellor's declared policy of a 10 per cent rise in retail prices between September, 1975, and September, 1976, and of a "single figure" rise between December, 1975, and December, 1976.

We do not know exactly what real growth in gnp the Treasury expect between the present quarter and the first quarter of 1977. We know that a modest recovery is supposed to begin sometime in 1976 and that unemployment—which lags at least six months behind the production cycle—is supposed *to reach its (seasonally ad*justed) peak by mid-summer or the early autumn.

This suggests that gnp growth through 1976-77 must be expected to be a little above the growth in the capacity of the economy, although capacity growth has itself probably been depressed by very low recent investment levels. If the Treasury are expecting about a 3 per cent rise in output during 1976-77, then they are expecting an inflation rate (as measured by the so-called gross domestic product deflator) of 13 per cent, composed of 16 per cent gnp growth at current prices less 3 per cent real growth.

This rate of inflation as measured by the gdp deflator can theoretically be reconciled with the slower rise in retail prices expected (less than 10 per cent) if import prices only rise very slowly or if indirect taxes are heavily cut or if profit margins fall sharply. None of these seem an adequate explanation in practice.

It therefore follows either that the Treasury's DCE figure in the letter to the IMF contains a really large "prudential" margin of exaggeration or *that they expect the balance* of payments deficit to increase next year rather than to improve or that they expect the Chancellor's inflation target not to be achieved or that they are planning a 6 per cent-plus real growth rate in 1976-77. Unless exaggeration is the whole explanation, some doubt is cast on the statement in the letter to the IMF that it "remains my firm intention", as stated in the Budget and in the White Paper *The Attack on Inflation*, that "our policies should not be undermined by excessive monetary expansion".

And that is quite apart from any slips there may yet be between intention and execution when, as Mr Heath found, monetary restraint comes to require a steep rise in interest rates just when economic recovery looks like beginning.

Business Diary: After Edelman • Deutsche Bank's debut

y Robinson, the 36 year-mer Labour Party backboy who resigned as ng director of Jaguar the Ryder report on Leyland, wants to to his first love—politics. nson is said to be one many candidates for the Maurice Edelman's seat, ry North-west. Edelman, ed last month, had held the Labour seat since 1950 d a majority of 7,488 at election. It's hardly sur-, therefore, that Robinll have to beat nearly a d other applicants for n's mantle as the Coven- workers' spokesman in ent.

ng the other contenders to be Eddie McGarry, nsport Workers convener mph Coventry, who has fought unsuccessful election campaigns in ive Scotland. In October, e polled 15,122 in Dunhire East, coming third garet Bain, the pin-up of ottish Nationalists, and Barry Henderson who to hold the seat for the vatives by only 22 votes. oint chairman of British d's unofficial but very combined Shop Stewards ttee McGarry is a regular al radio and television. binson is reckoned to be ourite when the constitu-abour Party makes its on February 5. Like n he is regarded as a intellectual who doesn't ultinational corporations.

nching out

taken since 1914, but Germany's largest joint stock bank, the Deutsche Bank, reopens its London branch. Led by its venerable chairman, Hermann Abs, and senior members of its executive board, Franz Heinrich Ulrich and Wilfried Guth, a strong team was in London yesterday for the launch.

Hermann Abs

It was a constantly surprising feature of the great foreign bank invasion of London in the 1960s and early 1970s that the German banks were not in the lists. Now the last of the German "big three" has finally overcome its reservations. The representative office that it opened three years ago is being changed into a fully fledged branch.

The reasons why it has taken so long seem to be a mixture *of Abs's hunch that the deci*sion should not be rushed, that their German corporate clients have been slow to engage in overseas direct investment and therefore had little need for banking services, that the international capital market business could be well enough handled *from Frankfurt and that they* did not want to upset their close relationship with the Midland Bank.

Now, as part of projecting a more international image, the Deutsche Bank is also applying for a listing on the London Stock Exchange. The application is being handled by the Midland and by Cazenoves, and the negotiations seem to be going smoothly.

Two years ago tentative approaches indicated that there might be difficulties connected with the absence of full disclosure of things like "hidden reserves" in the German bank's accounts.

Helmsman

It looks as if a senior British *civil servant is going to land* one of the toughest jobs in *shipping, the chairmanship of* a 12-man liaison committee being established by some of the world's biggest tanker owners now that there are more tankers than the oil companies want.

The chairman designate's identity is being kept hush hush, although an announcement is expected in the next few days. The appointment has to be ratified by the Prime Minister.

Whoever it is, he or she has a tough task ahead. The appointment follows a meeting last *month* in London organized by the International Association of Independent Tanker Owners. After considering a report of the tanker scene prepared by a four-man team, the meeting decided that it would take international government action to deal with the tanker surplus.

The meeting further decided to *establish* a 12-man liaison committee under the *direction* of an independent but influential chairman able to negotiate at government level.

Sex education

More than 250 employment agents assembled in London yesterday for the 1976 legislation seminar of the Federation of Personnel Services of Great Britain. Many wanted to know whether they would be enmeshed in the net of their own "Girl Friday" jargon by the *advertising provisions of the Sex* Discrimination Act.

Most came away reassured by an address from Bob David, a principal at the Department of Employment who was concerned in the framing of the employment sections of the Act.

David said that despite all the guff in the pop papers about chair and postpersons, it was still perfectly legal to advertise for a "waiter", providing that it was also made clear that a women as well as a man might apply—and vice versa.

He also faced questions from agents worried *that they might* find themselves before industrial tribunals as a result of sending forward candidates of only one sex after being misled by a discriminatory or badly informed employer client.

An employer might say over the telephone that only men or only women were required as his or her firm was exempt from the Act in employing less than five people, when there were more than five.

Alternatively, it might be wrongly affirmed that the job came under one of the permitted "genuine occupational qualifications", such as where a woman is needed to model women's clothes.

The advice in the first instance was to log the employer's assertion as evidence of the agent's good faith, and in the second to swat up on the exceptions under the Act—and when in doubt to turn down the business.

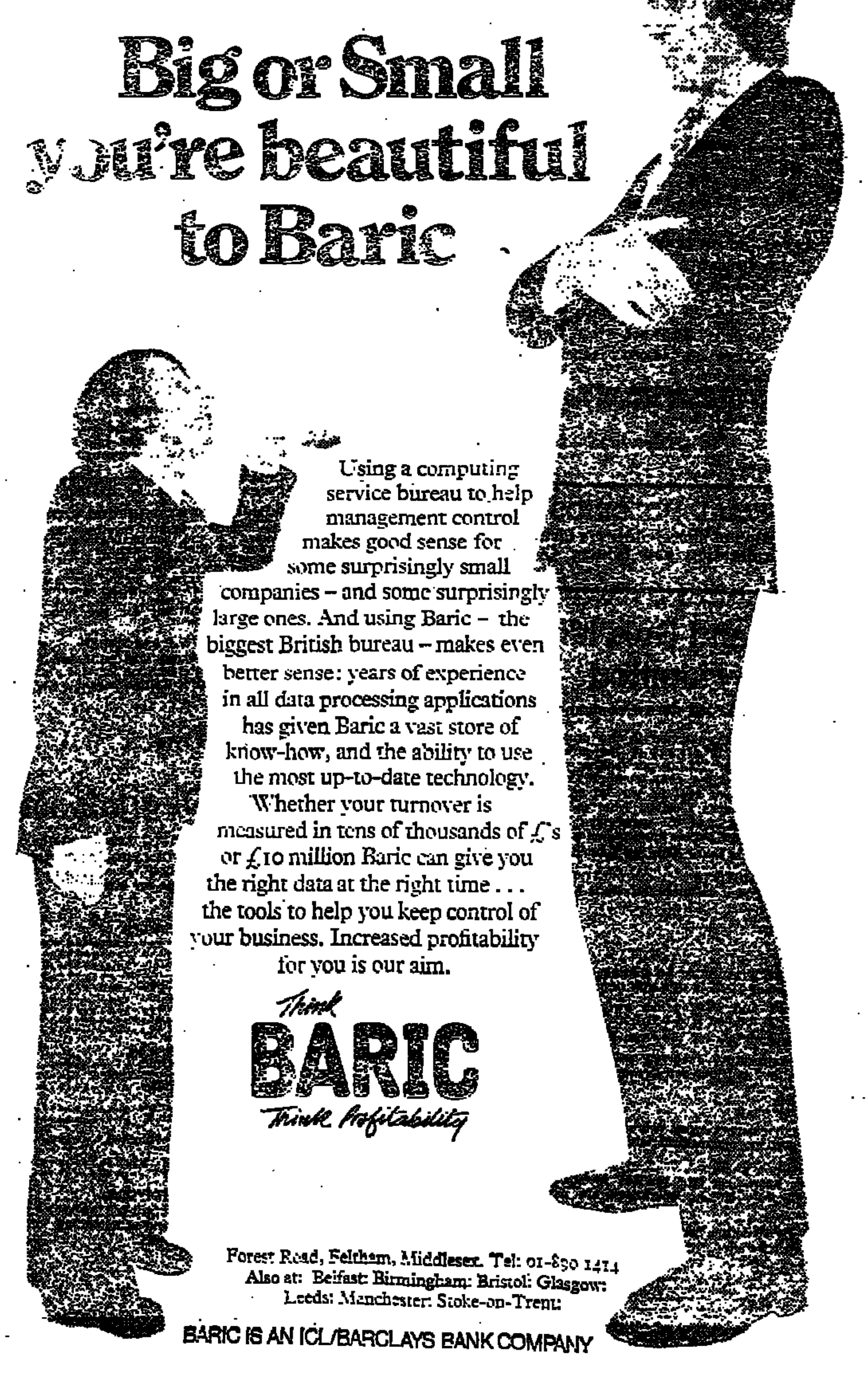
The agents then trooped out to lunch and a speech by Harold Walker, Under-Secretary at the Department of Employment who prefaced his remarks by saying that he wasn't sure whether he was right to start by saying "Mr Chairman".

Silent bell

Lloyd's famous Lutine Bell is rung—once—to denote the loss of a vessel at sea, but a silence can portend things just as ominous for the underwriter. Such is the case with the Norwegian-owned ore carrier, the Berge Istra, mysteriously lost without trace with a crew of more than 30 in the western Pacific.

The bell can be rung only *when positive news, good or* bad, of a vessel is received at Lloyd's, but the Berge Istra—Lloyd's largest vessel loss ever in terms of tonnage, though not value—has disappeared without trace, although the search continues. Unless she is found, the Lutine Bell will never toll for her, though Lloyd's will pay up the $12.8m (£6.5m) they are exposed to on the total $18m risk.

The last time the Lutine Bell was rung once was in January, 1972, when wreckage of the Venus Challenger, sunk by gunfire in the Indo-Pakistan war, was spotted beneath the water off Karachi by an aeroplane.



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Reports of the directors for the quarter ended 31st December 1975

Transvaal

Vaal Reefs Exploration & Mining Company Limited

ISSUED CAPITAL: 19 000 000 shares of 50 cents each
PLANNED PRODUCTION FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1976
Tonnage 6 730 000 Grade 9.8 grams per ton

	Quarter ended Dec. 1975	Quarter ended Sept. 1975	Year ended Dec. 1975
OPERATING RESULTS			
GOLD			
Tons milled	1 529 000	1 617 000	6 022 000
Yield—g/t	10.47	10.58	10.19
Gold produced—kg	16 010	17 111	61 393
Revenue per ton milled	R43.99	R36.89	R37.38
Cost per ton milled	R20.73	R19.95	R19.96
Profit per ton milled	R23.26	R16.96	R17.42
Revenue	R67 257 000	R59 645 000	R225 085 000
Cost	R31 690 000	R32 228 000	R120 178 000
Profit	R35 567 000	R27 417 000	R104 907 000
URANIUM OXIDE			
Tons treated	982 000	936 000	3 659 000
Yield—kg/t	0.26	0.27	0.25
Oxide produced—kg	255 967	252 275	950 511
Profit on sales	R3 995 000	R430 000	R5 738 000
FINANCIAL RESULTS			
Working profit—Gold	R35 567 000	R27 417 000	R104 907 000
Profit on sale of Uranium Oxide	3 995 000	430 000	5 738 000
Sulphuric Acid	17 000	16 000	55 000
Net sundry revenue	926 000	511 000	2 877 000
	R40 505 000	R28 374 000	R113 577 000
Deduct: Royalty to Southvaal Holdings Limited—estimated	1 723 000	887 000	3 950 000
Profit before taxation and State's share of profit	38 782 000	27 487 000	109 627 000
Taxation and State's share of profit—estimated	19 005 000	7 926 000	42 644 000
Profit after tax and State's share—estimated	R19 777 000	R19 561 000	R66 985 000
Capital expenditure	R9 428 000	R8 266 000	R30 127 000
Dividends declared—amount	R10 000 000	—	R33 250 000
—per share	100 cents	—	175 cents
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT			
Estimated consolidated profit after taxation and State's share of profit of the company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Western Reefs Exploration and Development Company Limited	R19 784 000	R19 563 000	R67 011 000

DEVELOPMENT

	Advance metres	Sampled metres	channel width cm	gold value g/t	uranium value kg/t	gold cm.g/t	uranium cm.kg/t
Vaal reef							
Shaft area							
No. 1 (North)	2 689	456	20.6	62.04	2.20	1 278	45.29
No. 2 (North)	4 037	698	61.6	55.34	1.32	3 409	81.35
No. 3 (North)	2 497	216	34.7	34.11	1.34	1 330	47.88
No. 4 (North)	3 706	630	17.9	97.09	3.29	1 734	58.88
No. 5 (North)	827	24	74.0	28.93	0.50	2 141	36.96
No. 1 (South)	9 555	794	87.7	29.18	1.02	2 559	89.39
Quarter ended Dec. 1975	23 303	2 862	50.6	44.70	1.37	2 262	69.42
Quarter ended Sept. 1975	23 961	3 010	45.7	46.39	1.08	2 120	49.40
Year ended Dec. 1975	85 554	11 422	46.8	45.09	1.26	2 110	58.77
"C" reef							
No. 1 (South)							
Quarter ended Dec. 1975	405	32	18.5	36.76	1.51	680	27.87
Quarter ended Sept. 1975	404	44	13.7	65.62	1.66	899	22.80
Year ended Dec. 1975	1 405	146	13.4	58.06	1.71	778	22.86

ORE RESERVES (See Note 2)

	Based on gold price per kilogram	Tons	Stope width cm	Gold value g/t	Uranium value kg/t	Gold cm.g/t	Uranium cm.kg/t
Vaal reef 30th Sept. 1975	R3 100	14 920 000	105.6	14.57	0.42	1 539	44.19
	R3 500	15 658 000	105.5	14.21	0.41	1 499	43.37
	R4 000	16 460 000	105.3	13.81	0.41	1 454	42.60
30th Sept. 1974	R3 000	15 596 000	105.7	13.94	0.42	1 473	43.98
V.C.R. & Elsburg Reef 30th Sept. 1975	R3 100	271 000	122.6	9.43	—	1 156	—
	R3 500	335 000	123.6	8.91	—	1 118	—
	R4 000	417 000	126.9	8.34	—	1 058	—
30th Sept. 1974	R3 000	216 000	126.9	8.09	—	1 027	—

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
Estimated expenditure for the year ending 31st December 1976 is R32 000 000. Orders placed and outstanding on capital expenditure contracts as at 31st December 1975 totalled R14 737 000.

VAAL REEFS SOUTH

Included in the above are the following figures in respect of the South Lease Area:

PLANNED PRODUCTION FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1976
Tonnage 1 990 000 Grade 9.2 grams per ton

	Quarter ended Dec. 1975	Quarter ended Sept. 1975	Year ended Dec. 1975
OPERATING RESULTS			
Tons milled	345 000	371 000	1 333 000
Yield—g/t	9.97	11.15	10.76
Gold produced—kg	3 439	4 137	14 342
Revenue per ton milled	R46.31	R38.23	R39.85
Cost per ton milled	R20.83	R20.09	R20.73
Profit per ton milled	R25.48	R18.14	R19.12
Revenue	R15 976 000	R14 185 000	R53 116 000
Cost	R7 186 000	R7 454 000	R27 633 000
Profit	R8 790 000	R6 731 000	R25 483 000
Capital expenditure	R5 471 000	R4 931 000	R17 531 000

DEVELOPMENT—SOUTH LEASE AREA

	Advance metres	Sampled metres	channel width cm	gold value g/t	uranium value kg/t	gold cm.g/t	uranium cm.kg/t
Vaal reef							
Quarter ended Dec. 1975	9 555	794	87.7	29.18	1.02	2 559	89.39
Quarter ended Sept. 1975	9 929	820	85.7	27.09	0.75	2 323	64.56
Year ended Dec. 1975	33 505	3 502	79.7	31.59	0.94	2 518	74.71
"C" reef							
Quarter ended Dec. 1975	405	32	18.5	36.76	1.51	680	27.87
Quarter ended Sept. 1975	404	44	13.7	65.62	1.66	899	22.80
Year ended Dec. 1975	1 405	146	13.4	58.06	1.71	778	22.86

ORE RESERVES—SOUTH LEASE AREA (See Note 2)

	Based on gold price per kilogram	Tons	Stope width cm	Gold value g/t	Uranium value kg/t	Gold cm.g/t	Uranium cm.kg/t
Vaal Reef 30th Sept. 1975	R3 100	2 193 000	121.9	16.49	0.51	2 010	62.74
	R3 500	2 233 000	122.4	16.31	0.51	1 996	63.61
	R4 000	2 289 000	122.4	16.07	0.51	1 967	61.99
30th Sept. 1974	R3 000	1 748 000	122.6	15.91	0.58	1 951	71.15

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
Estimated expenditure for the year ending 31st December 1976 is R17 000 000. Orders placed and outstanding on capital expenditure contracts as at 31st December 1975 totalled R8 064 000.

For and on behalf of the board
D. A. ETHEREDGE } Directors
W. R. LAWRIE }

15th January 1976

SOUTHVAAL HOLDINGS LIMITED

The attention of shareholders is directed to the report of Vaal Reefs Exploration and Mining Company Limited set out above.

Elandsrand Gold Mining Company Limited

ISSUED CAPITAL: 22 365 700 shares of 20 cents each

SHARE ISSUE

In an announcement published in the press on 14th November 1975 members were informed that in respect of the offer of 20 000 000 shares of 20 cents each, at a price of R3.00 per share, subscriptions had been received for approximately 107.96 per cent, comprising 99.61 per cent through the exercise of rights and 8.35 per cent by way of applications for excess shares. Applications for excess shares received from members of the participating companies were met on the basis of the percentage that the available shares not taken up as of right bore to the excess applications received.

The expenses of this share issue are estimated at R1 950 000.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
The amount expended on mining assets is as follows:

Quarter ended Dec. 1975	Quarter ended Sept. 1975	Year ended Dec. 1975
R9 441 000	R8 618 000	R21 398 000

The total amount expended on mining assets since the inception of the company to 31st December 1975 is R24 893 000.

Orders placed and outstanding on capital expenditure contracts as at 31st December 1975 totalled R14 057 000.

Estimated expenditure for the year ending 31st December 1976 is R35 000 000.

Note: Net expenditure incurred prior to the commencement of production is capitalised and included in mining assets.

OPERATIONS

Men/Material Shaft
Pre-sinking operations were completed to a depth of 241 metres and full-scale sinking operations commenced with the official first blast on 5th January 1976.

Rock/Ventilation Shaft
Pre-sinking operations had reached a depth of 159 metres at 31st December 1975. Full-scale sinking operations are expected to commence in May 1976.

General
All other construction work for the establishment of the mine is proceeding according to schedule.

For and on behalf of the board
H. F. OPPENHEIMER } Directors
D. A. ETHEREDGE }

16th January 1976

Western Deep Levels Limited

ISSUED CAPITAL: 25 000 000 shares of R2 each
PLANNED PRODUCTION FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1976
Tonnage 3 240 000 Grade 15.5 grams per ton

	Quarter ended Dec. 1975	Quarter ended Sept. 1975	Year ended Dec. 1975
OPERATING RESULTS			
GOLD			
Tons milled	743 000	837 000	3 095 000
Yield—g/t	15.00	16.08	15.42
Gold produced—kg	11 143	13 461	47 736
Revenue per ton milled	R64.89	R56.29	R56.86
Cost per ton milled	R22.17	R20.39	R20.73
Profit per ton milled	R42.72	R35.70	R36.13
Revenue	R48 215 000	R47 110 000	R175 966 000
Cost	R16 471 000	R17 230 000	R64 155 000
Profit	R31 744 000	R29 880 000	R111 811 000
URANIUM OXIDE			
Tons treated	150 000	167 000	632 000
Yield—kg/t	0.25	0.23	0.23
Oxide produced—kg	37 283	38 932	142 158
Profit on sales	R501 000	R20 000	R661 000
FINANCIAL RESULTS			
Working profit—Gold	R31 744 000	R29 880 000	R111 811 000
Profit on sale of Uranium Oxide	501 000	20 000	661 000
Net sundry revenue	821 000	893 000	3 668 000
Profit before taxation and State's share of profit	33 066 000	30 793 000	116 140 000
Taxation and State's share of profit—estimated	17 091 000	15 561 000	58 868 000
Profit after tax and State's share—estimated	R15 975 000	R15 232 000	R57 272 000
Capital expenditure	R5 736 000	R4 293 000	R18 482 000
Dividends declared—amount	R20 000 000	—	R36 875 000
—per share	80.0 cents	—	147.5 cents
SHAFT SINKING			
NO. 2 TERTIARY SUB-VERTICAL SHAFT			
Advance—metres	—	—	112.4
Depth to date—metres	617.8	617.8	617.8
Station cutting—metres	303.6	310.5	682.8

DEVELOPMENT

	Advance metres	Sampled metres	channel width cm	gold value g/t	uranium value kg/t	gold cm.g/t	uranium cm.kg/t
Carbon Leader							
Shaft area							
No. 2	4 510	104	34.8	55.72	0.80	1 916	27.79
No. 3	3 930	28	28.1	202.49	1.51	5 690	42.43
Quarter ended Dec. 1975	8 440	132	33.4	82.07	0.93	2 741	30.90
Quarter ended Sept. 1975	8 190	209	27.2	151.54	1.87	4 122	50.93
Year ended Dec. 1975	31 025	808	35.4	109.52	1.24	3 877	44.05
V.C.R.							
Shaft area							
No. 2	1 150	50	19.7	38.77	—	912	—
No. 3	747	74	75.2	31.72	—	2 375	—
Quarter ended Dec. 1975	1 897	124	52.4	33.84	—	1 773	—
Quarter ended Sept. 1975	2 023	238	66.8	40.24	—	2 688	—
Year ended Dec. 1975	7 419	800	71.1	36.10	—	2 567	—

ORE RESERVES (See Note 2)

	Based on gold price per kilogram	Tons	Stope width cm	Gold value g/t	Uranium value kg/t	Gold cm.g/t	Uranium cm.kg/t
Carbon Leader 30th Sept. 1975	R3 100	2 871 000	100.8	25.45	0.26	2 565	26.06
	R3 500	2 951 000	100.8	24.99	0.25	2 519	25.66
	R4 000	2 951 000	100.8	24.99	0.25	2 519	25.66
30th Sept. 1974	R3 000	2 941 000	101.7	23.86	0.22	2 427	22.60
V.C.R. 30th Sept. 1975	R3 100	2 477 000	129.8	12.71	—	1 650	—
	R3 500	2 628 000	129.5	12.33	—	1 595	—
	R4 000	2 885 000	129.5	11.68	—	1 512	—
30th Sept. 1974	R3 000	3 681 000	128.9	11.71	—	1 509	—

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
Estimated expenditure for the year ending 31st December 1976 is R31 500 000. Orders placed and outstanding on capital expenditure contracts as at 31st December 1975 totalled R4 405 000.

UNDERGROUND FIRE—NO. 3 SHAFT
On 11th December 1975 a fire was discovered in the stoping area on the 66 level of the V.C.R. horizon. The area affected by the fire was sealed and the production replaced from another area.

For and on behalf of the board
D. A. ETHEREDGE } Directors
W. R. LAWRIE }

15th January 1976

The South African Land & Exploration Company Limited

ISSUED CAPITAL: 3 300 000 shares of 35 cents each
PLANNED PRODUCTION FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1976
Tonnage 1 120 000 Grade 5.0 grams per ton

	Quarter ended Dec. 1975	Quarter ended Sept. 1975	Year ended Dec. 1975
OPERATING RESULTS			
Tons milled	238 000	270 000	993 000
Yield—g/t	5.56	5.36	5.17
Gold produced—kg	1 323	1 446	5 136
Revenue per ton milled	R23.06	R17.58	R18.85
Cost per ton milled	R18.98	R17.10	R17.10
Profit per ton milled	R4.08	R0.48	R1.75
Revenue	R5 488 000	R4 745 000	R18 717 000
Cost	R4 517 000	R4 617 000	R16 981 000
Profit	R971 000	R128 000	R1 736 000
FINANCIAL RESULTS			
Working profit—Gold	R971 000	R128 000	R1 736 000
State Assistance—estimated	191 000 Dr	169 000	—
Net sundry revenue	50 000	67 000	294 000
Profit before taxation and State's share of profit	830 000	364 000	2 030 000
Taxation and State's share of profit—estimated	23 000	16 000	88 000
Profit after tax and State's share—estimated	R807 000	R348 000	R1 942 000
Capital expenditure	R117 000	R128 000	R587 000
Dividends declared—amount	R742 000	—	R990 000
—per share	22.5 cents	—	30.0 cents

DEVELOPMENT

	Advance metres	Sampled metres	channel width cm	value g/t	cm.g/t
Quarter ended Dec. 1975	1 723	1 372	36.1	19.31	697
Quarter ended Sept. 1975	2 141	1 456	41.3	15.38	635
Year ended Dec. 1975	8 440	6 102	44.0	13.50	594

ORE RESERVES (See Note 2)

	Based on gold price per kilogram	Tons	Stope width cm	Value g/t	Cm.g/t
30th Sept. 1975	R3 100	886 000	108.6	11.39	1 237
	R3 500	1 113 000	110.0	10.36	1 139
	R4 000	1 374 000	109.5	9.42	1 031
30th Sept. 1974	R3 000	1 528 000	110.3	9.83	1 084

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
Estimated expenditure for the year ending 31st December 1976 is R42 000. This forecast does not take into account the possible continuation of the drilling programme which is presently under consideration.

Orders placed and outstanding on capital expenditure contracts as at 31st December 1975 totalled R36 000.

PUMPING OF EXTRANEOUS WATER
The company is still awaiting the final decision of the Department of Mines in regard to the company's representations concerning the proposed change of policy of that Department, in terms of which certain costs incurred by the company in pumping extraneous water would cease to rank for reimbursement by the State. However, the Department of Mines has indicated that the proposed change of policy is still likely to be implemented. In the circumstances an amount of R188 000, representing part of the total pumping costs for the nine months ended 30th September 1975, which would have ranked for reimbursement but for the indicated change of policy, has been debited to working costs.

BOREHOLES W.5 and SWP.2
An announcement was published in the press on 9th January 1976 regarding the final intersections of the Main Reef Leader in borehole W.5 and the abandonment of drilling borehole SWP.2.

For and on behalf of the board
N. F. OPPENHEIMER } Directors
W. R. LAWRIE }

15th January 1976

East Daggafontein Mines Limited

ISSUED CAPITAL: 3 730 000 shares of R1 each
PLANNED PRODUCTION FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1976
Tonnage 1 450 000
Grade 1.50 grams per ton

	Quarter ended Dec. 1975	Quarter ended Sept. 1975	Year ended Dec. 1975
OPERATING RESULTS			
Tons milled	298 000	289 000	1 010 000
Yield—g/t	1.52	1.60	1.77
Gold produced—kg	454	462	1 795
Revenue per ton milled	R6.64	R5.44	R7.12
Cost per ton milled	R7.62	R8.00	R8.55
Loss per ton milled	R0.98	R2.56	R1.43
Revenue	R1 978 000	R1 571 000	R7 194 000
Cost	R2 270 000	R2 311 000	R8 632 000
Loss	R292 000	R740 000	R1 438 000
FINANCIAL RESULTS			
Working Loss—Gold	R292 000	R740 000	R1 438 000
State Assistance—estimated	232 000	596 000	1 337 000
Net sundry revenue	10 000	10 000	57 000
Loss before taxation	50 000	134 000	44 000
Taxation—estimated	—	4 000	23 000
Loss after tax—estimated	R50 000	R138 000	R67 000
Capital expenditure	R49 000	R54 000	R444 000
Dividends declared	Nil	—	Nil

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
Estimated expenditure for the year ending 31st December 1976—Nil.
Orders placed and outstanding on capital expenditure contracts as at 31st December 1975—Nil.

For and on behalf of the board
N. F. OPPENHEIMER } Directors
W. R. LAWRIE }

15th January 1976

Orange Free State

Free State Geduld Mines Limited

ISSUED CAPITAL: 10 000 000 shares of 50 cents each
PLANNED PRODUCTION FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1976
Tonnage 2 400 000 Grade 15.0 grams per ton

	Quarter ended Dec. 1975	Quarter ended Sept. 1975	Year ended Sept. 1975
OPERATING RESULTS			
Tons milled	520 000	*600 000	*2 344 000
Yield—g/t	16.87	15.42	16.68
Gold produced—kg	8 765	9 249	39 108
Revenue per ton milled	R55.38	R61.88	R61.45
Cost per ton milled	R18.86	R15.69	R14.98
Profit per ton milled	R36.52	R46.19	R46.47
Revenue	R28 777 000	R37 128 000	R144 042 000
Cost	R9 801 000	R9 413 000	R35 117 000
Profit	R18 976 000	R27 715 000	R108 925 000
FINANCIAL RESULTS			
Working profit—Gold	R18 976 000	R27 715 000	R108 925 000
Net sundry revenue	902 000	820 000	3 942 000
Profit before taxation and State's share of profit	19 878 000	28 535 000	112 867 000
Taxation and State's share of profit—estimated	11 553 000	17 746 000	71 258 000
Profit after tax and State's share—estimated	R8 325 000	R10 789 000	R41 609 000
Capital expenditure	R1 285 000	R3 325 000	R6 265 000
Dividends declared—amount	—	R16 000 000	R33 000 000
—per share	—	160 cents	330 cents
* Includes tonnage treated on a toll basis by Freddies Consolidated	—	32 000	91 000

DEVELOPMENT

	Advance metres	Sampled metres	channel width cm	gold value g/t	uranium value kg/t	gold cm.g/t	uranium cm.kg/t
Shaft area							
Basal reef							
No. 1	1 606	176	27.4	71.31	0.26	1 954	7.00
No. 2	2 463	228	12.8	83.32	0.75	1 067	9.55
No. 3	711	24	25.2	58.13	0.50	1 466	12.68
No. 4	1 045	196	39.4	98.55	0.75	3 883	29.45
Quarter ended December 1975	5 765	624	25.8	85.97	0.59	2 218	15.18
Quarter ended September 1975	6 930	642	23.7	79.41	0.51	1 882	12.14
Year ended September 1975	24 981	2 440	23.0	84.13	0.47	1 935	10.84
Leader reef							
No. 4	288	51	237.7	3.82	0.09	907	22.55
Quarter ended December 1975	288	54	237.7	3.82	0.09	907	22.55
Quarter ended September 1975	205	76	217.9	3.08	0.08	673	16.46
Year ended September 1975	973	388	211.6	5.95	0.21	1 259	44.59
Basal Pyrite Stringers							
Quarter ended December 1975	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quarter ended September 1975	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Year ended September 1975	97	84	185.1	3.46	0.03	633	5.39
Area under tribute from Western Holdings							
Basal Reef							
Quarter ended December 1975	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quarter ended September 1975	—	6	113.7	11.51	0.08	1 309	8.84
Year ended September 1975	73	46	62.8	22.21	0.10	1 395	6.24

DIVIDEND PAID
The dividend of 160 cents per share declared during the quarter ended 30th September 1975 was paid on 6th November 1975.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
Estimated expenditure for the year ending 30th September 1976 is R7 500 000. Orders placed and outstanding on capital contracts as at 31st December 1975 totalled R3 670 000.

FREDDIES CONSOLIDATED MINES LIMITED
Attention is drawn to the report published in conjunction herewith on the operation of Freddies Consolidated, all the issued shares in which are held in equal proportions by this company and Western Holdings Limited.

For and on behalf of the board
G. Y. NISBET } Directors
G. M. HOLFORD }

15th January 1976

Free State Saaiplaas Gold Mining Company Limited

ISSUED CAPITAL: 28 100 000 shares of R1 each
PLANNED PRODUCTION FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1976
Tonnage 1 200 000 Grade 4.50 grams per ton

	Quarter ended Dec. 1975	Quarter ended Sept. 1975	Year ended Sept. 1975
OPERATING RESULTS			
GOLD			
Mine production—tons milled	286 000	311 000	1 084 000
Yield—g/t	4.04	4.51	4.41
Gold produced—kg	1 156	1 402	4 777
Revenue per ton milled	R15.54	R16.73	R16.76
Cost per ton milled	R15.35	R14.45	R13.89
Profit per ton milled	R0.19	R2.28	R2.87
Revenue	R4 444 000	R5 205 000	R18 163 000
Cost	R4 390 000	R4 495 000	R15 054 000
Profit	R54 000	R710 000	R3 109 000
FINANCIAL RESULTS			
Working profit—Gold	R54 000	R710 000	R3 109 000
Profit on sale of Uranium Oxide	—	26 000	26 000
Net sundry revenue	744 000	924 000	2 426 000
	798 000	1 660 000	5 561 000
Share issue expenses	—	—	1 173 000
Profit before taxation and State's share of profit	798 000	1 660 000	4 388 000
Taxation and State's share of profit—estimated	—	—	—
Profit after tax and State's share—estimated	R798 000	R1 660 000	R4 388 000
Capital expenditure	R3 367 000	R2 909 000	R6 992 000
Dividends declared—amount	—	R1 686 000	R1 686 000
—per share	—	6 cents	6 cents
Tonnage treated for President Brand on a toll basis	140 400	135 200	515 800

DEVELOPMENT

	Advance metres	Sampled metres	channel width cm	gold value g/t	uranium value kg/t	gold cm.g/t	uranium cm.kg/t
Basal reef							
Quarter ended December 1975	1 296	290	113.4	7.35	0.26	834	29.53
Quarter ended September 1975	1 397	342	103.4	10.06	0.28	1 039	28.63
Year ended September 1975	4 599	1 058	105.3	7.94	0.23	836	24.71
"B" reef							
Quarter ended December 1975	19	4	190.5	8.75	0.05	1 668	9.54
Quarter ended September 1975	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
Year ended September 1975	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—

DIVIDEND PAID
The dividend of 6 cents per share declared during the quarter ended 30th September 1975 was paid on 6th November 1975.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
Estimated expenditure for the year ending 30th September 1976 is R12 500 000. Orders placed and outstanding on capital contracts as at 31st December 1975 totalled R5 800 000.

SHAFT SINKING—NO. 3 SHAFT
Full-scale sinking operations commenced in November 1975. At 31st December 1975 94.2 metres had been achieved and the total depth of the shaft at that date was 133.1 metres from surface.

For and on behalf of the board
D. A. ETHEREDGE } Directors
G. Y. NISBET }

15th January 1976.

Freddies Consolidated Mines Limited

ISSUED CAPITAL: 1 000 shares of R2 each
PLANNED PRODUCTION FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1976
Tonnage 1 000 000 Grade 6.3 grams per ton

	Quarter ended Dec. 1975	Quarter ended Sept. 1975	Year ended Sept 1975
OPERATING RESULTS			
Tons milled	211 000	212 500	778 000
Yield—g/t	5.53	5.69	5.36
Gold produced—kg	1 168	1 210	4 168
Revenue per ton milled	R18.54	R22.32	R21.93
Cost per ton milled	R21.33	R19.76	R19.15
Profit (loss) per ton milled	(R2.79)	R2.56	R2.78
Revenue	R3 913 000	R4 743 000	R17 064 000
Cost	R4 500 000	R4 199 000	R14 901 000
Profit (loss)	(R587 000)	R544 000	R2 163 000
FINANCIAL RESULTS			
Working profit (loss)—Gold	(R587 000)	R544 000	R2 163 000
Net sundry revenue	165 000	178 000	870 000
Profit (loss) before taxation	(422 000)	722 000	3 033 000
Taxation—estimated	—	—	—
Profit (loss) after tax—estimated	(R422 000)	R722 000	R3 033 000
Capital expenditure	R527 000	R791 000	R3 940 000
Dividends declared	—	nil	nil
Tonnage treated for Free State Geduld on a toll basis	—	32 000	91 000

DEVELOPMENT

	Advance metres	Sampled metres	channel width cm	gold value g/t	uranium value kg/t	gold cm.g/t	uranium cm.kg/t
Basal reef							
Quarter ended December 1975	2 035	360	34.3	24.37	0.38	848	13.37
Quarter ended September 1975	1 126	260	31.9	26.99	0.47	861	14.98
Year ended September 1975	389	1 088	36.4	26.18	0.35	953	12.89
Elsburg reef							
Quarter ended December 1975	227		182.0	2.06	0.15	377	28.07
Quarter ended September 1975	239	40	145.4	4.04	0.25	588	36.50
Year ended September 1975	801	350	119.9	3.50	0.19	420	22.94
Kimberley reef							
Quarter ended December 1975	2 553	538	221.4	4.08	0.06	904	12.48
Quarter ended September 1975	2 306	438	204.6	4.16	0.05	852	9.23
Year ended September 1975	9 665	1 586	210.3	4.65	0.04	981	8.09
Leader reef							
Quarter ended December 1975	43	106	161.3	2.53	0.16	407	24.19
Quarter ended September 1975	83	74	177.0	4.91	0.19	869	33.18
Year ended September 1975	178	98	189.6	4.20	0.17	796	31.87

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
Estimated expenditure for the year ending 30th September 1976 is R3 600 000. Orders placed and outstanding on capital contracts as at 31st December 1975 totalled R1 261 000.

For and on behalf of the board
G. Y. NISBET } Directors
G. M. HOLFORD }

15th January 1976

President Brand Gold Mining Company Limited

ISSUED CAPITAL: 14 040 000 units of stock of 50 cents each

PLANNED PRODUCTION FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 197
Tonnage 3 000 000 Grade 12.0 grams per ton

(Includes 540 000 tons to be treated by Free State Saaiplaas on a toll bas

	Quarter ended Dec. 1975	Quarter ended Sept. 1975	Ye ended Sept. 19
OPERATING RESULTS			
†Tons milled	735 000	768 000	2 889 0
Yield—g/t	13.97	14.01	13.
Gold produced—kg	10 271	10 762	40 0
Revenue per ton milled	R45.34	R55.96	R50.
Cost per ton milled	R18.10	R17.68	R16.
Profit per ton milled	R27.24	R38.28	R33.
Revenue	R33 326 000	R42 982 000	R146 614 0
Cost	R13 303 000	R13 581 000	R48 504 0
Profit	R20 023 000	R29 401 000	R98 110 0
FINANCIAL RESULTS			
Working profit—Gold	R20 023 000	R29 401 000	R98 110 0
Dividend received from Free State Saaiplaas	—	844 000	844 0
Net sundry revenue (expenditure)	410 000	(2 080 000)	*691 0
Profit before taxation and State's share of profit	20 433 000	28 165 000	99 645 0
Taxation and State's share of profit—estimated	10 559 000	14 726 000	53 898 0
Profit after tax and State's share—estimated	R9 874 000	R13 439 000	R45 747 0
Capital expenditure	R2 858 000	R2 764 000	R9 077 0
Dividends declared—amount	—	R17 550 000	R35 100 0
—per unit of stock	—	125 cents	250 cen
†Includes tonnage treated on a toll basis by Free State Saaiplaas	140 400	135 200	515 80
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT			
Consolidated profit after taxation and State's share of profit of the company and its subsidiary, Free State Saaiplaas Gold Mining Company Limited—after allowing for minority shareholders' interest	R10 440 000	R11 460 000	R17 0[illegible]

The attention of members is drawn to the report on the operations of Free State Saaiplaas published in conjunction herewith.

*TRIBUTE AGREEMENT WITH PRESIDENT STEYN

This agreement, effective from 1st October, 1972, was registered on 8th August 1975. Included in the net sundry revenue figure for the year ended 30th September 1975 is an adjusted amount of R3 096 000 paid in terms of the agreement.

DEVELOPMENT

	Advance metres	Sampled metres	channel width cm	gold value g/t	uranium value kg/t	gold cm.g/t	uranium cm.kg/t
Shaft area							
Basal reef							
No. 1	180	18	10.2	183.53	2.16	1 872	[illegible]
No. 2	2 927	170	29.4	25.61	0.35	753	10.27
No. 3	2 246	258	10.2	215.39	2.50	2 197	25.5
No. 4	2 833	348	108.5	23.64	0.09	2 565	[illegible]
Quarter ended December 1975	8 186	814	56.7	35.45	0.27	2 010	15.13
Quarter ended September 1975	8 719	860	40.7	52.16	0.34	2 123	13.9
Year ended September 1975	32 615	4 470	47.6	47.06	0.33	2 240	15.8
Leader reef No. 1	819	562	119.8	4.89	0.18	586	21.3
Quarter ended December 1975	819	562	119.8	4.89	0.18	586	21.3
Quarter ended September 1975	806	156	172.9	3.07	0.13	531	22.9
Year ended September 1975	2 716	754	142.2	4.40	0.18	626	25.16
Area under tribute from President Steyn							
Basal reef							
Quarter ended December 1975	282	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quarter ended September 1975	330	30	17.1	135.61	1.86	2 319	26.67
Year ended September 1975	1 616	272	32.4	72.69	0.53	2 355	17.26

DIVIDEND PAID
The dividend of 125 cents per unit of stock declared during the quarter ended 30th September 1975 was paid on 6th November 1975.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
Estimated expenditure for the year ending 30th September 1976 is R9 500 000. Orders placed and outstanding on capital contracts as at 31st December 1975 totalled R4 637 000.

EXPANSION OF OPERATIONS AT FREE STATE SAAIPLAAS GOLD MINING COMPANY LIMITED

SHAFT SINKING—NO. 3 SHAFT
Full-scale sinking operations commenced in November 1975. At 31st December 1975 94.2 metres had been achieved and the total depth of the shaft at that date was 133.1 metres from surface.

For and on behalf of the board
D. A. ETHEREDGE } Directors
G. Y. NISBET }

15th January 1976

President Steyn Gold Mining Company Limited

ISSUED CAPITAL: 14 000 000 shares of 50 cents each
PLANNED PRODUCTION FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1976
Tonnage 2 800 000 Grade 9.80 grams per ton

	Quarter ended Dec. 1975	Quarter ended Sept. 1975	Year ended Sept. 1975
OPERATING RESULTS			
†Tons milled	550 000	654 000	2 635 000
Yield—g/t	10.25	10.98	[illegible]
Gold produced—kg	5 636	7 180	[illegible]
Revenue per ton milled	R35.31	R43.59	[illegible]
Cost per ton milled	R23.97	R20.67	[illegible]
Profit per ton milled	R11.34	R22.92	[illegible]
Revenue	R19 422 000	R28 443 000	R103 171 000
Cost	R13 183 000	R13 516 000	[illegible]
Profit	R6 239 000	R14 927 000	[illegible]
FINANCIAL RESULTS			
Working profit—Gold	R6 239 000	R14 927 000	[illegible]
Net sundry revenue	782 000	3 447 000	*5 807 000
Profit before taxation and State's share of profit	7 031 000	18 374 000	62 063 000
Taxation and State's share of profit—estimated	—	6 285 000	23 707 000
Profit after tax and State's share—estimated	R7 031 000	R12 089 000	R38 356 000
Capital expenditure	R8 127 000	R7 737 000	R19 500 000
Dividends declared—amount	—	R9 100 000	R17 500 000
—per share	—	65 cents	125 cents
†Includes tonnage milled and treated on a toll basis by Free State Saaiplaas	—	—	150 000

*TRIBUTE AGREEMENT WITH PRESIDENT BRAND
This agreement, effective from 1st October 1972, was registered on 8th August 1975. Included in the net sundry revenue figure for the year ended 30th September 1975 is an adjusted amount of R3 096 000 received in terms of this agreement.

DEVELOPMENT

	Advance metres	Sampled metres	channel width cm	gold value g/t	uranium value kg/t	gold cm.g/t	uranium cm.kg/t
Shaft area							
Basal reef							
No. 1	053	152	13.3	112.65	2.18	1 498	[illegible]
No. 2	1 607	162	37.8	39.48	1.02	1 495	[illegible]
No. 4	885	630	37.8	41.72	0.11	1 577	[illegible]
Quarter ended December 1975	6 543	944	33.0	45.34	0.40	1 516	13.2
Quarter ended September 1975	7 811	1 268	33.1	47.16	0.42	1 561	13.8
Year ended September 1975	33 614	4 772	34.9	50.69	0.51	1 776	17.36
Leader reef							
No. 1	77	40	125.7	4.72	0.45	594	55.10
No. 2	140	78	151.6	3.94	0.24	597	36.4
Quarter ended December 1975	217	118	142.1	4.17	0.29	593	41.78
Quarter ended September 1975	1	202	129.5	4.64	0.27	612	34.23
Year ended September 1975	500	322	134.7	4.07	0.23	548	31.00
Area under tribute to and developed by President Brand							
Basal Reef							
Quarter ended December 1975	282	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quarter ended September 1975	330	30	17.1	135.61	1.56	2 319	26.67
Year ended September 1975	1 616	272	32.4	72.69	0.53	2 355	17.26

DIVIDEND PAID
The dividend of 65 cents per share declared during the quarter ended 30th September 1975 was paid on 6th November 1975.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
Estimated expenditure for the year ending 30th September 1976 is R25 000 000. Orders placed and outstanding on capital contracts as at 31st December 1975 totalled R10 155 000.

No. 4 SUB-VERTICAL SHAFT SYSTEM
Sliping of the shaft was completed to 12 metres below 71 level station. Erection of hoists and other equipment is progressing satisfactorily.

UNDERGROUND FIRE AT No. 4 SHAFT
An announcement was published in the press on 4th December 1975 in connection with the fire which broke out on 22nd August, 1975. The affected area was re-entered at the end of December and the fire found to be extinguished. Opening up and re-equipping of the area has commenced. It is still expected that the full production rate will be reached in March 1976.

For and on behalf of the board
D. A. ETHEREDGE } Directors
G. Y. NISBET }

15th January 1976

هكذا من الاصل

es

and Gold
pany Limited

lkom Gold Mining
mpany Limited

CAPITAL: 12 250 000 shares of 50 cents each

ED PRODUCTION FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1976

2 150 000 Grade 6.30 grams per ton

	Quarter ended Dec. 1975	Quarter ended Sept. 1975	Year ended Sept. 1975
TING RESULTS			
illed	503 000	543 000	2 996 000
-g/t	6.27	6.49	6.70
roduced—kg	3 152	3 522	14 050
ie per ton milled	R21.71	R25.08	R25.00
er ton milled	R18.33	R17.23	R16.30
per ton milled	R3.38	R7.85	R8.70
ie	R10 909 000	R13 617 000	R52 417 000
	R9 209 000	R9 357 000	R34 174 000
	R1 700 000	R4 260 000	R18 243 000
CIAL RESULTS			
g profit—Gold	R1 700 000	R4 260 000	R18 243 000
ndry revenue	189 000	169 000	1 206 000
before taxation and State's of profit	1 889 000	4 429 000	19 449 000
n and State's share of l—estimated	70 000	1 611 000	8 064 000
after tax and State's share—ated	R1 819 000	R2 818 000	R11 385 000
expenditure	R1 202 000	R932 000	R4 075 000
ds declared—amount	—	R3 063 000	R6 738 000
—per share	—	25 cents	55 cents

OPMENT	Advance metres	Sampled metres	channel width cm	gold value g/t	uranium value kg/t	gold cm.g/t	uranium cm.kg/t
ea ef	1 068	138	17.2	35.23	0.40	606	6.91
	1 783	296	19.9	32.11	0.62	659	12.27
	1 361	34	8.0	318.50	3.73	2 648	29.84
ended r 1975	4 202	468	18.2	42.20	0.66	768	11.97
ended er 1975	3 789	480	20.6	54.81	0.83	1 129	17.01
ded er 1975	16 557	1 942	16.5	62.42	0.91	1 030	14.98
reef	138	130	118.0	3.74	0.07	441	7.73
ended er 1975	138	130	118.0	3.74	0.07	441	7.73
ended er 1975	519	223	65.9	6.13	0.07	404	4.95
ded ber 1975	1 278	540	115.3	2.62	0.06	302	6.77
reef	121	124	106.9	4.35	0.29	465	31.20
ended er 1975	121	124	106.9	4.35	0.29	465	31.20
ended ber 1975	211	160	100.8	4.51	0.37	455	37.24
ded ber 1975	666	368	89.5	3.50	0.35	310	21.69

ND PAID
vidend of 25 cents per share declared during the quarter ended ptember 1975 was paid on 6th November 1975.

L EXPENDITURE
ed expenditure for the year ending 30th September 1976 is R5 000 000. placed and outstanding on capital contracts as at 31st December 1975 R2 675 000.

For and on behalf of the board
G. Y. NISBET } Directors
G. M. HOLFORD }

uary 1976

stern Holdings Limited

CAPITAL: 7 496 376 shares of 50 cents each

D PRODUCTION FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1976

3 150 000 Grade 13.0 grams per ton

	Quarter ended Dec. 1975	Quarter ended Sept. 1975	Year ended Sept. 1975
ING RESULTS			
lled	703 000	780 000	2 943 000
/t	13.11	13.47	14.01
duced—kg	9 215	10 507	41 240
per ton milled	R45.49	R51.62	R51.12
r ton milled	R16.99	R15.97	R14.95
er ton milled	R28.50	R35.65	R36.17
	R31 981 000	R40 264 000	R150 433 000
	R11 941 000	R13 456 000	R43 991 000
	R20 040 000	R27 208 000	R106 442 000
CIAL RESULTS			
g profit—Gold	R20 040 000	R27 808 000	R106 442 000
ndry revenue	1 383 000	1 369 000	5 991 000
before taxation and State's re of profit	21 423 000	29 177 000	112 433 000
on and State's share of ll—estimated	12 673 000	1[illegible] 126 000	69 918 000
after tax and State's share—nated	R8 750 000	R11 051 000	R42 515 000
expenditure	R1 701 000	R2 015 000	R6 153 000
ds declared—amount	—	R18 741 000	R35 608 000
—per share	—	250 cents	475 cents

OPMENT	Advance metres	Sampled metres	channel width cm	gold value g/t	uranium value kg/t	gold cm.g/t	uranium cm.kg/t
ea ef	1 346	50	33.8	189.35	0.37	6 400	12.50
	1 417	168	16.4	80.91	0.52	1 337	8.57
	2 306	260	63.9	24.04	0.10	1 536	6.29
	2 591	242	7.3	270.27	2.40	1 973	17.61
ended er 1975	7 690	420	31.7	62.21	0.35	1 972	11.02
ended er 1975	8 304	664	36.6	56.54	0.41	2 013	14.62
ded er 1975	30 745	1 046	26.5	74.08	0.43	1 963	11.36
reef	105	24	342.4	6.11	0.35	1 481	85.44
	401	252	201.3	3.00	0.03	603	16.08
	297	130	155.0	4.17	0.14	647	22.36
ended er 1975	801	406	188.8	3.54	0.12	669	22.16
ended er 1975	1 096	558	205.0	2.75	0.11	563	22.05
led ar 1975	5 646	2 722	174.8	3.21	0.12	561	30.82
ler tribute to and developed by Free State Geduld							
ended r 1975	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
nded r 1975	—	6	115.7	11.51	0.08	1 309	8.84
ied r 1975	73	46	63.8	22.21	0.10	1 395	6.24

D PAID
dend of 250 cents per share declared during the quarter ended 30th r 1975 was paid on 6th November 1975.

EXPENDITURE
l expenditure for the year ending 30th September 1976 is R5 800 000. laced and outstanding on capital contracts as at 31st December 1975 R1 457 000.

S CONSOLIDATED MINES LIMITED
is drawn to the report published in conjunction herewith on the s of Freddies Consolidated, all the issued shares in which are held in portions by this company and Free State Geduld Mines Limited.

For and on behalf of the board.
G. Y. NISBET, } Directors.
G. M. HOLFORD. }

lary 1976

NGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION
OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED

TES

Apart from the fact that this has been a shorter working quarter a major factor contributing to the low tonnages achieved during the quarter has been a shortage of labour. Throughout the period complements on all Anglo American Corporation Group mines decreased gradually. This trend accelerated during December and was compounded by a growing incidence of absenteeism, largely by Basotho employees, over the holiday period.

The ore reserves of the Transvaal Mines at 30th September 1975 as shown are based on three separate gold price levels in order to indicate the implications of fluctuating prices.

Development values represent actual results of sampling, no allowance having been made for adjustments necessary in estimating ore reserves.

s of these reports will be available on request from the offices of the transfer secretaries:

er Consolidated Limited, P.O. Box 102, Charter House, Park Street, Ashford, Kent TN24 8EQ.

NDON OFFICE : 40 HOLBORN VIADUCT, EC1P 1AJ

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Chancellor's pay hint welcomed

The shock of the Chancellor's prediction of a higher borrowing requirement soon sent the London stock market into reverse yesterday.

Losses among the industrial leaders ranged up to 10p but helped by some lunchtime remarks on wages by Mr Healey the tone improved markedly in the afternoon session with the early falls cut back sharply.

The progress of the day was well illustrated by the *FT* index which had slipped 7.7 by 2 pm but came back four full points by the close for a figure of 398.7, a net loss of 3.7 on the day.

Mr Healey's letter of application to the International Monetary Fund was also the main talking-point in the gilt-edged market.

Initially it disturbed sentiment by raising the prospect of rapid money supply growth in the next eighteen months. However, the market eventually decided that the figures in the letter could not be taken at their face value and prices recovered.

"Shorts" were relatively quiet in advance of applications for the new "tap" stock, Treasury 9½ per cent 1980, today. There were some rumours that this stock might be oversubscribed. Prices generally were ¼ point down on the day, although dealers said that the tone at the close was firm.

The longer end was another day of intense activity.

At the opening prices were as much as ½ point off from overnight levels. But buyers appeared at the lower levels and, in fluctuating and at times hectic trading, a rally developed. Eventually "longs" were mostly ¼ point off, while "mediums" were unchanged or even ⅛ point higher.

Interest in the "blue chips" centred on a considerable amount of switching out of the US-orientated **Beechams**, down 5p to 347p, into **Glaxo**, which has a much more European flavour and whose shares firmed 6p to 393p. **ICI** was still actively traded and added another penny to 363p, but **British American Tobacco** shed 8p to 350p and **Fisons** 10p to 390p. After a quick run up from 400p to 450p **Unilever** has been fairly static of late and yesterday proved no exception with a dip of 2p to 442p.

Talk of a tougher attitude by the banks to property companies was enough to turn the property pitch into a nervous market.

Analysts of the sector feel that such is highly unlikely at the moment as it would be to nobody's advantage if some companies went to the wall. Nevertheless, the talk was enough, the worst hit being **Berkeley Hambro**, down 8p to 110p, **Land Securities** 6p to 186p, **MEPC** 4p to 89p and **Stock Conversion** 4p to 171p.

The best of a number of features on the engineering pitch was **Weyburn** where a rights issue and profits on target were enough to add 22p to 192p. Elsewhere on the pitch **Vosper** responded to favourable comment on its results with a 5p jump to 77p, while **Fluidrive** rose 7p to 42p for a similar reason. The big names had **Tube Investments** off 4p to 320p.

F. H. Tomkins, the other company to announce a rights, shaded firmer to 15p.

Against the general trend shipping shares had a firm day. **P & O** were in demand and gained 3p to 105p, the reinstatement of an interim dividend had **John I. Jacobs** firm at 26½p, the tanker arrangement with BP helped **Ocean Transport** to add 2½p to 139½p and **British & Commonwealth**, up 5p to 201p, was the firmest spot on the pitch.

The see-saw experience of the banks continued with **Midland** dropping 7p to 293p, **Lloyds** 250p and **National Westminster** 260p down by 5p apiece and **Barclays** two points easier at 318p. Elsewhere in the financial sector a possible bid by **Alexander Howden** weakened the shares 5p to 130p while **Minster** gave up 2p to 55p after news of a stake in its insurance subsidiary taken by a Continental company.

Oils had a dull day with the majors well down. **BP** eased 9p to 603p and **Shell** 6½p to 395½p. Gold shares declined by as much as a pound as the metal price dipped still further but in mines **Pan Continental** spurted 53p to 993p after reports that the Australian Government is seeking uranium orders.

There were isolated features in **Henry Wigfall**, where press comment lifted the shares 8p to 208p, and **Mining Supplies** which went up 3p to 53p for a similar reason. But profit taking after recent strength hit **Blackpool Hodge**, down 9p to 153p.

Berry Wiggins which now has more than 10 per cent of **Attock Petroleum**, lost a penny to 53p. Attock was unchanged at 55p.

The worst of the companies with statements was **Guthrie Corporation** where the chairman's warning on future profits left the shares weaker by 14p to 157p. **Zetters** lost 2p to 25p after an interim statement—**Ladbroke** also down, 3p to 110p, **Gough Cooper** lost 6p to 80p after a decline in profits and **Melody Mills** were up 8p to 55p after more than doubled first-half profits.

In after-hours trading the Chancellor's comments on the next round of wage rises lifted the tone still further. ICI starred by adding another 4p, while Guthrie got back several pence of its earlier loss. Oils held steady and gold shares managed something of a minor rally.

Equity turnover on January 13 was £94.87m (24,614 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph active stocks yesterday were Shell, Marks & Spencer, ICI, British American Tobacco, Distillers, P & O Dfd, Guthrie, Burmah, BP, Boots Beechams, Trafalgar House new, Ladbroke new, Ocean Transport, Scottish & Newcastle Breweries, BTR, Adwest and Weyburn Engineering.

Adwest Group shares have sprung from 136p to 147p in just two days, and not just on thoughts about an unblemished growth trend of the past decade. There are reports from the Reading area that the local district council has approved development plans for Woodley Aerodrome where there are probably 200 acres available.

UDT's shares have come up from 18p to 24p, having hit 25p at one stage, during the past week. Fuelling the rise has been a report that one of the clearing banks was about to take a 21 per cent stake through an equity issue. But UDT says that it knows nothing of this.

Latest dividends

Company (and par values)	Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year
Best & May (10p) Int	0.70	0.56	—	—	2.27
Dewhurst (10p) Fin	0.86	0.52	6/4	1.10	0.76
Guthrie (£1) Int	3p	5p†	2/4	—	13.2
Heron Motor (25p) Int	1.40	1.38	14/4	—	2.62
John I. Jacobs (20p) Int	0.45	0.46	6/3	—	1.51
M & G Dual (10p) Fin	5.15	4.8	2/3	9.05	8.3
Raybeck (25p) Int	0.82	0.82	4/3	—	2.49
F. H. Tomkins (5p) Int	0.29	0.25	1/4	—	0.72
Tridant Group (25p) Int	1.27	1.19	12/2	—	2.75
Weyburn (25p) Fin	3.30	3.15	9/3	6.03	5.65

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross base. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54.
†Adjusted for Scrip.

Briefly

TRIDANT LOWER
Pre-tax profits of Tridant Group Printers £289,000 (£327,000), turnover £3.6m (3.3m) for first half to last September 30. Board says it has received conditional outline planning permission for redevelopment of its centre-town site in Kingston. Interim dividend is 1.95p (1.77p). Earnings a share 3.08p (3.50p).

BOULTON & PAUL
Pre-tax profits £1.2m (£910,000), turnover £23.4m (£16.4m) for first half to last September 30. There is no interim dividend (same). Company is a subsidiary of British Electric Traction.

JOHN I. JACOBS
Company says in "changed circumstances" it has decided to reinstate the interim dividend for the first six months of last year. Thus shareholders will receive 0.69p gross (0.7p). The board expects the gross final dividend for the year (due in March) will not be lower than the previous year's 1.61p.

PLESSEY RIGHTS SUCCESS
Company said its rights issue of 41.9m ordinary shares at 60p drew an 89 per cent response from shareholders. Adds 99.9 per cent of the $5.2m ordinary shares were taken up. Issue was aimed at raising minimum of £25.2m and maximum of £28.3m.

JAMES H. DENNIS
Interim profits are not expected to show much improvement, but a further significant advance in earnings is seen for full year.

INGERSOLL GROUP
Christmas trade "disappointing". Pre-tax profits for half-year to September 30, £155,000 (£161,000) and full year should be "slightly lower" than the £268,000 for 1974-75.

BARRATT DEVS—JANES
Offer by Barratt for H. C. Janes now sent out. Janes proposes three-for-one scrip issue to reduce cost of implementing offer. This does not affect its value.

ATTOCK PETROLEUM
Group has been told by Berry Wiggins that it now beneficially holds 305,050 ordinary Attock shares. This is more than 10 per cent of company's issued capital.

DEWHURST AND PARTNER
Sales for year to end September, 1975 rose from £2.9m to £3.6m. Pre-tax profit was £212,000 (£214,000). Earnings a share were 1.36p (1.38p). Final dividend was 0.863p (0.525p) making 1.22p (1.14p).

ECSC TWO-PART EUROBOND
The European Coal and Steel Community two-part Eurobond comprising $65m five-year notes with an 8¾ per cent coupon and $60m ten-year bond with 9½ per cent coupon have both been priced at par.

GREENS ECONOMISER GROUP
Company announces that, in connexion with the recent rights issue of 1,686,661 ordinary shares, 1,661,894 (98 per cent) were taken up.

KEITH AND HENDERSON
Sales at end-November, 1975 fell from £1.474m in 1974 to £1.442m. Pre-tax profits were £148,200 (£179,700). Board is confident that the continuing improvement in property investment market and resultant increase in value of group's investment properties will be reflected in group's results for full year.

TRANS-OCEANIC TRUST
Board intends to declare an interim dividend of 2.31p gross, (against 1.61p) to reduce disparity.

Issues & Loans

Three new Euroloans and another raised

There continues to be no let-up in the huge volume of new issues flowing into the Eurobond market. Yesterday Ford Motor Credit Company of Canada revealed it was raising Can$50m of 7-year notes, through a syndicate led by Goldman Sachs, Deutsche Bank and Swiss Bank Corp.

Also announced yesterday were two placings, one of $50m of 7-year notes at 9 per cent by the European Coal and Steel Community, which has just completed two other issues totalling $125m, and one of $25m 7-year notes at 9½ per cent by Pakhoed. The first was arranged by S. G. Warburg and the second by Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank and Morgan Stanley Int.

Meanwhile, Roymor's Can$25m 6-year issue at 9¾ per cent, arranged by Orion Bank, has been increased in size to Can$30m.

FRIGG GAS

The already reported loan for the Frigg gas field is to be for $350m, with a 7-year maturity. The margin over interbank rate is expected to be 1⅜ per cent for the first four years and 1½ per cent for the last three. Morgan Guaranty will lead the syndicate.

Business appointments

Sir Mark Turner is Brinco chief

Sir Mark Turner has been elected chairman of Brinco, it was announced in Montreal yesterday. He is also appointed a director. Sir Mark is chairman of Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation, which controls Brinco, and his appointment was made to fill a vacancy created by the death of Sir Val Duncan.

Mr Richard Simms is to be appointed managing director of Brook Street Bureau of Mayfair on February 1. Mrs Margery Hurst remains joint chairman.

Mr J. F. Chilcott, previously planning manager in the economic planning division of British Gas, has been named controller of management services.

The Earl of Drogheda has joined the board of **Earls Court & Olympia**.

Sir Jack Callard becomes a director of **Commercial Union Assurance**.

Mr Roy Martin joins the board of **Capper-Neill International**.

Mr R. G. Martin, chairman and chief executive of Tarmac, is to succeed Mr Kenneth Leach as chairman of the **Serck group** when the latter retires on February 12. Mr Leach will remain on the board.

Mr Tony Morgan becomes chief executive of **Penrad group** and Mr D. J. Stride has been appointed a director. Mr R. Cory, Mr R. A. Eldridge and Mr D. J. Eldridge have resigned from the board.

Mr F. Perkins, president of the Corporation of Insurance Brokers, has been appointed chairman of the newly-formed **British Insurance Brokers Council**.

Mr S. J. B. Skyrme, the National Bus Company's chief executive, has been named chairman of **NBC Consultancy Services**, with Mr Walter Womar as managing director and Mr Michael Garratt as managing consultant.

Mr Graham West and Mr Mike O'Loughlin have been appointed directors of **Pye Telecommunications**. Mr West becomes marketing director and Mr O'Loughlin operations director.

Mr R. A. Ord-Hume becomes an additional director of **C. E. Heath (Marine)**.

Mr C. J. Messer, deputy managing director of Save and Prosper Group, has become vice-chairman of the **Code of Advertising Practice Committee**. He succeeds Mr A. M. Fisher of Unilever, who remains a member of the CAP Committee, and overall chairman of the CAP copy panel.

Mr Anthony Scarrow has joined **United International Bank** as a senior executive officer with responsibility in the corporate finance department.

Mr W. H. Lowrie has been appointed to the board of **Blundell-Permoglaze**. He remains managing director of W. H. Lowrie, the company's Scottish merchandizing subsidiary. Mr C. L. Blackman, sales director, is made responsible for special marketing projects.

Mr Noel Fox has been made chairman of **The Commercial Banking Co Dublin**. Mr L. J. Tuomey has been made director and general manager. Count Alberto Marone Cinzano and Mr G. G. Tierney have joined the board.

Mr M. J. Rogerson has joined the partnership of **Sheppards and Chase**.

Mr Godfrey Marcus, company secretary of Royal Sovereign Group, has joined the board.

Mr Norman Elliott has been made a director of **Pacific Marine (UK)**.

Mr J. A. Roberts, managing director and chief executive of Burmah Industrial Products, has joined the board of **Chipman** as a nominee director of Atlas Products and Services.

Mr A. G. Burrows joins the board of **Thurgar Bardex**. Mrs H. L. Thurgar resigns.

Mr M. E. Crago, Mr C. L. Dunkley and Mr A. M. Pritchard are now directors of **Arbuthnot Insurance Services**.

Mr Sidney Parker, managing director of Thorn Television Rentals, has been elected chairman of **The National Television Rental Association**.

Mr J. N. Ellington has joined the board of **Campbell and Isherwood**.

Mr James Spooner becomes a director of **Bentalls**.

Mr W. S. Chapman and Mr R. Saxton-Howes have joined the board of the **Taylor Nelson Group**.

Mr Robert J. Middleton is the new joint managing director of the **George Salter Group**.

Mr W. F. Gilbertson has retired from the board of **Penrad Group**.

Mr J. M. M. Griffiths has become a director of **Mercock, Samuelson & Devitt (Reinsurance Brokers)**.

Mr Paul Lipscombe is now executive vice-president of **Cinema International Corporation**.

Trebled payout, novel rights, doubled profits from Weyburn

By Margaret Walters

Weyburn Engineering, the diesel component specialist group whose shares were one of last year's top stock market performers, yesterday announced a novel £675,000 rights issue and record annual profits. Pre-tax profits in the 12 months to the end of October more than doubled from £415,000 to £1.11m; only £108,000 of the increase flowed from initial contributions by acquisitions made during the year. Turnover was 90 per cent higher at £5.5m.

The rights issue is a nine for four at par (25p). The unusual composition is partly due to the group's desire to expand the capital base through a scrip issue. The rights issue is therefore subject to shareholders' approval to proposals to increase the authorized share capital.

The expansion of the capital base will also allow the group to gain trustee status, and shareholders' income will receive a good boost as well. Weyburn has forecast a payment of 9.28p gross a share for its current financial year on the increased capital. This indicates a prospective yield of 5.2 per cent on an estimated post rights issue price of 176p.

Weyburn shares responded enthusiastically to the announcement, jumping 22p to 492p. The forecast dividend payment effectively trebles the payout to shareholders who take up their rights in the current year.

The capital raised by the rights issue will be used to finance last year's two major acquisitions. The first, Creffield Blackstock cost £415,000 cash, £160,000 of which has already been paid. Weyburn is also to acquire a 57 per cent stake in United States group Camshaft Specialities for around £700,000, with two year options to acquire the balance of the equity.

At the year end Weyburn had no long or short term debt, and cash resources were £611,322 against £141,614 last year. Although no forecast of current year profits is made, the board says that the company's prospects are largely independent of the British economy.

Profits have in fact increased by over seven times since the 1973 level of £0.152m. Earnings a share last year were 44.3p against 17.1p in 1974. The recent acquisitions, which will make a full contribution for the first time this year will, according to the preliminary statement, double the group's sales base. Weyburn will continue to concentrate on overseas markets. Last year, for the first time, direct exports exceeded £1m at £1.04m.

CCH steps up liquidity drive

By Peter Elliott

CCH Investments, the brewery, hotels and construction group, reports further surgery and refinancing to speed up its improving liquidity. After selling its seven remaining UK hotels last October, the group is now disposing of the construction division for £89,000. Profits from this sector last year tumbled from £272,000 to £47,000, as turnover slumped from £2m to £879,000.

Mr Gordon Currie, chairman, also reports that the repayment terms on two major loans have been changed. The balance of £615,000 loan notes issued to J. Lyons was originally repayable by last June 30. Now the last instalment is due on April 30, 1979. The terms of the £600,000 loan from Commonwealth Development Finance have also been changed. Here, the agreement includes the substitution of the present share option—the loan convertible into ordinary shares at 125p and 140p—by an option to subscribe in cash at par for any number of shares as long as they do not exceed 17.9 per cent of CCH's equity.

Mr Currie says the refinancing will enable the group to develop its brewery division. He adds that working capital and current credit facilities are adequate for immediate requirements.

Abbey National best ever year

Building society investment and mortgage interest rates are unlikely to change within the next few months, according to Lord Hill of Luton, the new chairman of the Abbey National Building Society, the second largest.

Last year was the most successful in the society's history with total assets increasing from £3,006m to £3,702m. The average advance rose from £7,070 to £7,950 and Lord Hill commented that: "Now is a good time to buy".

Raybeck confident of further growth

After raising interim profits 14 per cent to a record £1.78m, Raybeck, the men's and ladies' wear group, is confident of beating last year's peak full year profits of £3.36m. In the six months to last October 25, turnover rose from £18.9m to £24m. The board is paying an interim dividend of 1.23p, again, and expects to hold the final at 2.55p gross, making 3.78p.

In October, the group proposed a one-for-one rights issue at 10p to raise about £1.8m. It said the time was right to strengthen the balance sheet, having spent £3.2m in the previous financial year on fixed assets. The latter included the acquisition for cash of Community Retailers and Robert Michaels Holdings. Earnings a share advance from 4.19p to 4.78p.

Heron Motor 20 pc up

The motor subsidiary of Heron Corporation, the Heron Motor Group, hoisted pre-tax profits in the six months to September 30, 20 per cent to £537,000. Turnover climbed from £33.4m to £39.7m. Earnings a share rose from 1.73p to 1.94p and the dividend goes up from 1.96p gross to 2.15p.

Over the whole of last year the group, formerly Scottish Automobile, saw an 87 per cent jump in profits to a record £754,000. It hoped to make more this year.

Zetters setback

Pre-tax profits down from £219,000 to £176,000 but turnover up from £1.54m to £1.8m is the news from Zetters Group, the football pools and bingo group. As predicted, the current football season is proving tough, though the board is confident that problems will be solved soon. Zetters pays a single total dividend.

Bowater may buy rump of Indonesia Cons

Talks are on which may result in Bowater Corporation buying up the remaining 34.52 per cent of Indonesia Consolidated that it does not already hold. A price is not disclosed but the net assets stood in the 1974 accounts at HK86.5c (£8.65) a share so a bid on this basis would probably value the stake at about £1m.

Schroders & Chartered will act for Indonesia Cons, and Rothschilds for Bowater.

One-for-4 from F. H. Tomkins

Maker of buckles and bright drawn steel, F. H. Tomkins announces a one-for-four rights issue to raise around £472,000, at 10p a share. This is a discount on the market price. Big expansion in recent years now needs a stronger equity base to support growth. Hill, Samuel are the underwriters.

The interim results to October 31 show pre-tax profits down from £525,000 to £350,000 on a turnover of £3.84m against £4.47m. Recession hit trading throughout the half year. But customer destocking of bright drawn steel appears to have ended and the order inflow is better. The second six months should be better than the first six, and minimum profits of £800,000, compared with £1.11m, are forecast for the year to May 2.

The half-time payment is 0.44p gross against 0.37p, and a total is promised of 1.2p against 1.09p on the smaller capital.

Jessel liquidation

A meeting of members of Jessel Securities passed a resolution yesterday placing it into voluntary liquidation. Mr Paul Shewell, of accountants Coopers & Lybrand, was appointed liquidator.

French company buys 49 pc of Minster Ins

In a deal worth more than £5m a French company has acquired a 40 per cent stake in Minster Insurance. Groupe des Assurances Nationales, France's third largest insurance company, is paying £4.2m for new shares in Minster Insurance and is handing over a further £1.02m to Minster's parent, Minster Assets. The deal gives GAN a 31 per cent stake in the voting shares and 40 per cent of the total equity.

Minster Assets said that with motor insurance particularly vulnerable to political and economic influences, it was important for Minster Insurance to "further develop its non-motor underwriting". To achieve this, the company needed increased support from the larger international insurance brokers and this could best be achieved by an alliance with a major insurance company.

Bootham soars 88 pc

An excellent year to October 31 last, is the news from Bootham Engineers. Pre-tax profits leapt 88 per cent to £474,000 on a turnover up from £1.72m to £2.35m. Margins of this York-based general mechanical engineer and garage proprietor jumped from 14.6 per cent to 20.14 per cent. Earnings a share were no less than 85p against 49.7p. Shareholders collect a dividend of 7.5p compared with 7.02p adjusted for script issue.

SUITS-Leslie & G

A merger of insurance broking interests is planned in Scotland between Scottish & Universal Investments and Leslie & Godwin (Scotland).

SUITS, which also has printing, publishing and whisky distilling interests, is to take a one third stake in Leslie & Godwin (Scotland) and will join its broking subsidiary, J. W. McLellan to Leslie with effect from January 1. Sir Hugh Fraser and Mr William Forgie of SUITS will join the Leslie board.

Tollemache record

The summer and a rationalization programme at Tollemache & Cobbold Breweries served to push pre-tax profits up from £452,000 to a record £6[illegible],000 pre-tax in the year to September 30. The interim results showed a 16 per cent fall to £160,000 but a leap of 80 per cent to £468,000 in the second-half more than made up for this.

Net profits of the group, in which Bass has a 10 per cent stake, went ahead from £257,000 to £324,000, and earnings a share from 5.65p to 7.[illegible]p. The dividend rises from 5.2p gross to 5.74p.

Rubislaw Investment

Pressing questions on Con-Com

Shareholders in Rubislaw Investment Trust last week received three extraordinary documents dealing with their group's acquisition last year of Consolidated Commercial. The long overdue, and heavily qualified accounts from Con-Com are prefaced with this remark from new chairman Mr J. B. Leworthy: "I do not propose to comment on the accounts for 1974 other than to assure shareholders that the new board is determined never to be responsible for such appalling results. Indeed, given the comprehensive notes to the accounts, any comment of mine would be superfluous."

However, some may think differently, especially as the notes are not comprehensive, given the auditors' own admission that the details of some of the major deals carried out by the former management are still shrouded in mystery.

Under the stewardship of Mr Andrew Gordon, former managing director, Con-Com made a large number of unfortunate investment errors, one of which appears to have worked to his own benefit. Much of the information in the circulars and accounts should have been included in last year's offer document. This, to which bankers Edward Bates and stockbrokers Hedderwick Stirling lent their names, is now described as inadequate.

Among £2.4m worth of write-offs, a staggering sum against a 1973 balance-sheet total of £3.6m, there is full £453,000 provision against the acquisition of two obscure United States hotel groups whose major asset is now in receivership. Mr Gordon received commission of £95,100 on the deal in a Class 4 transaction that was only ratified in retrospect.

There is a loss on the sale of Con-Com's sale of its Nigerian biscuit subsidiary. The relevant note is quite unclear. "The offer document referred to a consideration of £550,000 for the sale by Consolidated of 20 per cent of BISCO's share capital held through a Nigerian subsidiary. This consideration was reduced by £256,482 in respect of commissions paid by Consolidated to Nigerian interests in respect of this sale, resulting in a loss to Consolidated of £269,000".

The auditors state they are not satisfied on the circumstances of these two deals. Other items include a writedown from £192,000 to just £27,000 in the value of antiques and furnishings at the Con-Com Mayfair headquarters, also Mr Gordon's main London residence while he was a director of the group.

A handsome consultancy arrangement procured by Mr Gordon at the time of Con Com's takeover has been terminated by the present management but replaced with a seemingly gentlemanly settlement. A loan of £119,000 from the group to Temlaw, a private company, in 1974, totally unsecured has been written off and substituted by a secured one of just £30,000. No one claims to own this private company, which has a paid-up share capital of £2. This deal is included in Mr Gordon's renegotiated package.

Another clause ensures that Mr Gordon may "retain certain antiques and a motor vehicle having a total net book amount of £17,955". Mr Gordon is released from any obligations with regard to some £[illegible] advanced him by the company. He has paid back sums owing of £9[illegible],000 from the commission he gained on the disastrous United States hotel deal.

At the extraordinary general meeting later this month shareholders should ask why the new management are dealing with Mr Gordon so generously and why, despite the evident dissatisfaction of the auditors, no further action is being taken.

Since shareholders are now paying around £2[illegible],000 a year for the salary of new director Mr Michael Gordon, they should feel no compunction in questioning him about the more obscure features of the group's recent history.

Margaret Walters

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Anglo Amer gold mines out of step with others

By Desmond Quigley

Gold mines in the Anglo American Corporation camp have upset the pattern of the South African December quarter gold production figures by registering some dramatic profits' falls. Gold working profits were cut at every Orange Free State mine, with the falls ranging between 92 per cent at Free State Saaiplaas and 24 per cent at the top quality F. S. Geduld. However the position in the Transvaal was reversed where all the mines were in the last quarter of their financial years.

Free State mines all registered a drop in milling rates and an increase in costs, with Geduld moving 13 per cent and 20 per cent respectively and President Steyn 16 per cent in both cases (Steyn was also affected by a fire).

In the Transvaal, where there were much smaller gold price movements, the major Vaal Reefs turned in a 30 per cent gold working profit increase while improving uranium profits from R430,000 to R4m. S. A. Land increased working profits more than sixfold but will have to repay part of the State Assistance received, previously.

Gold working profits were:

	Dec qtr	Sept qtr
F. S. Geduld	R19.19m	R27.72m
F. S. Saaiplaas	R54,000	R710,000
Freddies Cons	R557,000*	R544,000
P. Brand	R20.02m	R24.40m
P. Steyn	R6.24m	R14.35m
Welkom	R1.7m	R4.2m
West Holdings	R20.04m	R27.81m
E. Daggafontein	R202,000*	R740,000*
SA Land	R771,000	R128,000
Vaal Reefs	R35.57m	R27.42m
W Deep Levels	R31.74m	R29.85m
ITC	R731,000	R541,000
Hartebeestfontein	R16.8m	R15.2m
Loraine	R566,000*	R723,000

*=Loss.

In the Anglovaal Group, Hartebeestfontein raised gold profits by seven per cent and turned a uranium/pyrite loss into a R1.24m profit. The group's new Prieska copper/zinc mine turned a net loss of R760,000 into a profit of R2.215m while the antimony producer Consolidated Murchison (a much favoured South African speculative stock) increased net antimony revenue from R2.5m to R7.05m, but only after a rise in shipments from 3,853 tons to 9,393 tons.

Matthew Brown off to good start

Bank interest and depreciation charges halved the rise in profits at Matthew Brown, the Blackburn-based brewery group, to one of 10 per cent at the pre-tax level last year. Mr C. Ainscough, the chairman, says that these charges will be still higher this year, despite the group's strong cash flow. However, property sales should help to offset this.

The Workington brewery is expected to add about £140,000 to profits with "considerably more" to come. Sales in the first two months of the current year are up, and the group is in good shape

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank	10½%
First London Secs	10½%
C. Hoare & Co.	*10½%
Lloyds Bank	10½%
Midland Bank	10½%
Nat Westminster	10½%
Rossminster Acc's	10½%
Shenley Trust	12½%
Williams & Glyn's	10½%

* 7-day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under, 6¼%, up to £25,000, 7¼%, over £25,000, 7¾%.

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1975-76 High	Low	Company	Last Price	Ch ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
46	25	Armitage & Rhodes	33	—	3.0	9.1	8.7
99	94	Deborah Services	98	—	7.5	7.7	5.2
144	115	Henry Sykes	143	—	4.9	3.5	9.5
36	18	Twinlock Ord	24	—	0.9	3.9	5.9
66	45	Twinlock 12% ULS	62	—	12.0	19.4	—
62	48	Unilock Holdings	61	—	4.5	7.4	11.8

Commodities

COPPER: After a day during which values drifted lower, there was some recovery and cash wire bars closed £2.50 up on the day and three months rose similarly.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £594-94.50 a metric ton; three months, £613.50-14.00. Sales, 5,200 tons (about half carries). Cash cathodes, £582.50-83.00; three months, £602-603. Sales, 2,100 tons (mainly carries). Morning.—Cash wire bars, £590.50-91.00; three months, £610-10.50. Settlement, £591. Sales, 6,725 tons (mainly carries). Cash cathodes, £578-78.50; three months, £597.50-98.00. Settlement, £578.50. Sales 2,825 tons (mainly carries).

SILVER showed losses of about 2p although the market held steady after initial losses of 3p to 4p.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 202.40p a troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 409.8); three months, 208p (415.7c); six months, 213.70p (423.5c); one-year, 226.70p (441.7c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 204-04.5p; three months, 209.8-10.00p; seven months, 217-18p. Sales, 89 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 202-02.1p; three months, 207.7-07.8p; seven months 215.3-15.8p. Settlement 202.1p. Sales, 66 lots.

TIN: With the Penang price holding steady standard cash closed £4 higher on the day and the three month position advanced by £5.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £3,060-65 a metric ton; three months, £3,132-35. Sales, 375 tons (mainly carries). High grade, Cash, £3,068-70; three months, £3,132-35. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Standard cash, £3,058-60; three months, £3,128-30. Settlement, £3,060. Sales, 715 tons (mainly carries). High grade, cash, £3,058-60; three months, £3,128-30. Settlement, £3,060. Sales, nil tons. Singapore tin ex-works, SM1058.125 a picul.

LEAD was quietly steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £165-65.50 a metric ton; three months, £171.75-72.75. Sales, 825 tons. Morning.—Cash, £164.50-65.00; three months, £171.50-72.00. Settlement, £165. Sales, 775 tons.

ZINC was slightly firmer.—Afternoon.—Cash, £341.75-42.00 a metric ton; three months, £352.50-53.00. Sales, 225 tons. Morning.—Cash, £342.50-43.00; three months, £351.50-52.50. Settlement, £343. Sales, 1,425 tons. Producers price, £350 a metric ton. All afternoon metal prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM was 40p down at £69.10 ($140) a troy ounce.

RUBBER was firmer.—Feb, 38.50-38.70p per kilo; March, 38.80-39.05p; April-June, 39.55-39.65p; July-Sept, 41.10-41.15p; Oct-Dec, 42.20-42.25p; Jan-March, 43.35-43.45p; April-June, 44.15-44.25p; July-Sept, 44.50-45.00; Oct-Dec, 45.00-45.75p. Sales: 8 lots of 5 tonnes; 259 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were uncertain.—Spot, 37.50-37.75. Cifs, Feb, 35.75-36.00; March, 36.25-36.75.

COFFEE: Robusta futures closed the session steady at £9 to £14 higher and around the day's highs.

ROBUSTAS.—Jan, £837-850 per metric ton; March, £848-849; May, £859-860; July, £864-865; Sept, £871-872; Nov, £874-875; Jan, £878-884. Sales: 2,216 lots including 44 options.

ARABICAS were quiet.—Feb, $103-108 per 50 kilos; April, $105.50-106; June, $105.25-106; Aug, $106-106.50; Oct, $106.50-107; Dec, $107-110; Feb, $107-112. Sales, 17 lots.

COCOA futures moved ahead, the March position gaining £4.75 and May a similar amount.—March, £722-22.50 per metric ton; May, £704-4.50; July, £691-91.50; Sept, £676.50-77.50; Dec, £650-665; March, £652-52.50; May, £646-49. Sales: 1,805 lots, including 3 options. ICO prices: daily, 62.02c; 15-day average, 65.40c; 22-day average, 63.35c (US cents per lb).

SUGAR futures were firmer. The London daily prices were: "raws" £167 and "whites" £187 (both unchanged).—March, £167-67.25 per long ton; May, £167.50-67.60; Aug, £167.35-67.50; Oct, £167-67.40; Dec, £166.70-66.75; March, £166.20-66.45; May, £166-66.45. Sales, 1,586 lots. ISA prices: 14.10c; 17-day average 13.91c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was barely steady.—Feb, £84.40-84.60 per metric ton; April, £85.40-85.50; June, £86.50-86.60; Aug, £87.40-87.50; Oct, £88.10-88.60; Dec, £89.50-90.60; Feb, £90.50-90.60. Sales, 43 lots.

WOOL: Greasy futures were steady.—March, 177-79p per kilo; May, 184-85p; July, 192-95p; Oct, 195-97p; Dec, 199-201p; March, 202.5-206p; May, 205-209p. Sales, 9 lots.

JUTE was quiet.—Bangladesh white "C" grade, Jan-Feb, £195 per long ton. "D" grade, Jan-Feb, £188. Calcutta was firm.—Indian, spot, Rs495 per bale of 400lb. Dundee Daisee, spot, Rs460.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—**WHEAT**—United States dark northern spring No. 2, 14 per cent: March £97.40; April-May, £91.75 direct Tilbury. Jan, £97; Feb, £97.80; April-May, £97.05; May, £97.50 trans-shipment east coast. Argentine milling: Feb, £85.70; March £86.50 trans-shipment east coast. EEC feed: Jan, £64; Feb, £65 east coast. **MAIZE.**—No. 3 yellow American-French: Jan, £65.50; Feb, £66.50; March, £68.25 east coast. South African white: March, £56.60 sellers Glasgow.

BARLEY.—EEC feed: Jan, £64.50; Feb, £65.25 east coast. All per long ton cif United Kingdom unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—**BARLEY** was slightly easier: Jan, £63.20; March, £64.70; May, £66.40; Sept, £65.50; Nov, £67.40. **WHEAT** was slightly easier: Jan, £64.35; March, £65.55; May, £67.50; Sept, £63.95; Nov, £67.05.

Home-Grown Cereal Authority's location ex-farm spot prices: Soft milling **WHEAT**: Hertfordshire, £65.60. Feed **BARLEY**: Herefordshire, £62.15.

MARK LANE.—The nearby market for milling and feed wheat to London was under competition from imported supplies but forward positions maintained a fully steady trend on restricted offerings, dealers said. Business meanwhile, was light and included Feb deliveries of feed barley to the Avonmouth area at £65.75 and March at £66 per long ton. The following are sellers per long ton for delivery to London area: Wheat—milling Feb and March £67.50; denaturable March £67; barley feed unquoted.

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on January 14.—UK: Cattle £23.46 per live cwt (−0.08). Sheep 39.6p per lb EDCW (−1.3). Pigs £4.81 per sc LW (−0.01). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 17.8 per cent, average price £23.63 (+0.13). Sheep numbers down 29.2 per cent, average price 39.3p (−1.8). Pig numbers down 3.7 per cent, average price £4.81 (−0.01). Scotland: Cattle numbers down 5.2 per cent, average price £23.15 (−0.56). Sheep numbers down 38.7 per cent, average price 37.9p (−0.1). Pig numbers up 2.0 per cent, average price £4.46 (−0.34).

Small German bank loses licence

Peter Norman reports from Bonn that Pfalz-Kredit-Bank, a small West German private bank based in Kaiserslautern, must hand back its licence to the authorities and cease trading, the official bank supervisory office has decided.

The decision came after 17 hours of talks between the office and the bank's managing director, Herr Fritz Haase. The bank was closed on a provisional basis last Friday pending investigation of credit risks. According to the private banking association in Cologne, non-bank depositors with Pfalz-Kredit will be fully covered against loss by the association's deposit-protection scheme.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

$ STRAIGHTS

	Bid	Offer
AIDC 10¼ 1981	103¼	104¼
Air France 9¼ 1982	102¾	103¾
Airlease 8¾ 1988	[illegible]	[illegible]
ANDB 9¼ 1980	101¼	102¼
Ashland 8 1987	93½	[illegible]
Barclays Bank 9¾ 1982	101½	102½
B. CE 9 1982	101	101¾
Broken Hill Prop 9¾ 1981	102¾	103¾
British Steel Corp 8¾ 1989	91	94
Burlington 7¾ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrier 8 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
CECA 8¾ 1982	[illegible]	100¼
Chevron 7 1980	98	99¼
Conoco 7 1980	98	[illegible]
Conoco 8 1986	[illegible]	100
Cons Foods 7¼ 1991	90¼	91
CSR 8½ 1980	102	103¼
Curacao Tokyo 3¾ 1988	[illegible]	[illegible]
Curacao Tokyo 10¼ 1981	103¾	104¾
Cutler Hammer 8 1987	93½	94¼
Dana 8 1987	94	95
Denmark Kingdom 7¾ 1990	86	87
DSM 9¾ 1980	102½	103½
EIB 9 1980	101¾	102¾
EIB 9¼ 1985	101¼	102¼
Escom 9¾ 1984	[illegible]	[illegible]
Escom 10¼ 1985	100½	101¼
Escom Floating Rate 1982	96¾	97¾
First Chicago 7 1980	96¾	97
GATX 8¼ 1987	93¼	94¼
Gould 9¼ 1985	100½	101½
Guardian Royal 8 1987	82	85
Gulf and Western 9¼ 1980	103	104
ICI 7¾ 1992	86	89
International Util 8¾ 1982	96¼	97¼
Motorola 8 1987	95	96
National Coal Board 8¾ 1988	89	91
New Zealand 9 1980	102	103
New Zealand 9¼ 1982	102½	103½
Nippon Fudosan 10¼ 1980	102¾	103¾
Nippon Steel 9¼ 1980	101	102
N. A. Rockwell 8¼ 1987	94	95
Occidental 10 1981	102¾	103¾
Ontario Hydro 9 1980	103	104
Pacific Lighting 8 1988	94½	95½
Pacific Lighting 9¾ 1981	104¼	105¼
Pennwalt 8 1987	93¼	[illegible]
Ralston Purina 7¾ 1987	94¼	95¼
Scanraff 7¾ 1980	91½	92½
Scanraff 8¾ 1988	93½	94½
Shell 7¾ 1987	92	96
Singer 11 1977	[illegible]	[illegible]
Skandinaviska 10¼ 1981	105¼	106¼
Standard Oil 8¾ 1980	103	104
Standard Oil 8¾ 1988	100¼	101¼
Standard Oil 8¾ 1988	101	102
Statsforetag 9¼ 1980	101¼	102¼
Sybron 8 1987	101½	105½
Tenneco 7¾ 1987	91½	92½
Textron 7¾ 1987	90¼	91½
Transocean Gulf 7¾ 1980	95	96
Union Oil 7¾ 1987	94½	95½
Williams & Glyns 8¾ 1987	84	87
DM BONDS		
CFP 8½ 1985	99	100
Denmark 9¼ 1989	100	101
ICI 8¾ 1982	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexico 9 1982	99½	101¼
National Westminster 8 1983	95½	96½
Sumitomo Metal Inds 8¾ 1982	100½	101½
Sun Int Fin 7¾ 1988	92	93

$ CONVERTIBLES

	Bid	Offer
AMF 5 1987	64	66
American Express 4¾ 1987	86	88
Beatrice Foods 4¾ 1992	97	99
Beatrice Foods 6¾ 1991	109	111
Beatrice Foods 4¾ 1993	108	110
Borden 5 1992	97	99
Borden 6¾ 1991	105	107
Broadway Hale 4¾ 1987	79	81
Carnation 4 1988	86	88
Chevron 5 1988	98	100
Cummins 6¾ 1986	79	81
Dart 4¾ 1987	87	89
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	123	125
Economic Labs 4¾ 1987	81	83
Federated Dept Stores 4¾ 1985	133	135
Ford 5 1988	79	81
Ford 6 1986	89	91
Gillette 4¾ 1987	78	80
Gould 5 1987	87	89
General Electric 4¾ 1987	83	85
Gulf and Western 5 1988	80	82
Harris 5 1987	73	75
Honeywell 6 1986	79	81
ITT 4½ 1987	67½	69½
J Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987	117	120
JP Morgan 4¾ 1987	107½	109½
Nabisco 5½ 1988	94	96
Owens Illinois 4½ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
JC Penney 4½ 1987	83	85
Revlon 4¾ 1987	102½	104½
Rank Org 4½ 1993	48	50
Sperry Rand 4¾ 1988	[illegible]	[illegible]
Squibb 4¾ 1987	85½	87½
Texaco 4¾ 1988	75	77
Union Carbide 4¾ 1982	113	115
Warner Lambert 4½ 1987	81	83
Xerox Corp 5 1988	75	77

D = Deutschmark issue.
Source: Kidder Peabody Securities, London.

NCHANGA CLOSE MINDOLO

Nchanga Consolidated is to close the Mindolo open copper pit and the oxide concentrator in the Rokana division because costs "considerably exceed the revenue". This is a reflection both of the state of the Zambian copper industry and the depressed demand for the metal.

Foreign Exchange

A general easing of the dollar in the later half of yesterday's currency trading enabled sterling to reverse an earlier fall. As low as $2.0210 initially, the pound picked up steadily to finish with a net 20-point gain, at $2.0270.

However, the pound still looked softer against most Continental currencies, and its effective devaluation remained at 30.2 per cent throughout.

The selling of pounds, which started on Tuesday afternoon, continued in active first-hour trading during the morning. The Bank of England was then believed to have given a little support to steady the rate.

Mr Healey's letter of application for loans from the IMF was thought to have been partly responsible for the pound's initially weaker tone.

Gold showed a net 25 cents rise, to $132.00 an ounce. But this was after touching $129. At this level buyers returned to the market.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) January 14	Market rates (close) January 14
New York	$2.0210-0280	$2.0265-0275
Montreal	$2.0370-0425	$2.0390-0400
Amsterdam	5.39½-42½fl	5.40¾-41¾fl
Brussels	79.35-80f	79.50-70f
Copenhagen	12.45½-49½k	12.46½-47½k
Frankfurt	5.24-29m	5.26½-27½m
Lisbon	55.10-50e	55.15-35e
Madrid	120.70-121.10p	120.85-121.05p
Milan	1382-86lr	1383½-84½lr
Oslo	11.24½-27½k	11.24½-25½k
Paris	9.05-08f	9.05½-06½f
Stockholm	8.87-91k	8.87½-88½k
Tokyo	615-25y	619½-20½y
Vienna	37.10-50sch	37.20-40sch
Zurich	5.26-29f	5.27-28f

Effective devaluation since Dec 21, 1971 unchanged at 30.2 per cent.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	1.02-.92c prem	2.65-2.55c prem
Montreal	.30-.20c prem	.65-.55c prem
Amsterdam	2¼-1¼c prem	7¼-6¼c prem
Brussels	40-20c prem	95-75c prem
Copenhagen	8-6ore prem	16½-14½ore prem
Frankfurt	3½-2½pf prem	9¼-8¼pf prem
Lisbon	par-100c disc	par-150c disc
Madrid	par-40c disc	40-90c disc
Milan	3½-1½lr prem	6½-4½lr prem
Oslo	5½-3½ore prem	14½-12½ore prem
Paris	3¾-2¾c prem	10-8c prem
Stockholm	3½-1½ore prem	7-5ore prem
Vienna	40-15gro prem	70-40gro prem
Zurich	4½-3½c prem	12-11c prem

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar), 0.9936-39.

Eurodollar deposits (%) calls, 4¾-5¼; seven days, 4¾-5¼; one month, 4¾-5¼; three months, 5¼-5½; six months, 5¾-6¼.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $131.00 (an ounce); pm, $130.35.

Krugerrand: (per coin): $134-136 (£66-67) (domestic); $134.75-136.75 (£66.50-67.50) (international).

Sovereigns: (old), $40-41 (£19.75-20.25) (new), $41.50-43.50 (£20.50-21.50) (international).

Cavenham-Gd Union

Acceptances of the Cavenham offer for Grand Union have been received for 1,778,500 shares (about 80 per cent). The offer is to be extended to next Wednesday in an effort to raise the stake to the target of 1.9m shares.

Discount market

The discount houses generally balanced their books without undue difficulty. Although there was certainly a shortage in the market, it did not emerge until very late in the day. Houses generally managed to close their books with money taken between 9 and 10 per cent, after paying up to 10½ per cent during the morning.

The Bank of England gave a small amount of help, provided via the purchase of local authority bills directly from the few houses that needed it.

Today may prove difficult with some sources fearing that the market could have to take the shock of losing up to £1,000m given the attractions of the two new Government "taps" on offer.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 11½%
(Last changed 2/1/76)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 10½%
Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: Open 10¾ Close 9
Week Fixed: 10¼-10½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	10⅜	2 months	10¼
3 months	10¼	3 months	9⅞

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	10⅛-10⅜	3 months	10⅞
3 months	10⅛-9⅞	4 months	10⅞
4 months	9⅞-9¾	6 months	10⅞
6 months	9⅞-9¾		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	10¼-10⅛	7 months	10⅛-10⅜
2 months	10⅛-10⅜	8 months	10⅛-10⅜
3 months	10⅛-10⅜	9 months	10⅛-10⅜
4 months	10⅛-10⅜	10 months	10⅛-10⅜
5 months	10⅛-10⅜	11 months	10⅛-10⅜
6 months	10⅛-10⅜	12 months	10⅛-10⅜

Secondary Mkt (CD Rates (%))

1 month	10⅛-10⅜	6 months	10⅛-10
3 months	10⅛-10⅜	12 months	10⅛-10⅜

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	9½-10	3 months	10⅛
7 days	10	6 months	10⅛
1 month	10⅛	1 year	10⅛-11

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 9½ Close 10

1 week	10⅛-10⅜	6 months	9⅞-10⅛
1 month	10⅛-10⅜	9 months	9⅞-10⅛
3 months	9⅞-10⅛	12 months	10⅛-10⅜

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 10⅛ 6 months 10⅛

Finance House Base Rate 11½%

Recent Issues

	Closing price
Bowring C.T. 10% Cnv (£100)	£130+2
Bristol 13¾% 1981 (£99½)	£104
Coventry 13¼% 1980 (£97½)	£54½
Elandsrand Gold 20c (R3)	285-10
Essex Wtr 9% (†)	£101
Lee Valley Wtr 9% Rd Pf (†)	£99

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Amber Day (10†)	..	16½ prem-1
Brentnall Beard (35†)	..	32½ prem
Brooke Bond (32†)	Feb 20	8½ prem-1
Lake And Elliot (50†)	Mar 12	20 prem+½
Nat Bnk Aust (A$1.5†)	Feb 13	145 prem
Trafalgar House (83†)	Feb 6	25 prem-2

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £45 paid. b £10 paid. e £30 paid. f £50 paid. g £60 paid. h £25 paid. i £40 paid.

W Williams explains

Demand from some big customers dried up last year; hence the half-time reverse (reported last month), says W. Williams & Sons (Holdings). Profits for the year to December last will inevitably be hit. In 1974 the group made a record £312,000. For this year there are "faint" signs of a resurgence

Wall Street

New York, Jan 14.—The New Year's stock market rally revived yesterday after a sinking spell on Tuesday.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 16.61 points to 929.55. It fell 9.45 points on Tuesday after gaining almost 70 points in the first seven sessions of 1976.

Volume totalled 30,340,000 shares compared with 34,530,000 shares on Tuesday, the second most active day. Analysts attributed Tuesday's loss to profit-taking and said it helped wash out some excesses in recent gains. Broad interest in stocks obviously continued and the market apparently was anticipating a continued economic recovery this year, as indicated by statistics and economists.

They added that there was continuing interest in declining interest rates and forecasts of another cut soon in the bank prime rate.—AP-Dow Jones.

Gold closes firm

New York, Jan 14.—Gold futures closed firmer in moderate trading, after posting initial losses of up to $2.60. Market sources said short-covering enabled both the New York Comex and the CHICAGO IMM to snap their recent losing streak which was triggered by uncertainty over the outcome of the proposed IMF gold sales. Jan, $132.60; Feb, $133.00; March, $133.50; April, $134.00; June, $135.10; Aug, $136.40; Oct, $137.60; Dec, $138.80; Feb, $140.20; April, $141.60. CHICAGO IMM: March, $133.40-133.50; June, $134.90-135.30; Sept, $136.90 bid; Dec, $139.40 bid. March, $141.40 bid.

SILVER: Comex silver futures closed little changed, 0.30c down to 0.10c up on volume estimated at 11,150 contracts. Jan, 411.60c; Feb, 412.00c; March, 414.50c; May, 419.80c; July, 425.40c; Sept, 431.10c; Dec, 440.00c; Jan, 443.00c; March, 448.90c; May, 454.80c. Handy and Harman (bullion) New York 413.00c (previous 418.50c). Handy and Harman of Canada Can$4.164 (previous $4.227).

COPPER: Futures closed steady on estimated sales of 2,651. Jan, 56.30c; Feb, 56.50c; March, 56.70c; May, 57.60c; July, 58.40c; Sept, 59.30c; Dec, 60.00c; Jan, 60.30c.

SUGAR: Futures in No 11 contract closed very steady on estimated sales of 2,877. March, 14.21-27c; May, 14.18-23c; July, 14.16-17c; Sept, 14.13-17c; Oct, 14.12-10c; Jan, 14.05c nominal; March, 14.10-05c; May, 14.05-03c. Spot, 14.45c.

COCOA: Futures closed firm on estimated sales of 1,031. March, 64.60c; May, 61.87c; July, 60.05c; Sept, 58.60c; Dec, 56.50c; March, 55.05c. Spots: Ghana, 74½c; Bahia, 71½c.

COFFEE: "C" contract futures closed steady on estimated sales of 50c: July, 93.70-60c; Sept, 93.65-717. March, 94.65-30c; May, 93.60-80c; Dec, 94.00c bid.

COTTON: Futures recovered about 0.45c from the morning lows to stand 0.20c higher at midday.—March, 62.6-730c; May, 63.50c; July, 63.60c; Oct, 61.24c; Dec, 58.66c; March, 59.15c bid; May, 59.35c bid.

WOOL: Futures and crossbred futures were tradeless today. **GREASE WOOL:** Spot, 170.0c nominal.—March, 162.0-170.0c; May, 160.0-168.0c; July, 160.0-165.0c; Oct, 160.0-165.0c; Dec, 160.0-165.0c; March, 160.0-165.0c; May, 160.0-165.0. **CROSSBRED:** Spot, 95.7c nominal.—March, 96.5-100.0c; May, 96.5-101.0c; July, 97.5-101.0c; Oct, 93.0-10.30c; Dec, 92.0c bid; March, 93.0c bid; May, 92.0 bid.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS. Futures finished the day on a mixed note, off two cents to up four on an overall light trading volume. **SOYABEANS:** Jan, 474½-75c; March, 485-83c; May, 491-90c; July, 499-98½c; Aug, 501½c; Sept, 506c; Nov, 512-13c; Jan, 520c. **SOYABEAN MEAL (NEW):** March, $132.50; May, $135.50-136.00; July, $138.00; Aug, $140.00-140.50; Sept, $139.50-140.00; Oct, $140.00; Dec, $140.00-141.00. **SOYABEAN MEAL:** Jan, $129.20-129.30; March, $131.70-135.50. **SOYABEAN OIL:** Jan, 17.00-16.95c; March, 17.15-18c; May, 17.55c; July, 17.55-50c; Aug, 17.60-55c; Sept, 17.60c; Oct, 17.60-65c, Dec, 17.75. **CHICAGO GRAINS:** WHEAT: March, 360-59½c; May, 360-67c; July, 67½c; Sept, 375½c; Dec, [illegible]. **MAIZE:** March, 270-70½c; [illegible] July, [illegible] Sept, [illegible] 270-70¼c; March, 276[illegible] May, [illegible] March, 150-57½c; May, 153c; July, 148½c; Sept, 1[illegible]c.

	Jan 14	Jan 13		Jan 14	Jan 13		Jan 14	Jan 13
Allied Chem	37½	37	Ford	45½	45⅞	RCA Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Stores	42¾	41⅞	GAF Corp	13⅞	13¼	Republic Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Supermkt	3½	3¼	Gamble Skogmo	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reynolds Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allis Chalmers	13½	13⅞	Gen Dynamics	46½	47	Reynolds Metal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcoa	43¾	43⅞	Gen Electric	51¼	51¼	Rockwell Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amax Inc	50⅝	50⅝	Gen Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]	Royal Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amerada Hess	19¾	19¼	Gen Instrument	[illegible]	[illegible]	Safeways	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Airlines	9⅝	9¼	Gen Mills	31	30¾	St Regis Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Brands	40⅝	40	Gen Motors	62½	60¾	Santa Fe Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Broadcast	23⅛	22⅞	Gen Pub Util NY	[illegible]	[illegible]	SCM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Can	31¾	31	Gen Tel Elec	27½	28	Schlumberger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Cyanamid	25⅝	25¼	Gen Tire	19½	19¼	Scott Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Elec Power	22⅝	22	Genesco	5⅛	5⅛	Seaboard Coast	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Home	33⅝	33⅝	Georgia Pacific	49⅝	47⅞	Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Motors	5⅝	5⅝	Getty Oil	172	171½	Sears Roebuck	70	[illegible]
Am Nat Gas	34⅜	33⅝	Gillette	34½	35⅛	Shell Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Standard	19⅝	19½	Goodrich	22	22⅛	Shell Trans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Telephone	53⅝	52⅞	Goodyear	23⅝	23⅝	Signal Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
AMF Inc	21⅝	20⅝	Gould Inc	28⅝	27½	Singer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anaconda	18	17⅝	Grace	27	26½	Sony	[illegible]	[illegible]
Armco Steel	30	29⅝	Gt Atlic & Pacific	11⅝	12⅛	Sth Cal Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asarco	15½	15⅜	Greyhound	14⅝	14⅛	Southern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland Oil	22⅝	22⅝	Grumman Corp	14⅝	14⅛	Southern Rly	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Richfield	91⅝	90⅝	Gulf Oil	22⅝	22⅛	Sperry Rand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avco	6	5⅝	Gulf & West	22⅝	21⅝	Squibb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avon Products	37½	36⅝	Heinz H. J.	51⅝	51	Std Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Babcock & Wcox	22½	21⅝	Hercules	20½	20⅛	Std Oil Califnia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers Tst NY	30⅝	30⅛	Honeywell	39⅝	37	Std Oil Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America	42⅝k	42⅛k	IC Inds	17⅝	17½	Std Oil Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of NY	29⅝	29⅝	Ingersoll	78	77⅞	Sterling Drug	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beatrice Foods	25⅝	25⅛	Inland Steel	44	43⅝	Stevens J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bell & Howell	19⅛	17¼	IBM	251⅛	244⅛	Stude Worth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bendix	46⅝	46⅛	Int Harvester	25⅝	24⅛	Sunbeam Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bethlehem Steel	36⅜	35⅝	Int Nickel	27⅝	26⅝	Sundstrand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boeing	27⅛	26⅝	Int Paper	54⅝	52⅝	Sun Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boise Cascade	25⅝	25⅛	Int Tel Tel	23⅛	22⅝	Teledyne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borden	28⅝	27⅝	Jewel Co	21⅝	21⅛	Tenneco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borg Warner	24⅝	24	Jim Walter	40⅝	39½	Texaco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol Myers	76⅝	75⅝	Johns-Manville	25⅝	24⅝	Texas East Trans	30⅝	[illegible]
BP	11⅝	12⅛	Johnson & John	92½	91⅝	Texas Inst	104⅛	[illegible]
Budd	12	11⅞	Kaiser Alumin	29⅝	28⅝	Texas Utilities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Ind	31	30⅛	Kennecott	32⅝	31⅝	Textron	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Nthn	35½	35⅛	Kerr McGee	77⅝	79½	TWA	8	[illegible]
Burroughs	92⅝	90⅝	Kimberly Clark	40⅝	39⅝	Travelers Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Campbell Soup	34⅝	34⅛	Kraftco Corp	43½	43⅝	TRW Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian Pacific	14½	13⅝	Kresge SS	35⅝	34⅝	UAL Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caterpillar	74⅝	73⅝	Kroger	19	19⅛	Unilever Ltd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celanese	47⅝	47	Ligg Myer	34	33⅝	Unilever NV	46⅝	[illegible]
Central Soya	17⅝	16⅝	LTV	11⅝	11½	Uniroyal (Uniroyal?)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charter NY	22⅝	22⅛	Litton	8⅝	7⅝	Union Bancorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chase Manhat	28	27⅝	Lockheed	7⅝	7½	Union Carbide	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chem Bank NY	37½	36⅝	Lucky Stores	16⅝	16½	Union Oil Calif	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake Ohio	37⅝	36½	Manuf Hanover	31½	30⅝	Un Pacific Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chrysler	12	11⅝	Mapco	36⅝	35½	Uniroyal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citicorp	30⅝	29⅛	Marathon Oil	44½	44⅝	United Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cities Service	42⅝	41	Marcor Inc	29⅝	29⅛	Utd Merch & Man	15½	[illegible]
Clark Equip	30½	29⅝	Marine Midland	11⅝	11⅛	US Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coca Cola	89⅛	88⅝	Martin Marietta	18⅝	17⅝	US Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colgate	30⅝	29⅝	McDonnell	17½	17⅛	Utd Technol	[illegible]	[illegible]
CBS	55	53⅝	Mead	21⅝	20	Wachovia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia Gas	25⅝	25⅝	Merck	73⅝	73	Warner Comm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Combustion Eng	38⅝	37⅝	Minnesota Mng	60⅝	60⅛	Warner Lambert	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comwlth Edison	30⅝	30⅛	Mobil Oil	50⅝	50⅛	Wells Fargo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Edison	16	15⅝	Monsanto	82⅝	80⅛	West'n Bancorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Foods	22⅝	22⅛	Morgan J. P.	57⅝	56⅛	Westnghse Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Power	20⅛	20⅛	Motorola	46	45	Weyerhauser	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Can	27½	27⅛	NCR Corp	28⅝	27	Whirlpool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Oil	66⅝	67½	NL Industries	14⅝	14	White Motor	[illegible]	[illegible]
Control Data	21	20⅝	Nabisco	40⅝	40½	Woolworth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corning Glass	48½	47⅝	Nat Distillers	17⅝	17⅛	Xerox Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
CPC Intnl	45⅝	44⅝	Nat Steel	42	41⅝	Zenith	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crane	53⅝	50⅛	Norfolk West	71	70⅝			
Crocker Int	29⅝	29⅛	NW Bancorp	46⅝	46⅛			
Crown Zeller	40	39⅝	Norton Simon	24⅝	23⅝			
Dart Ind	32	31⅝	Occidental Pet	15	14⅝			
Deere	53½	52⅝	Ogden	17⅝	17⅛			
Del Monte	25	24⅝	Olin Corp	36½	33⅝			
Delta Air	40	39	Otis Elevator	37⅝	37⅛			
Detroit Edison	14⅝	14⅛	Owens-Illinois	57	56⅛			
Disney	53⅝	52⅝	Pacific Gas Elec	21⅝	22			
Dow Chemical	102	99⅝	Pan Am	5½	5⅛			
Dresser Ind	66½	64⅝	Penn Central	1⅝	1⅝			
Duke Power	19⅝	19⅛	Penney J. C.	52⅝	52½			
Du Pont	141½	139	Pennzoil	20⅝	20⅛			
Eastern Air	5	4⅝	Pepsico	71⅝	73			
Eastman Kodak	112⅝	109⅝	Pet Inc	26⅝	26			
Eaton Corp	32⅝	31⅝	Pfizer	28½	27½			
El Paso Nat Gas	12⅝	12⅝	Phelps Dodge	37⅝	36⅛			
Equitable Life	19⅛	18⅝	Philip Morris	55⅝	56			
Esmark	36⅝	35⅝	Phillips Petrol	55⅝	55			
Evans P. D.	6	5⅝	Polaroid	36	34½			
Exxon Corp	91	91⅛	PPG Ind	38½	37			
Fed Dept Stores	52⅝	54½	Procter Gamble	95	94⅝			
Firestone	23⅝	23	Pub Ser El & Gas	19⅛	19⅛			
Fst Chicago	17½	17⅛	Pullman	42½	39⅝			
Fst Nat Boston	24⅝	24⅛	Rapid American	5⅛	5⅛			
Fst Penn Corp	17	16½	Raytheon	50⅝	49⅝			

* Ex div. a Asked. e Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market Closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Canadian Prices

	Jan 14	Jan 13
Abitibi	10⅝	[illegible]
Alcan Alumin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algoma Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bell Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comlnco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Bathurst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Falconbridge	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hawker Sid Can	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson Bay Mng	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson Bay Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imasco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imperial Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Pipe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mass-Ferguson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steel Walker	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walker Hiram	[illegible]	[illegible]
WCT	[illegible]	[illegible]

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, $2.0280 ($2.0250); three months, $2.0026 ($2.0002); Canadian dollar, 99.50c (99.00c).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index rose 1.51 to 305.28. The futures index was up 1.66 at 298.03.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, [illegible]; transportation, 187.11 [illegible]; utilities, [illegible]; 65 stocks, [illegible]. New York Stock Exchange index 51.51 (50.61): industrials, [illegible]; transportation, [illegible]; utilities, [illegible]; financial, 48.[illegible] (48.51).

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorised Unit Trusts

[illegible]

Insurance Bonds and Funds

[illegible]

Offshore and International Funds

[illegible]

هكذا من الاصل

Weatherall Green & Smith
rtered Surveyors, Estate Agents
don Leeds Paris Nice Frankfurt

Stock Exchange Prices

Late rally

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 12. Dealings End, Jan 23. § Contango Day, Jan 26. Settlement Day, Feb 3

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

For Really Discerning Drinkers
HIGH & DRY
Really Dry Gin

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

1975/76 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
167	48	AAH	160	+5	14.0b	8.8	6.7
65	23	AB Electronic	65	..	6.3	9.7	12.7
64	34	AC Cars	34	..	1.4	4.0	13.1
116	49	AD Intl	62	h -1	3.6	4.4	9.4
46	15	AGB Research	39	● ..	3.2	8.2	6.7
258	93	APV Hldgs	242	..	13.7	5.7	9.3
64½	21	AVP Ind	63	-½	3.3n	5.3	5.3
61	17	Aaronson Bros	61	+1	2.4	3.9	15.8
17	6½	Abrasives Int	16	..	2.2b	13.4	5.5
123	40	Acrow	120	..	6.1	5.1	13.0
118	25	Do A	118	..	6.1	5.1	12.8
23	15½	Adams Food	23	..	1.6	7.0	3.9
15	5	Adda Int	6½	..	..e	..	..
147	68	Adwest Group	147	+5	9.7	6.6	6.9
20	6	Aeron't & Gen.	19	..	1.5	8.1	..
137	68	Airfix Ind	137	..	4.4	3.2	12.9
83	27½	Do NV	75	-1	3.6	4.8	7.1
90	36	Albright & W	79	-2	5.4	6.8	5.7
73½	55½	Alcan 10½%	£73	+½	1050	14.4	..
65	58	Do 9% Cnv	£70	+1	900	12.9	..
207	89	Alginate Ind	178	..	19.3	10.9	12.4
74	29	Allen E. Balfour	74	● +2	5.9n	7.9	7.9
35	12	Allen W. G.	35	..	3.5	9.9	6.1
37½	14½	Alliance Alders	34	● -½	1.8	5.4	8.3
108	25½	Allied Colloids	108	..	1.9	1.8	13.4
36	8½	Allied Insulators	24	-½	1.8	7.3	7.4
14¼	4½	Allied Plant	14¼	+¼	1.0b	6.8	23.4
87	33	Allied Polymer	71	..	6.9b	9.7	8.1
121	12½	Allied Retailers	121	● ..	7.4n	6.1	6.8
34½	8½	Alpine Hldgs	24	-½	1.3	5.2	14.4
194	133	Amal Metal	194	..	18.6	9.6	2.1
52	15	Amal Power	51	-1	4.7	9.1	6.1
31½	13	Amber Day	26	s -1	3.2b	12.3	5.6
8	6½	Amber Ind Hldgs	7	..	0.6n	8.9	2.6
48	24	Anchor Chem	46	..	5.2	11.2	..
44½	21½	Anderson Strath	43	s -1	3.3	7.6	8.6
180	34½	Anglo Am Asph	180	..	10.0	5.6	12.5
810	460	Anglo Amer Ind	680	-10	39.5	6.0	10.2
40	24	Ang Swiss Hldgs	30	..	..e	..	..
42	20	Anglovest	20	..	2.5	12.5	8.5
48	30	Appleyard	44	..	5.7	12.8	6.3

MISCELLANEOUS

1975/76 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
12¼	6¼	Algoma Cen Rly	£10¾	+¼	26.0	2.5	16.5
14	5	Antofagasta	£12	..	..	..	7.5
27	12	Calcutta Elec	26	..	9.0	34.6	..
50	34	E Surrey W 7%	£43	..	700	16.3	..
32½	26	Essex Wtr 5%	£32½	..	500	15.4	..
135	46	Felixstowe Dock	125	b ..	10.0	8.0	12.9
395	140	Imp Cont Gas	340	-5	12.3b	3.6	21.9
32½	25	Mid Kent Wtr	£30½	..	500	16.4	
50	36	Milford Docks	48	..	..	..	9.1
163	65	Nigerian Elec	147	+1	15.0b	10.2	..
417	267	Perak Rvr Hydro	353	..	26.9	7.6	17.9
33	26½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£31½	..	500	15.9	..

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 14.01.76 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1959):—

	Index No. Latest	Div. Yield %	Earnings Yield %	Index No. Previous
The Times Industrial Share Index	165.42	5.88	10.61	167.27
Largest Coys.	165.06	5.71	10.94	167.12
Smaller Coys.	166.51	6.43	9.53	167.77
Capital Goods	172.14	6.23	10.34	173.13
Consumer Goods	188.05	5.80	10.38	190.33
Store Shares	140.57	4.09	6.85	143.27
Largest financial shares	193.42	5.16	—	200.30
Largest financial and industrial shares	171.43	5.61	—	173.43
Commodity shares	240.40	4.18	10.07	242.05
Gold Mining shares	411.20	7.66	11.77	426.64
Industrial debenture stocks	80.70	7.81*	—	80.37
Industrial preference stocks	53.99	13.47*	—	53.53
3½% War Loan	26½	13.37*	—	26¾

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

	High	Low
All-time	198.47 (15.08.72)	60.18 (12.12.74)
1975	167.27 (13.01.76)	159.37 (05.01.76)
1974	136.15 (28.02.74)	60.18 (12.12.74)
1973	180.33 (12.01.73)	120.99 (14.12.73)
1972	189.47 (26.08.72)	174.49 (10.01.72)
1971	174.77 (31.12.71)	122.23 (02.03.71)
1970	145.78 (14.02.70)	116.75 (25.05.70)

* Flat interest yield.

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

NON-SECRETARIAL

IMPERIAL COLLEGE CONFERENCE CLERK

(aged 25 to 35)

Required to deal with the organisation and arrangements for conferences, and the booking of accommodation for delegates. At least two to three years similar experience desirable; the ability to work under pressure essential. Salary according to age and experience in scale £2,700 to £3,335 (including London Weighting). Four weeks annual leave plus extra days at Easter and Christmas.

Applications with full details of age and experience to Mrs A. Podlubsky, Bookings Manager, IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, London SW7 2AZ, within seven days.

ACTUARY/ADMIN/LAW CAREERS

£2,500 P.A. Neg.

ACTUARY: Graduates preferably, to join small company in Wembley. Excellent opportunity for student member of the Institute of Actuaries and who has already taken at least one exam. Day release given to continue studies.

ADMIN: People with degree or qualification and some admin. experience to join W.1 company as Assistant to Director. Organisational ability required to handle committee meetings, office admin. and some personnel.

LAW: People with degree or appropriate qualification to join company as Legal Assistant on the new business side, handling details of credit-worthiness, etc.

Please telephone Anna Moffatt on:

01-584 3615

Graduate Girls & Graduate Men

RECEPTIONIST

(£2,000-£2,500)

required for International Company situated 5 minutes from Victoria Station. Must be smart, well-spoken and have experience of dealing with people. Would be required to operate small automatic switchboard and relieve the telex operator.

For further information and appointment, telephone

Marie King

01-828 7799

£3,000 PUBLISHING

P.A. Secretary required by M.D. of European branch of U.S.-based Magazine Publishing Company. Opportunity to be in at the early stage of development. Must have common sense and sense of humour. Language abilities an advantage but not essential.

Telephone or write to

John V. Ball,
Managing Director—Europe
ZIFF-DAVIS PUBLISHING CO.
171 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

01-353 7879

IMAGINATIVE APPEALS OFFICER AT LEAST £2,800

Interesting and responsible role with established organisation for a mature, tactful and imaginative person not frightened of figures and with good typing handling a wide range of fund raising activities including various aspects of publicity. A lot of variety plus immense job satisfaction here.—Mrs. McNeill, Challoners, 145 Victoria Street, S.W.1. 828 3845.

BI-LINGUAL SHOWROOM ASSISTANT W.1

A knowledge of European languages and general commercial experience essential, as will be dealing with visiting international public plus ensuring smooth running of the showroom.

Salary to £3,400 plus fringe benefits.

SUSAN HAMILTON PERSONNEL
35 St. George's Street, W.1.
01-499 5405

STELLA FISHER IN THE STRAND

Cashier, 22+, with relevant experience (preferably in banking environment) required by International Co., N.W.1. To £2,500 p.a.

Stella Fisher Bureau
110 111 Strand, W.C.2.
01-836 6644
(opposite Strand Palace Hotel)

Also open Saturday mornings 10 a.m.-12.30 p.m.

BOOKKEEPER/TYPIST £3,000

Take charge of small consulting office. Duties involve travel bookings, supervising 3 typists and general correspondence W.C.2.

623 9464

CLAYMAN AGENCY
31 33 High Holborn W.C.1

HAVE YOU GOT sales ability, enthusiasm, sense of humour, sincerity, perseverance and mature outlook? If so you will become a successful interviewer. Ring Miss Beswick, 436 0225.

ACCOUNTS CLERK required by Westminster School. Knowledge of PAYE. 4 weeks holiday. Salary £2,000 negotiable. Apply in writing to The Bursar, Westminster School, Little Deans Yard, S.W.1.

DIVERTIMENTI Cooking Utensils. W.1. Sales General Shop Assistant for active interesting work with congenial people. From £30 p.w. Phone Maureen, 01-935 0689.

INTERVIEWER, KENSINGTON. Secretarial agency experience preferred. Salary negotiable.—Personal Services Ltd., 118 Cromwell Road, S.W.7. 370 5097.

PART-TIME experienced Receptionist/Telephonist required by young Advertising Agency in W.1., 9 a.m. to 1.30 p.m., Mon.-Fri., £22 p.w. plus profit sharing plus hols.—Tel. 01-580 9724 ext 20.

RECEPTIONIST for Computer bureau. Knightsbridge: varied duties: suit school leaver: £1,700 plus.—Please apply Miss C. Fell on 589 1444.

AGE 30-40. P.A./domesticated run banker's cottage. Occasional driving abroad. Excellent post. Harvey 76 Alexandra Park Road, N.10.

VERY ATTRACTIVE person required part time, 18-25, intelligent conversationalist for young company director. This lively P.A. will be involved in meeting director's clients socially so a warm personality is essential. If this sounds like your kind of job then ring 730 2905.

ASSISTANT required in educational publishing house in Fleet Street for period of 3-4 months. Essentials are: 1 "A" level at grade "A" and 1 at grade "A" or "B". Age 18-20. Would suit bright literate exhibitioner awaiting University entrance. Written applications to: Mrs. Higgins, 107-111 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

RECEPTIONIST—to £2,400! Plus L.V.s, bonus, 4 weeks hols. Someone with a pleasant manner. 37 [illegible].—Brook St. Bureau 629 1205.

NON-SECRETARIAL

ADMINISTRATION £3,500

A large firm of lawyers in E.C.4 are looking for an intelligent person with a pleasant outgoing personality—someone with previous supervisory experience, or a Senior Secretary wishing to move into administration, would be ideal for this interesting position. Please note legal experience and excellent typing are essential. Preferred age 30-40.

Please call Eileen Watkins or Miss Davis on 629 2218 or 493 3551.

THORNHILL MARY STUART BUREAU

School of Oriental and African Studies (University of London) Malet Street, WC1E 7HP

An

EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES ASSISTANT

is required by the School's Extramural Division to assist with the organisation and development of its resources centre for teachers. Experience desirable but not essential. Typing required.

Starting salary between £2,700 and £2,895 (on scale to £3,225) per annum, including London Allowance. Write or telephone for details to Assistant Secretary (Personnel): 01-637 2388.

SRNS TRAVEL WITH I.M.P.

SRN to assist Professor/Doctor in Medical practice in Germany.

SRN for Operating Theatre in Switzerland.

SRNs, coronary care and general nursing in South Africa. All jobs offer top salaries and conditions and are open to either male or female SRNs.

Telephone: Faye Byrne
437 5215 or
486 8273

THE SCOTTISH COUNCIL (DEVELOPMENT AND INDUSTRY)

requires for its London Office a RECEPTIONIST/TELEPHONIST

A knowledge of Scotland would be helpful for this interesting post which also involves dealing with enquiries on Scottish goods and services. Typing would be an advantage.

Please telephone or write to: Mrs. H. A. McLeod, The Scottish Council, 86 Strand, London WC2R 0DW. 01-240 1865.

THE GREEK ISLANDS

Personable, extrovert Couriers wanted by successful young holiday company operating in the Greek Islands.

Experience in a related field, though not essential would be an asset. A knowledge of the Greek language is not considered necessary.

Successful applicants would be based in Greece during the holiday season (June-October), there would be a possibility of employment at the company's London Head Office during the winter months.

Applications by letter only to Charles Vyse Associates, Hutton House, Hutton St., London, E.C.4.

HEAD COOK

SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS

for personally run country house hotel on estate.

Cordon bleu or similar young staff. Season March to end October. See Egon Ronay Guide 1976 under heading for description of standard.

Apply
ISLE OF ERISKAY
by Oban, Argyll
Telephone Ledaig (0631 72) 205

PART-TIME BOOKKEEPER required by West End architects. £1.20 per hour. Call Prudence at 437 2656.

SECRETARIAL

ADMIN. SEC. £3,000

for well established City organisation. If you are aged 23-30, have good personal presentation, a sound secretarial track record and now feel able to accept a very busy and challenging administrative post (min. sec. duties), tel. Andrea Foote, 581 4923. N.H.

£3,750

Versatile and capable Secretary/P.A. for Chairman of small Company in E.C.3. Excellent secretarial skills required—Insurance experience helpful. Age immaterial. Ring:

DUNLOP & BADENOCH (AGENCY),
25 Lime St., E.C.3.
01-623 3644/5/6.

"FILLS MY HEART with a monotonous languor." Deadly dull, tedious, boring secretarial job in the dismal world of Advertising. You'll meet all sorts of monotonous people who'll go on and on and on about posters and brilliant campaigns and things. What's worse, you'll be forced to manage on a pittance of £2,500. The job's at ACORN who are just one boring phone call away on 493 2964.

TOP PA/SECRETARY. Good shorthand typing, required to run a special interior project working with a team of Architects and Designers for one year initially. Experience in interior furnishing a help. Salary negotiable, up to £3,000.—Tel. Patricia Jones, 235 8877.

PR COMPANY offices near Green Park, require experienced Secretary for overstretched Partners. Work lively and varied. Prospects of promotion to Executive status. Hours 9.30-5.30. Salary £2,200 negotiable. Reply: 46 Curzon St. W1Y 7RF.

VANITY FAIR! Secretary to organize sales and exhibitions in U.K. and abroad. High-powered position involving hard work for small friendly co. Superb offices in Regency house. £2,500 plus L.V.s. Rand. 828 6965.

FINANCIAL CONTROLLER of International Company (oil), is urgently seeking Secretary. Interesting job. Knightsbridge. £2,600+. Ring 584 6022, ext 47.

MEDICAL FOUNDATION seeks PA/Secretary for their Administration manager. Involving and rewarding work associated with health care. Salary to £3,100 and perks. Bond St. Bureau. 629 0641.

TRAVELLING.—E-type Boss needs PA/Secretary to cope with all aspects of his fashion importing business (including driving his car). £2,750 + perks.—Ring 635 493 5321.

SECRETARY to assist two Directors, small group of Leisure Companies. Modern West End office. £2,700 p.a.—Ring Mr Davies, 01-437 2178 between 4 and 6 p.m.

SECRETARY. W.1, to partner congenial small firm of solicitors. Tel. 437 7013. Ref. F.H.

SECRETARIAL

AUDIO SECRETARY FOR MARKETING EXECUTIVE

We are a rapidly growing international company specialising in industrial loss prevention engineering and industrial insurance.

We need a highly skilled Secretary with the ability and commitment to make a significant contribution within our marketing function.

As an international company operating world wide, we require our Marketing Executives to travel extensively. We see our Marketing Secretaries as assistants who can operate independently during the frequent absence of their bosses.

You should have a good secretarial background and the ability to handle related administrative tasks.

A knowledge of French or German would be an advantage although not essential.

We offer a competitive salary and excellent employee benefits.

For further information and appointment contact:

Marie King
01-828 7799
FACTORY MUTUAL INTERNATIONAL
Kingsgate House
66/74 Victoria Street
London, SW1

PA's FOR PERSIA

Large British Construction Organisation seeks two graduate Secretary/PAs (aged 25+) to join their Persian operation. You will each work for one senior man, and jointly assist in settling wives and families arriving from the U.K. Car drivers essential, and a free flat is provided.

Salaries around £4,000 p.a.

For further details please telephone Gilly Mart on

01-584 3615

GRADUATE GIRLS
AND GRADUATE MEN

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY U.S.—$12,500—NEW YORK

Working for an American businessman. If you are aged 35-45 with senior experience, please hear the full details on 493 2905.

DON'T SPEAK, JUST LISTEN

Senior Staff Consultants Ltd.

ANOTHER GENIUS FOR BLOY ELDRIDGE

We are an advertising publicity consultancy in the West End looking for an unflappable, administrative secretary who is happy working with creative people, aged 23—29, will have had previous advertising experience and should be client orientated. Salary £2500—£3000, according to experience. Talk to Tricia Cocking, 01-629 3591.

SECRETARIES! PREFER TO AVOID COMMUTING?

International Co. at S.W.9 Head Office needs P.A./Secretary for Personnel Manager. Chance to do admin. Flexible hours. £2,700.

Leading charity, Highbury, N.1 have opening for young Secretary (22-plus) for Business Manager of their newspaper. £2,500 to start.

COVENT GARDEN BUREAU
53 Fleet Street, London E.C.4
01-353 7696

SECRETARY/P.A.

to assist manager with admin. of secretarial functions of travel and hotels division. To £2,600. 4 weeks' holiday.

BELLE AGY.

4, Marylebone High St., W.1.

486 2896/405 4844.

TOP SEC £3,000+

for Director of W.1 property Company. First class Shorthand and typing skills essential and ability to work under own initiative. Preferred age 25-35.

RING MR EAST
01-486 8235

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, 27+ to work for Director of large international W.C.2 company. In addition to the normal secretarial skills an interest in golf, good food and wines is desirable. Salary circa £3,200, over 4 weeks' holiday. Please ring Career Girl, West End 493 8982 or City 623 6085.

PUBLISHING. Editorial Director of London Publisher requires Secretary/P.A. Excellent working conditions, good salary. Graduate preferred, as some editorial responsibility necessary. Please ring Peter Shellard, 01-491 2970, J. M. Dent & Sons, 26 Albemarle Street, London, W.1.

£2,600 - £3,300 for a list of current vacancies in this range and a note on how our critically impartial ("warts and all") reports on employers and secretaries prevent abortive interviews. Call Premium Secretaries, 01-486 2667/7877.

PERSONAL SECRETARY. — To £2,000 plus L.Vs. Stimulating opportunity for someone who dislikes boring routine work! Lively job in education unit. Four weeks hols.—Brook Street Bureau, 01-584 0661.

PUBLISHING PERSONAL SECRETARY for managing Director of small distinguished Mayfair fiction/general publishers. "A" level standard. Good speeds. Good salary, L.V.s. Apply Personnel Officer. 01-493 4141.

LIVE-WIRE Secretary for busy young company in Kings Cross area. Varied duties and good prospects. Up to £3,000 p.a. for right person.—837 7781, ext. 20.

AUDIO SECRETARY. £2,500 p.a. plus L.V.s. High technology family firm 10 minutes Kings Rd., Chelsea. 200 yds. Battersea Bridge. Tel.: 228 3042.

DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY for small Merchant Bank, E.C.3, own office, L.V.s, £3,000. Call Susan Buff Paterson Agy. 248 2240.

FILM COMPANY. W.1, wants Sec./P.A. troubleshooter. £2,500.—Photostaff, 459 1821.

BRIGHT AUDIO SECRETARY for young Partner in Park Lane Surveyors. Variety and responsibility in pleasant conditions. Salary to £2,750.—01-499 6821.

AUDIO SECRETARY, 20/35, required for busy dynamic litigation Solicitor near Victoria Tube. £2,500 + LV's. Mr. Volk or Mr. Berns. 01-828 8635.

SECRETARY/P.A.

required for new position by Partner in small, specialised Solicitor's Practice.

1. To provide secretarial skills of a high standard.

2. As Assistant to be responsible for own litigation casework under supervision and generally be responsible for office management and progress of matters being dealt with by both.

Initiative, relevant experience or willingness to learn combined with businesslike manner and smart appearance are required. Salary not less than £2,700.

Mr. Grieves, 405 7922.

P.A./SECRETARY—PUBLIC RELATIONS

Efficient P.A./Secretary, good personality, required by Managing Director of busy financial public relations company. Must be able to work fast and accurately and deal direct with clients at senior level.

Salary up to £2,500 depending on age and experience.

Telephone Marian Lindsay on 01-636 6431 or write, marked "Confidential" to:

Managing Director,
GOOD RELATIONS CITY LTD.,
18 Bloomsbury Square,
London, W.C.1.

£3,000 IN PERSONNEL

Competent Sec./Administration Assistant of high calibre sought by personnel and office Managers for involved senior position requiring tact, diplomacy and ability to cope under pressure. LV's, plus flexi hours. Ring Sandra, Rand. 359 0101.

CAREER INTO OIL

Executive of oil co. in Mayfair needs first class P.A./Sec., 25+, with lively personality. Must possess good skills, be sharp on the uptake and have ability to run office in his absence. Salary £3,500 plus perks. Call Christine Watson at M. & J. on 836 4757.

ANTIQUE COLLECTOR magazine's advertisement department needs a numerate secretary keen to assist in telephone selling of advertisement space to antique dealers. Not a high-powered position, but offers variety plus scope for initiative and responsibility. Please ring Beverlie Flower on 234 2331.

TOP FLIGHT Trilingual P.A./Sec. required by Director of textile co. Excellent speeds in English shorthand and typing plus fluent French and German. Age 25+ with four years' experience and ability to assist at a high level. £3,000! Rand. 589 4545.

CITY INSURANCE BROKERS require Senior Secretary/P.A. (25-plus) for a charming Director. Plenty of P.A. work and client contact. Good knowledge of Spanish. Salary £2,950 plus bonus.—Ring Career Girl 623 6085 (City) or 493 8982 (West End).

ARE YOU A BRIGHT SECRETARY and think you can work under pressure for a young and very demanding Managing Director? If you feel that you could cope with this job in Victoria telephone Miss Marks 828 4161.

LEADING CONCERT PROMOTER requires Secretary Shorthand Typist for interesting work. Good salary. Please apply in writing to Victor Hochhauser, 4 Holland Park Avenue, London W11 3QU.

INTERNATIONAL S.W.1 CO. is looking for a young go-ahead Sec. for three charming Whiz-Kids. Lots of client contact and very friendly colleagues. £2,600. Jaygar Careers. 730 5148/9.

TOP SEC./P.A. for American Co. Interesting and responsible work. Salary £3,200 + L.V.s. Temps also wanted, Sh. & Audio. Phone L.S.S. 734 7179.

SHORTHAND TYPIST. — £2,400, L.Vs. and free fruit and vegetables! Friendly office, flexi hrs. —Brook Street Bureau 734 5431.

£3,400 P.A. up! for super efficient P.A. Secretary, 20-30, to work with young City Banking Director dealing high-level mid-East contracts. Good formal skills, education and experience, knowledge international securities helpful, capable of taking charge. £3,400 p.a. up, plus fringe benefits. Joyce Guiness Bureau, 589 8807.

SALES MANAGER, Mayfair, W.1. Construction company needs P.A./Secretary, 26-35ish. He delegates well and wants person to work with him, and become involved in workload. Needs strong, organized personality wanting scope. Around £3,000 p.a. negotiable. 10% bonus. Joyce Guiness Bureau, 589 8807.

SECRETARIES. Algeria with French, £4,710 p.a. Free food and accom. Belle Agy, 4 Marylebone High St., W.1. 935 0731. 405 4844.

SECRETARY/PA required for Chairman of Public Company in small West End Head Office. Only experienced and competent secretaries should apply, likely age between 30-50. Telephone for interview, 01-499 3411 between 2.30-5.30.

SECRETARIAL

A senior appointment—opportunity for high level involvement

SECRETARY/PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

CITY £3,000-£3,300

MAJOR INSURANCE AND UNDERWRITING GROUP

Applications are invited from mature Secretaries aged from 35 with good secretarial skills who would appreciate the added responsibility of running the Deputy Chairman's office during his periods of absence abroad amounting to 3 months a year. Discretion, a sound memory and an active interest in the work is essential as is the ability to liaise effectively and decisively in his absence. Duties will include making travel arrangements and hotel bookings, a certain amount of personal work and involvement in all aspects of the Deputy Chairman's sphere of responsibility. Own newly decorated office, L.V.s, bonus scheme.

Applications in strict confidence under Ref. SPA/414/TT to the Managing Director,

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES LIMITED
KNIGHTSBRIDGE OFFICE, 69 KNIGHTSBRIDGE, LONDON, S.W.1,
OR TELEPHONE 01-235 2202/3/4. TELEX NO. 887374.

ATTRACTIVE APPOINTMENTS

Two senior secretarial appointments are offered in a major provincial newspaper group at its head office near Fleet Street:—

PERSONAL SECRETARY to Divisional Director of Planning. Important post involving preparation of confidential reports and analysing and scheduling business information and statistics in addition to secretarial role. Facility with figures essential.

PERSONAL SECRETARY to Staff Development Adviser, assisting with projects and organizing seminars/conferences in addition to normal secretarial duties. High degree of intelligence and administrative ability important.

Both appointees must be well educated, willing to accept responsibility and work on own initiative and be first class secretaries. Directly relevant experience not essential as training will be given.

Competitive salaries. Spacious office suite. 9.30 to 5.00. Four weeks holiday. Staff restaurant.

Contact Mr P. Edgley or Mr R. Turner at 01-353 1030

WESTMINSTER PRESS LIMITED
Newspaper House, Great New Street, London EC4P 4ER

PRIVATE SECRETARY

required for a Senior Partner in well established firm of City Solicitors. The successful applicant will have a minimum of 2 good "A" levels, first-class shorthand and typing skills, an intelligent approach to work and a sense of humour. Legal experience desirable but not essential: P.S.D. an advantage. Preferred age, 30-35. Excellent salary. LVs, one month's holiday this year.

For further details contact Mrs. Raffles at 01-628 9161.

SECRETARY for PERSONNEL £2,800

Must be attractive, bright and cheerful. Meeting and dealing with new budding applicants applying for positions within the company. This is a very important position for a young Secretary eager to learn and become involved in Personnel and all that goes with it. Age 19+. Call Chris Wallsgrove

637 3787

Prime Appointments

TRILINGUAL PA/SECRETARY

Small W.C.1 export office of a major firm in the fashion industry urgently requires a responsible and independent PA/Secretary able to speak and write French fluently and with at least a working knowledge of German. Shorthand though useful, is not essential. Salary negotiable, in the region of £2,500 plus.

MULTILINGUAL SERVICES
33 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2
01-836 3794/8

3 Creative/Film production jobs, £2,500+

So if you've got good Advertising Agency or commercial TV production experience, plus good shorthand and typing come and see us at

ADventure 499 8963
63 South Molton St., W.1

THE LIVE WIRE. — £2,700. Publicity job. Rather nice in an odd sort of way. It's for a Secretary with a flair for communication to assist the Publicity Manager of a well-known professional body. You'll be concerned mainly with the press and P.R. side and will be based deep in darkest Carrington Country (beautiful Bloomsbury).—ACON. 01-409 3908.

GOOD ORGANIZER. No shorthand. Secretary for Director of Professional Research Group near Holborn. Mature person around 35 who enjoys working on own initiative. Lots of admin and telephone contact. Good typing essential. Salary £3,600.—Monica Grove & Assoc., 581 2097.

RECORD COMPANY (Export Dept). Are you self-motivated, interested in dealing with people, want responsibility? Can you do shorthand typing? I need help, why not phone me now for further details. Kick van Hengel, 01-636 1655, ext. 350.

YOUNG SECRETARY. College leaver or "Second-Jobber" for Press Officer of famous W.1 store. Hours 9-5, no Sats. £2,250 + fringe benefits. Call Pat Hillier 836 2875 Strand or Sue Whitchurch 937 6525 Kensington. CENTACOM STAFF.

AUDIO SECRETARY needed for Partner in expanding firm of Chancery Lane Solicitors. Mainly commercial. Attractive working hours, good starting salary (from £2,500 to £2,800). Tel.: Mr. Gander on 404 5501.

PARK LANE, W.1. Secretary/PA working for Partners of property agency. Good shorthand/typing speeds and general secretarial skills. Over 25 years. Please ring 493 9011.

LEADING COSMETICS CO. needs a bright young Sec with good skills for their Product Admin Manager. Super job. £2,500.—Jaygar Careers. 730 5148.

THEATRICAL AGENT needs young Audio Sec., flexihours, super job. £2,500. Jaygar Careers. 730 5148.

SECRETARY wanted for Kensington Mews Sports Car Garage. Shorthand not essential. £3,000 p.a.—Tel. 01-237 3690.

NEW VENTURE, PA-late 20s, early 30s, first-class educational background for W.1 Director setting up medical services, mid-East. Good formal skills. Numerate, strong personality, career motivated. Participation: all aspects building business including entertaining. Around £3,300 p.a. to start. JOYCE GUINESS BUREAU, 589 8807.

LANGUAGES LANGUISHING? Busy Partner of a W1 firm of Accountants needs a first-class secretary with excellent skills as well as fluent French and some German. Salary £3,000+. Gee's Recruitment. 499 6101-4.

SHORTHAND £2,700 AUDIO £3,000

Managing Director of a Canadian Investment Trust requires an Executive Secretary to assist him in his busy Mayfair office. Must be able to organise herself in a non-routine atmosphere. Knowledge of German and French an advantage, but responsibility, initiative and experience are main qualifications.

Tel: Miss Ogden

01-493 4725

P.A. SECRETARY

required for joint Managing Directors of International Company based near London Heathrow Airport. Travel prospects. Start early February. Salary £2,600-£3,000 depending on experience.

Please phone Colnbrook 3931.

ANTIQUE PORCELAIN

Gallery, St. James's, requires resourceful, enthusiastic Assistant/Secretary, with efficient intelligence and languages, particularly German. 10 a.m.-6 p.m.

01-839 5040

BOOK PUBLISHERS

Chatto and Windus require a Secretary for the Managing Director. Experience in publishing useful. Please write with full details and starting salary level to: Mr. B. A. Simmonds, 9 Bow St., W.C.2 (01-379 6851 extn. 268).

No Agencies please.

SECRETARY

aged 25 plus, with Audio experience for Piccadilly solicitors, small friendly office.

9.30 start. Salary from £2,700 according to experience.

RING MR. A. T. WILSON

ON 01-734 2616.

Tempting Times

Talented Temps join Covent Garden

Begin Monday as a Talented Temp using your Shorthand, Audio or copy skills. Many bookings in all fields at top rates—and a warm welcome as a talented Temp. Short and long term bookings.

COVENT GARDEN BUREAU,
53 Fleet St., E.C.4,
01-353 7696.

TEMPS . . .

. . . We are spending today and tomorrow organising next week's work. If you are a Secretary—Shorthand, Audio or Copy Typist and want to start on Monday call us now.

VICTORIA AGENCY

1, Strutton Ground, S.W.1.
01-799 4161.

100/50 W.P.M. Temporary Secretaries needed now for mid-week bookings. Why not try a small agency which has the time to discuss your personal needs?—London Town Bureau, 836 1994.

SECRETARIES with good shorthand typing speeds for immediate work, long and short-term bookings. Opportunity of bilingual work when the need arises.—Merrow Agency. 636 6725.

START TODAY! Secretaries, regular top temp. assignments in advertising, cosmetics, publishing and TV. Paid weekly: £50-plus. —Marlene Lerner Personnel, 32 Baker Street, W.1. 01-930 5012/6450.

£1.50 P.H. to all our Rarelypes. They are capable, cheerful and adaptable Secretaries. If you are too, ring Career Plan, 01-734 4284.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—3 month assignments for a top Secretary and a well groomed receptionist. Jane Crosthwaite Recruitment, 581 2977.

SECRETARIES PLUS is paying £1.60 per hour for top City Secretaries. Call Lyn Cecil on 283 3146.

SECRETARIAL

Royal Northern College of Music

seeks to appoint from February

PERSONAL SECRETARY TO THE PRINCIPAL

Candidates should possess senior secretarial experience including committee work, together with capacity to assume initiative and responsibility, work under pressure, and conduct effective liaison with academic, administrative and artistic persons. A positive interest in music is highly desirable. The post which is supported by an assistant secretary is permanent, pensionable, and currently commands a salary in the range of £2,535-£2,775, with eligibility for displacement allowances if obliged to move residence. Application forms obtainable from the Dean of Management, Royal Northern College of Music, 124 Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9RD. Telephone 061-273-6283.

DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY

Tottenham Court Road

£3,800 plus subsidized

company accommodation

Top Property Company with offices close to Tottenham Court Road Tube seeks a competent Secretary, 22-25, for one of their directors who is the Company Financial Controller. You will have your own office and your work will be mainly confidential correspondence but an aptitude for figures is necessary. Fringe benefits include L.V.s and the possibility of sharing one of the company flats with another employee.—For further details phone Ian James. 534 8383.

CRIPPS SEARS & ASSOCS.
(Consultancy)

Arts Council of Great Britain

ART DEPARTMENT

AN EXHIBITION ASSISTANT

is required to help with the Administrative processes of Art Exhibition Organizing. Secretarial experience plus shorthand, good typing and an eye for detail essential. Interest in Fine Arts an advantage.

Salary on a scale rising to a maximum of £2,970 p.a. 4 weeks' annual holiday.

Write with full details to.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OFFICER
105 Piccadilly, London
W1V 0AU, to arrive by Jan 23.

DEPUTY EDITOR OF MEDICAL PUBLISHERS

requires Secretary, 19+. Shorthand, typing and clerical work and liaison with authors, good telephone manner essential. Will also work for Director. Pleasant informal office near Goodge Street. Hours 9.30—5.30. 4 weeks holiday. Bonus paid. Salary negotiable.

Phone 637 4544.

LEGAL NOTICES also on page 18

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of DAVID TUCKER & COMPANY Limited. Nature of Business: Floor coverings.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 24th November, 1975.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 28th January, 1976, at Room 239, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1V 6NP, at 2.30 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES, On the same day and at the same place at 3.00 o'clock.

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of COBURN SCOTT DEVELOPMENTS Limited Nature of Business: Builders

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 3rd November, 1975

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 29th January, 1976, at Room 239, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1V 6NP, at 2.00 o'clock

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 2.30 o'clock

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of THE STRATTON CATERING CO. Limited. Nature of Business: Restaurant and social club.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 17th November, 1975.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS, 28th January, 1976, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD at 11.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.

N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of FRIVOLE (UPMINSTER) Limited. Nature of Business: Exporters of and dealers in dresses.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 1st December, 1975.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS, 30th January, 1976, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD at 3.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 3.30 o'clock.

E. W. EBSWORTH, Acting Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1948 In the Matter of HERBERT STICKLAND SONS & CO. Limited. Nature of Business: Retail tobacconists.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 8th December, 1975.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS, 30th January, 1976, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

E. W. EBSWORTH, Acting Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of K. C. BOOTY (AGENCIES) Limited. Nature of Business: Merchandising agents.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 24th November, 1975.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS, 30th January, 1976, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of FANCLEAN (U.K.) Limited Nature of Business: Industrial cleaners

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 24th November, 1975

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 28th January, 1976, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 12.00 o'clock

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 12.30 o'clock

E. W. EBSWORTH, Acting Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of BROADWAY REGENT REPRODUCTIONS Limited Nature of Business: Furniture retailers

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 1st December, 1975

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 28th January, 1976, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 11.00 o'clock

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock

E. W. EBSWORTH, Acting Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of [illegible] Limited. Nature of Business: Manufacturing clothiers

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 1st December, 1975

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 29th January, 1976, at Room 233, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1V 6NP at 11.00 o'clock

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day at the same place at 11.30 o'clock

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that PETER MENELAUS FARRELL of 32 Garrick Court, Kennington Pk Rd, London, SE11 4EE is APPLYING to the Home Secretary for NATURALISATION, and that any person who knows any reason why naturalisation should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office (Nationality Division), Lunar House, Wellesley Road, Croydon CR9 2BY.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED. Nursery School teacher for September, 1976. Part time afternoons only—possibly full-time later. Accommodation available. Acrefield Kindergarten, Woolton, Liverpool. 051-428 2894.

G.C.E., DEGREE & Professional exams. Tuition by post. Free prospectus. W. Milligan, M.A., Dept. AJ4, Wolsey Hall, Oxford OX2 6PR. Tel. 0865 54231.

COURSES

Brunel University

M.A. IN SOCIOLOGY AND LAW

The Departments of Law and Sociology offer a joint course covering the sociology of law, the sociology of deviancy and control, welfare law, and introductory law or an optional advanced subject depending on qualification. The emphasis is on the relationship between theory and research, six months of the course being devoted to a research project.

The course is offered both as a one year full-time course and as a two-year part-time course involving attendance one day a week.

Candidates should have a degree in a relevant subject or other equivalent qualification.

Enquiries and applications to: Dr. M. Cain (M.A. Course), Department of Sociology, Brunel University, Uxbridge, Middlesex.

The University of Sheffield

POSTGRADUATE COURSE IN SOLID STATE PHYSICS

The course is designed for postgraduate students who wish to obtain a more advanced background knowledge and further practical training in solid state physics: it will last for one academic year, October to July, ending in an examination for the degree of M.Sc.

Electron states in crystals; Lattice dynamics and related properties; Determination of the structure of solids; Preparation of materials; Physical properties of solids; Magnetism in solids; Physics of semiconductor materials; Solid state devices.

This course has been accepted under the S.R.C. Advanced Course Studentship Scheme.

Further details may be obtained from the Administrative Secretary, Department of Physics, The University, Sheffield, S3 7RH.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

EXPERIENCED NANNY/HOUSEKEEPER over 25

Car driver. Able to cook simple meals for family: two boys (6 and 4). Daily help kept.

Own room, bathroom, TV. £25 p.w.

Required early February (3 months minimum).

Mrs Halstead
37 Edwardes Square, W.8.
TELEPHONE 01-603 9010
(after 10 a.m.)

BUTLER/VALET and COOK

required for batchelor's establishment in Sussex. Age limit 55. Other staff kept, good wages for right people. First class references essential. Applications from foreigners invited.

Telephone: Secretary Mrs Russell, 01-638 5699 (reversing charges).

GIRL FRIDAY WANTED to care for house and young English boy in sunny California. Opportunities to pursue own interests and hobbies. Fare paid. Box 2230 S, The Times.

NANNY for respectable Canadian home, Vancouver. Well behaved children, 1 year min. Non-smoking. All expenses. Good wages. Box 1998 S, The Times.

PARIS—WORKING PARENTS (British) seek responsible girl, mid-Feb. Live-in for full-time schoolchildren aged 4 and 5. Typing and driving licence useful. No housework. Write Cherniavsky, Brown's Hotel, Dover St., London, W.1. Interviews January 24.

SEPTUAGENARIAN (Worcestershire country) seeks gentlewoman to live as family and assist in daily running of house. Able to drive. Salary negotiable. Box 2178 S, The Times.

REQUIRED

AU PAIRS and paying guests placed here and abroad. Host & Guest, 592 King's Rd., SW6. 731 5340.

DOMESTICS from Philippines speedily arranged, experienced, recommended maids, housemen, couples. 2 years contract. 041 887 7001. New World Agy.

FROM PHILIPPINES. Experienced domestic staff speedily arranged. Topair Agency. 01-839 2756.

MALE Cook/Houseman. Good references. Seeks situation preferably 4 days weekly. Live in. Box 1737 S, The Times.

NANNIES. Mums helps and couples. Excellent references seek posts now. Evington Agency, 4 Market Place, Leicester. Tel.: 536261.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION

Charity—The James Spence Medal.

SCHEME for the regulation of the Charity.

Ref: 151795—L1.

The Charity Commissioners propose to establish a SCHEME for this and other purposes. Copies of the proposed Scheme will be supplied on written request to the Charity Commission, 14 Ryder Street, London, S.W.1, quoting the reference above, and may also be seen at that address.

Objections and suggestions may be sent to the Commissioners within one month from today.

PASTORAL MEASURE, 1968

The Church Commissioners have PREPARED a DRAFT REDUNDANCY SCHEME which contains provision for the demolition of the redundant church of St. Michael, Whitby, and the sale of the site.

A copy of the draft Scheme may be obtained from the Commissioners or may be inspected at The Rectory, Chubb Hill, Whitby YO21 1JP, North Yorkshire.

Any representations should be sent in writing to the Commissioners at 1 Millbank, London SW1P 3JZ, to reach them not later than 13th February, 1976.

EDUCATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

Jesus College, Oxf

Worcester College, O

TUTORIAL FELLOW IN POLITICS

LECTURESHIP IN POLITICS

The Colleges propose to an Official Fellow and Politics at Jesus College, bined with a Lectureship Politics at Worcester Co with effect from 1 Oc 1976. The post is open to and women, and a part University lectureship is clated with the post. Fu information may be ob from the Vice-Principal College, Oxford, who sh receive applications by 6 ruary, 1976.

London School of Economics

UNIVERSITY OF LONDO

The London School of E nomics and Political S invites applications fo Morris Ginsberg Fellowship Sociology: either one o awards may be made. The pose of the Fellowship promote research in Socio It may be tenable, at the cretion of the Committ Management, with offices, appointments, awards: for instance, university teacher who combine it with sabbatical study leave. The period o award may be up to 12 mo but should not be less than term. It may be held at time within the next two y Applications should received not later than 15 F ruary, 1976, by the Admin trative Officer (Room H.51 The London School of Econ ics and Political Scien Houghton Street, Lond WC2A 2AE, from whom app cation forms may be obtaine

WORCESTER COLLEG

OXFORD

Applications are invited fo SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS £1,084 p.a. and fees and pr vision for accommodation Worcester College, which is of the men's colleges of the University of Oxford. Scholar ships are open to graduates any university (including gradualing in 1976) to ena them to read for a higher degree at Oxford in Mathe matics or a Science subject (not including Geography or Social Sciences). Candidates who are not graduates of a U.K. university must be rea ing for a degree in the U.K. Application forms, obtainab from the College Secretary should be returned by 1 Marc 1976.

BE SUCCESSFUL in your [illegible] Write for free book, Rapid [illegible] College, Dept. [illegible] House, London, SW19. 01-7272.

FLAT SHARING

N.W. 8. Single room, about Tel. 286 0972 or [illegible]

TWO DOUBLE BEDROOMS own bathrooms in luxury S.W.6. Everything Phone 736 6291.

FLATMATES Specialists.— Brompton Rd., S.W.3. [illegible]

FLAT SHARE, 213 Piccadilly 0318. Professional people ing.

TWO GIRLS share large flat, W.9. £8.80 p.w. each inc. 286 8080, ex. 201 before 5 p.

PUTNEY HILL. 2nd girl, own new luxury flat nr. [illegible] p.w. excl. 788 6225 after 6.30

LOOKING FOR OWN ROOM cultive Flatsharers. [illegible]

ANY accommodation to let cultive Flatsharers. [illegible]

AMIABLE 3rd person for Ken Own room. £35 p.c.m. 878 0164.

MARBLE ARCH.—Luxury apartment, suit 2 guys plus p.w.—402 5632 after 7

S.W.1. 3 fun persons for house sharing), 20's. Box 2163 S, Times.

SOUTH KENSINGTON. room luxury flat, £15 p.w. incl.—351 0092 or 373

FULHAM. Man for luxury home £90 p.c.m. inc. [illegible]

BARRISTER with 18th century spacious flat in private sq Rentals.

S.W.7. Own room, modern flat. £18 p.w. 373 1451 after p.m.

LUXURY FLAT, N. London, girl. Own room, C.H. W.1. nr. Tube. 730 3399, ext. 2515, eves.

1ST AND 2ND GIRLS, to share lecturer's C.H. house Streatham. 01-653 3954 eves.

BELGRAVIA. Private house. for flat bedroom, bath, kitchen phone. Free parking. 7281.

OWN ROOM, share owner's Hampstead flat. £15 p.w. inc. phone.—794 [illegible]

PICCADILLY. Girl to share luxury flat, own room. £80 p.c.m. Ring 629 0767 after 6 p.m.

SHARE-A-FLAT finds compatible flatmates.—493 1265.

W. HAMPSTEAD.—3rd prof. person for luxury flat, 25 plus own big room: £61.60 p.c incl. c.h.—452 4678.

SW17.—1 girl, own room. col. TV. £13 incl.—672

W.2. Single business person. room, living room, kitchen. Georgian house. £15 p.w.—229 after 6 p.m.

TWICKENHAM.—Own room. p.c.m. inc. 892 3565, eves.

NW1, off Edgware Road. Girl, 20's, to share s/c flat, own room £37.50 p.c.m. Tel. 637

GRADUATE, girl, own room luxury c.h. house, S.W.10. p.w. Tel. 748 2942 after 6.

GIRL share Knightsbridge house. Own room. £19 incl.—58 8500.

BARNES. Comfortable double bed sitter, separate kitchen, shared bath and w.c. £17 p.w. incl. c.h. p.w.—876 8740.

GIRL, 28+, to share attractive Richmond flat, £35 p.c.m. 948 1295 (eves./weekends).

W.1. Prof. person, 27 plus (non-smoker) for warm house. £11 p.w. 402 2044 after 10.30 a.m.

CHELSEA pied a terre, £12 p.w. 352 5322.

S. KEN. 3 girls, share large room. £45.50 p.c.m. each inc. C.H. p.w. 584 3410.

S.W.7.—2nd man to share flat, own room, £60 p.m. Phone 373 6102, eves.

4th PERSON to share Chalk Farm.—722 5121, eves.

3rd PERSON share Islington flat, own double room: £15 p.w. Tel. after 6, 607 5914.

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB. Girl to share luxury flat, £10 p.w.—455 3589.

GIRL, S.W.7 flat, share room £13.50 p.w.—589 6221.

N.3.—Girl share house, own room £12 p.w.—346 6739, eves.

SITUATIONS WANTED

PA/SEC. 33, requires interesting position, south west England from February. Please reply to Box 2090 S, The Times.

FRENCH TEACHER, Sorbonne grad. Private lessons any level. 3466 from 4 p.m.

MOTIVATING management position sought by ex-Army officer with catering management experience. Own car. Will move home or abroad. Ring 05255-3917.

CONFERENCE. Exhibition. Campaign. Someone must need experience of organisation and administration for approx. months. Box 1728 S, The Times.

ATTRACTIVE 23 year old French lady, graduate business administration, economics, commercial law and marketing, speaking Spanish/fair English, seeks interesting work which will enable her to improve English. Box 2343 S, The Times.

MIDDLE-AGED Secretary/P.A. requires interesting job. Box 2321 S, The Times.

RENTALS

CHELSEA. S/c b'ment flat, 3 rooms, k. & b. Suit 3 o'seas visitors, £30. Another similar for 2, £34. London Flats, 373 5002.

CHELSEA. 2 bedroom, s/c maisonette. Ideal 2/3 o'seas visitors, £36. London Flats, 373 5002.

FACING Wimbledon Common, s.c. furnished flat, large reception, double bed., k. & b., c.h., well equipped. £25 p.w.—R. Burley & Co., 01-946 7895.

HAMPSTEAD/BELSIZE VILLAGE. Delightful modern house in garden setting, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, lounge/dining room, cloaks, sep. w.c. Central heating, Garage. Front and rear gardens. Fully furnished. Available now for 1 year or longer. Rent £50 p.w. inclusive of rates. For further information ring Potters, 01-435 6075.

W.1. (Nr Marble Arch). 3 bed. mod. room maisonette, recept., £65. furn., k. & b. C.H. inc. K.A.L., 581 2337.

FULHAM APARTMENTS. Landlords, we specialize in letting properties in the Fulham, Putney, Battersea, Clapham, Wandsworth areas. Tel.: 381 3551.

EATON SQUARE. Elegant 1st floor flat with large recept overlooking gardens. Avail for 3 months. £85 p.w. At Home in London. 581 2216.

KENSINGTON, High Street. Flat in ultra mod. block. 2 bed., 2 recept., k. & b. Clks. C.H. £90. K.A.L., 581 2337.

BELGRAVIA. Smart flat in small block facing private gardens. 3 beds., recept., dining hall, fitted kit., 2 baths. £110 p.w. inc. C.H., C.H.W. Century 21. 839 6526.

EALING. Outstanding house, modernized and featuring open stairway in pine fitted drawing room, 4 bedrooms, American style kit., bath, shower, bidet. £45 p.w. Church Bros. 998 6570.

(continued on page 25)

FINANCIAL TIMES CONFERENCE DIVISION

The Conference Organisation of the Financial Times requires staff for a number of interesting and varied posts connected with its worldwide programme of business conferences.

MARKETING EXECUTIVES experienced in direct mail, the researching of mailing lists and the preparation and production of printing material. For one appointment experience in basic copywriting design and print buying (letter-press) would be helpful. For the other an ability to engage in subject and speaker research would be an advantage. Salary according to age and experience.

CONFERENCE SECRETARIES with well developed secretarial skills and capable of dealing efficiently and tactfully with speakers and delegates. Salary according to age and experience.

Please apply with full curriculum vitae to:

Mr. Marc Lee, Conference Director, Conference Organisation,
FINANCIAL TIMES LTD.,
388 Strand, London WC2R 0LT.

SECRETARY TO REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE OF FOREIGN BANK—£3,000

Responsible person, 25-30 yrs. old, required with top secretarial skills—shorthand and typing.

Excellent fringe benefits include L.V.s £1.60 a day and season tickets fully paid for hard working person.

Call Mr. Moss—
01-628 8173/4

THE TIMES

TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED

SECRETARY TO PERSONNEL MANAGER

A competent and experienced secretary, aged preferably 24 to 35, is required for the Personnel Manager. The successful applicant will have accurate shorthand-typing with reasonable speeds and will have the poise, tact and personality to deal with people at executive level.

This is a confidential post for which previous secretarial experience is essential. Some knowledge of the working of a personnel department would be an advantage.

We offer an attractive salary, generous holidays plus a number of fringe benefits.

Applications giving personal and career details should be sent to:—

Desmond Hayes, Employment Manager
TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED
200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1

APPLICATION FOR THE RECORDING OF AIRCRAFT IN THE SWISS AIRCRAFT RECORD

AIR-SEA SERVICE, BASEL, SWITZERLAND has applied for aircraft "Britten Norman Islander", serial number 396, registration marks HB-LIA, former nationality and registration marks G-BBZC to be recorded in the Swiss Aircraft Record.

According to Article 11, paragraph 1 of the Order for the implementation of the Federal Law on the Swiss Aircraft Record, notifications in duplicate must reach the Swiss Federal Air Office, in Berne, Switzerland, within 30 days.

(a) if there are any objections to the recording of this aircraft in the Record, in which case reasons must be stated;

(b) if there are any claims concerning the aircraft, in which case any available documentary proof must be produced; otherwise it will be assumed that the claims have been renounced or are not to be noted in the Record.

Berne, 6 January, 1976.

SWISS FEDERAL AIR OFFICE
SECTION OF THE SWISS AIRCRAFT RECORD
U. Adam

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see the back of 1975 than
ins of the British motor
With two of the "big four",
and Chrysler, saved from
by the Government and
taking a record third of new
it was a depressing year

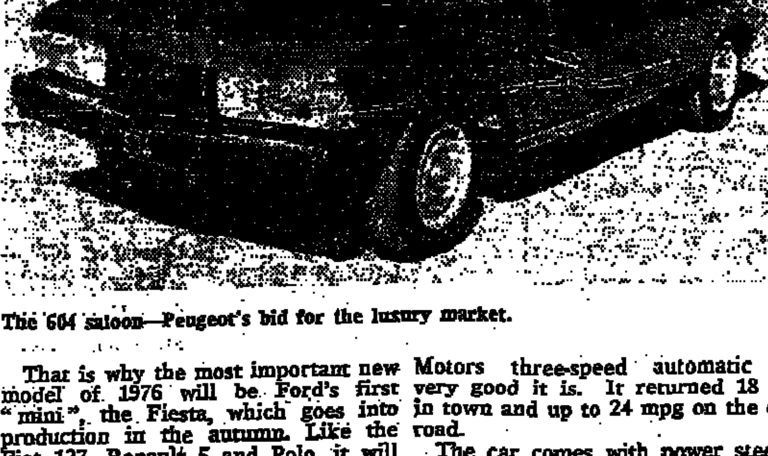
er, if we make the reasonable
n that fleet customers, who
or about two fifths of the
etained their traditional alle-
the British product, simple
suggests that in 1975, for
time, more than half of
uyers chose a foreign car.
itish performance is the more
ting as a smaller market
paradoxically, to offer some
recovery. The importers'
ad often been attributed to
re of British companies to
ough cars at the right time.
the market declining, supply
rely cease to be a problem.
not to be. Partly through the
p of strikes, but also because
o pessimistic prediction of
manufacturers still found
s short of cars. The most
xample was Leyland, whose
l campaign was so successful
virtually emptied the show-

, many British models were
vailable but simply did not
t does seem that many people
buying foreign cars from
ther than necessity. There is
right or wrong, that British
urers make too many unreli-
and too many dull ones.
reasons for the growth of
were indicated in the report
Central Policy Review Staff
ink tank"): surely 1975's
nulating and readable book
s. One important factor was
use of inflation in Britain the
vantage enjoyed by the home
up to about two years ago had
rgely cancelled out. Higher
e and more expensive spares
e a foreign car dearer to run,
ing prices, in the popular
t least, are now very close.
oint was taken during 1975
nd and Ford, which tried to
their price increases while
better value for money by
more in the basic price.
ntly such cars as the Marina,
Escort and Capri were better
the end of the year than at
nning.
ink tank also castigated Bri-
panies for poor representation
mini" car field. Except for
all-volume Reliant Kitten,
ffers only the 16-year-old Mini
ear-old Imp against a formid-
y of modern designs such as
ult 5, Fiat 127, Peugeot 104
n Cherry, not forgetting such
s as the Citroën 2CV and
4. When Volkswagen's
the Polo, arrives later this
he competition will be even

he past few years the "mini"
ars of up to 1,000cc) has been
one to show consistent growth,
1½ per cent of the market in
d 15½ per cent in the first nine
of 1975. The continuing empha-
fuel economy and worsening
congestion make the case for
by car more valid than ever.

That is why the most important new model of 1976 will be Ford's first "mini", the Fiesta, which goes into production in the autumn. Like the Fiat 127, Renault 5 and Polo, it will be about 18 inches longer than the Leyland Mini, with a tailgate, folding rear seat, and an engine of about 900cc capacity driving the front wheels.

Incidentally, Ford's decision to build the Fiesta in Britain has probably avoided the embarrassment of even higher import figures. Originally the car was to have been shipped from Germany or Spain.


The 604 saloon—Peugeot's bid for the luxury market.

Road test: Peugeot 604

In launching its big six-cylinder saloon Peugeot is hoping to establish itself for the first time in the luxury market, traditionally the preserve of Jaguar and Mercedes-Benz. The car would not pretend to match the refinement of the XJ12 or the S class Mercedes, but it is nothing like as expensive: at £4,789, the 604 is significantly cheaper than the Volvo 264 and BMW 528.

It is one of three cars built round the 2.7-litre V6 engine which Peugeot developed jointly with Renault and Volvo. In size, performance and fuel consumption it lies between the Volvo 264, the biggest of the trio, and the smaller Renault 30TS. Like the others, it is in character with the *company that produces it, with* subdued, slightly old-fashioned Pininfarina styling and an air of comfort and quality.

Comfort is probably the 604's outstanding feature. It is very roomy, with plenty of head and leg room in the back and excellent seats, generously padded and giving exactly the right amount of support. The one question mark is that the driving seat becomes lower as it is pushed back and that might present problems for a short person. There is an ample boot, though the spare wheel takes up much of one side.

The ride could hardly be bettered. Using an all-independent suspension system similar to that of the 504, the car takes the worst surfaces in its stride and there is none of that tendency to bounce on undulating roads which one finds on some softly sprung cars such as the Citroën CX. Noise is modest, though the car is nothing like as quiet as a Jaguar. The engine, almost silent under gentle driving, complains when pushed hard, and for a luxury car there is a bit too much wind and road noise.

When I first drove the 604 in France last summer I felt that the performance was adequate rather than outstanding and lacking a little in top gear acceleration. Later independent tests have proved that feeling wrong, at least on the second count, and the automatic version I have been trying recently is far from gutless. The 0-to-60 mph acceleration time is about 10 seconds, the smooth kickdown gives ample power for quick overtaking, and the maximum of 112mph leaves plenty in hand for motorway cruising. The car uses a General Motors three-speed automatic and very good it is. It returned 18 mpg in town and up to 24 mpg on the open road.

The car comes with power steering as standard and all-round disc brakes, ventilated at front and on a dual circuit. The steering was very much to my taste, precise and responsive, light for parking yet never lacking "feel"; the brakes acted well, though sometimes requiring strong pressure on the pedal. Handling is good but not particularly nimble, with some roll on corners, accompanied by gentle understeer and a tendency for the inside wheel *to spin.*

Despite thickish rear pillars the driver has good all-round vision, and one of the advantages of the square styling (rather unfashionable in these days of the "wedge") is that all four corners of the car can be seen when parking. The instruments are large and clear and the minor controls conveniently grouped on two steering column stalks: the one on the right operates the indicators, the other the screen wash-wipe and the lights. The heating and ventilation system is complicated to work and suffers from a very noisy fan, but gives good service once its intricacies are mastered.

Cloth seat trim (leather is an extra) and sturdy carpet give the interior a look of quality, though the fascia belongs to a cheaper car. Standard equipment includes electric windows, laminated windscreen, tinted glass, head restraints, heated rear window, clock, *and cigar lighter.*

How fair a cop?

It is not the intention of this column to incite motorists to break the law, but the chances of committing an offence and getting away with it do seem higher in some areas than others. Recently released Home Office statistics on motor vehicle offences in 1974 make it possible to compare the performance of police forces in the road traffic field, and they suggest that enforcement of the law is by no means uniform.

Take speed limits. The Hertfordshire force in 1974 was the twenty-fourth largest in the country but came eighth in the list of speeding offences dealt with by magistrates; indeed, the total of 8,787 was much more than in the much larger forces of West Yorkshire (6,800) or Northumbria (2,943).

On careless and dangerous driving, Hampshire police reported 5,440 cases, while the slightly larger Lancashire force mustered only 3,870.

Commenting on the figures, the magazine *Police Review* comes to the rather brutal conclusion that "man for man, some forces work much harder than others". It suggests, too, that "the emphasis placed on the enforcement of some offences may be a whim on the part of a chief constable. Some are CID men, some are more interested in traffic". Whatever the reasons, and the volume of traffic may also have had something to do with it, I shall remember to slow down when I next drive through Hertfordshire.

Peter Waymark

adcasting

res from an exhibition. Thracian gold and silver now on show at the
h Museum prompt a programme that sends Magnus Magnusson off in search
e sites where the treasure was found (BBC2 8.10). Omnibus concentrates
lasquez, El Greco and others in the Golden Age of Spanish Painting to
ide with the exhibition at the Royal Academy (BBC1 10.10). Concorde,
ly much in the news, occupies Raymond Baxter and the technologies of
rrow's World (BBC1 6.45). A repeated episode of The World at War
s 1939-1940 (ITV 7.0). European skating continues (BBC1 11.0).—L.B.

25 pm, On the Move.
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3.30, The 60 70 80
00, Play School. 4.25,
ibles. 4.30, Jackanory.
e Peter. 5.10, John
5.15, Charlie Brown.
dington.
ws. 6.00, Nationwide.
morrow's World Goes
personic: report on
ncorde.
p of the Pops.
ppy Ever After.
ten the Boat Comes
with James Bloam,
san Jameson.
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e Good Old Days.
nibus: On Painting,
luding The Golden
c of Spanish Painting,
50-1700.
night, including Euro-
n Figure Skating
ampionships.
5, Weather.

riations (BBC 1):
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5.15-5.40, Bilidowcar.
Wales Today. Nation-
5-7.10, Heddiw. 11.55,
Wales. SCOTLAND.—
pm, Reporting Scotland.
11.55, Scottish News
NORTHERN IRELAND.—
pm, Scene Around Six.
11.55, Northern Ireland

Thames. 1.20 pm, West
1.25, Wales Headlines.
ins. 2.00, Woman Only.
ies. 4.25, Tarzan. 5.20,
25, Crossroads. 5.50,
1, Report West. 6.18,
es. 6.35, The Best in the
Six Million Dollar Man.
nes. 10.30, Trash or
11.00, The Protectors.
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MRU/WALES. As HTV
20-1.25 pm, Penawdau
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Diary. 6.25, ATV. 7.00,
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0.30, Westward Report.
pper One. 11.27, West-
11.30, West Country
11.35, Faith For Life.

mes 1.20 pm, Ulster
dlines. 1.30, Thames.
Tree. 5.20, Thames.
Reports. 6.35, ATV.
Million Dollar Man—
8.00, Thames. 10.30,
Bridge. 11.00-11.30.
it About?

BBC 2

11.00-11.25 am, Play School. 6.15, Open University. Use Your Head. 6.40, EEC—Worker Participation. 7.05, Avventura.

7.30 Newsday.
8.10 Chronicle. The Gold of the Thracian Horsemen.
9.00 Film: You Can't Take It With You, with Lionel Barrymore, James Stewart, Jean Arthur, Edward Arnold, Mischa Auer, Spring Byington, Ann Miller.*
11.00 Film Night.
11.25 Newsnight.
11.40-11.45 Leslie Sands reads Fish in the Unruffled Lakes, by W. H. Auden.

* Black and white.

Yorkshire

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Calendar News. 1.30, Thames. 4.25, Lassie. 4.50, Return to the Planet of the Apes. 5.20, Thames. 6.00, Calendar. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Emmerdale Farm. 11.25-11.55, A Matter for Concern.

Border

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Border News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.30, Thames. 4.25, Lassie. 4.50, Return of the Planet of the Apes. 5.20, Thames. 6.00, Border News. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, The Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Film, A Taste of Evil, with Barbara Stanwyck. 11.55, Border News.

Grampian

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Grampian News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.30, Thames. 4.25, Tarzan. 5.20, Batman. 5.50, News. 6.00, Grampian Today. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, The Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Sportscall. 11.10, Police Surgeon. 11.40, Prayers.

Tyne Tees

12.00, Thames. 2.00 pm, Women Only. 2.30, Thames. 4.25, Lassie. 4.50, Return to the Planet of the Apes. 5.20, Tell Me Why. 5.50, News. 6.00, Today. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, The Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Harold Wilson. 11.05, Police Surgeon. 11.40, Epilogue.

Scottish

12.00, Thames. 1.25 pm, Road Report. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.30, Thames. 4.25, Tarzan. 5.20, Callimero. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.30, Larry Looks Lightly. 7.00, ATV. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Night Out. 11.00, Late Call. 11.05-11.35, Scenes Like These.

Thames

12.00 The Laughing Policeman. 12.10 pm, Mr Trimble. 12.30, Perfect Pets. 1.00, News. 1.20, Lunchtime Today. 1.30, Crown Court. 2.00, Good Afternoon. 2.30, Couples. 3.00, Justice. 3.55, General Hospital. 4.25, The New Land. 5.20, Indoor League.

5.50 News. 6.00, Today.
6.35 Crossroads.
7.00 The World at War.
8.00 This Week.
8.30 Love Thy Neighbour.
9.00 Clayhanger.
10.00 News.
10.30 Film, Woman Times Seven; with Shirley MacLaine.
12.30 am, Initiators.

Granada

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, This is Your Right. 1.30, Thames. 4.25, The Flintstones. 4.50, Survival. 5.15, Dodo. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.30, The Beverly Hillbillies. 7.00, Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Good Health. 11.00, Orson Welles Great Mysteries. 11.30-12.25 am, Kung Fu.

ATV

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, ATV News. 1.30, Thames. 4.25, Film: Cattle Drive, with Joel McCrea, Dean Stockwell, Chill Wills. 5.50, News. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Space 1999. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, McMillan and Wife. 11.55, Ian Knox.

Southern

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Southern News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.30, Thames. 4.25, Tarzan. 5.20, Sinbad Junior. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Day by Day 6.35, Survival. 7.00, The Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Your Men at Westminster. 11.00, Last of the Great Queens ? 12.00, Southern News. 12.10 am, Weather. Guideline.

Anglia

12.00, Thames. 1.25, Anglia News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.30, Thames. 4.25, Romper Room. 4.55, Spiderman. 5.20, The Geordie Scene. 5.50, News. 6.00, About Anglia. 6.20, Arena. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Play Squash Jonah's Way. 11.00, Griff. 11.55, Living and Growing for Parents. 12.20 am, The Living Word.

Radio

1

6.00 am, News. Colin Berry.† 7.00, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Tony Blackburn. 12.00, Johnnie Walker. 2.02 pm, David Hamilton.† 4.30, D.L.T. 5.45, Newsbeat. 6.02, Sam Costa.† 6.45, Sports Desk. 7.02, Pop Score. 7.30, Folk 76.† 8.02, Folkweave.† 8.02, Wally Whyton's Country Club.† 11.00, John Peel.† 12.00-12.05 am, News.

† stereo.

2

6.00 am, Radio 1. 7.02, Terry Wogan.† (8.27, Racing Bulletin). 9.02, Pete Murray.† (10.30, Waggoners' Walk). 11.30, Jimmy Young.† 2.02 pm, Radio 1. 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.45, Sports Desk. 4.47, Sam Costa.† 6.45, Radio 1. 11.05, Don Durbridge (1500m). 12.00-12.05 am, News.

3

7.00 am, News. 7.05, Arne, Vivaldi, Mozart.† 8.00, News. 8.05, Beethoven, Schubert, Dvorak.† 9.00, News. 9.05, Schubert.† 9.55, Piano recital: Schoenberg and Brahms.† 10.35, Bartok, Delius.† 11.35, BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra: Mozart, Britten, Schumann.† 1.00 pm, News. 1.05, Bradford Midday Concert: Schumann, Rachmaninov. 2.00, Mozart and Salieri, opera by Rimsky-Korsakov.† 2.55, Saxophone and Piano recital: Cimarosa, arr Benjamin, Hindemith, Koechlin.† 3.30, Albinoni.† 4.10, Frank Bridge, Vaughan Williams, Graham Whettam.† 5.25, Pied Piper.† 5.45, Homeward Bound.† 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound (continued). 6.30, Speculations. 7.00, The Police in Britain. 7.30, Smetana and Martinu.† 8.25, Ecstasy and the Secular Society, by Marghanita Laski: Plain Living and High Thinking. 8.50, One Piano, Four Hands: Mozart, Schubert.† 9.40, 84 Charing Cross Road, by Helene Hanff.† 10.40, Johann Joseph Fux.† 11.25-11.30, News.

4

6.20 am, News. 6.22, Farming. 6.40, Prayer. 6.45, Today. 7.00, News and more of Today. 8.00, News and more of Today. 8.45, Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00, News. 9.05, Richard Baker. 10.00, News. 10.05, From Our Own Correspondent. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story. 11.00, News. 11.05, Mr and Mrs Parkinson. 11.50, James Herriot: the World's Favourite Vet. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, My Music. 12.55, Weather.
1.00, News. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen with Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play: A Question of Identity. 3.50, Jack de Manio. 4.35, Story, The Luck of the Vails. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.55, Weather.
6.00, News. 6.15, Just a Minute. 6.45, The Archers. 7.00, News. 7.30, Any Answers ? 8.00, Play: Philately will get you Nowhere. 8.45, The Cooperative Ideal: Workers' Cooperatives—is there a future ? 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 9.59, Weather. 10.00, News. 10.45, A Book at Bedtime: "Cry, the Beloved Country", part 7. 11.00, The Financial World Tonight. 11.15, Today in Parliament. 11.30, News. 11.51-11.54, Inshore Forecast.

BBC Radio London, local and national news, entertainment, sport, music. 94.9 VHF, 206 M.
London Broadcasting, news and information station. 97.3 VHF, 261 M.
Capital Radio, 24-hour music, news and features station. 95.8 VHF, 194 M.

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New 240 Diesel
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1975 250 2.8 Saloon, manual gearbox, LHD. 10,000 miles. £5,950
1974 (N) 350/... Burgundy, electric sun roof. £4,150
1974 (N) 230 4, White, manual gearbox, PAS. 14,500 miles. £3,550
1974 230/6 7-seater, White, sun roof, tinted glass, 16,000 miles. £5,750
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RENTALS

BARRISTER
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(937 0166)

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.1, luxury flat for disposal in prestige block overlooking Hyde Park. 3 bed., 2 recept., 2 bath, C.H., c.h.w., and porterage. 17-year lease for disposal at £875 p.a., plus service charge, suit international businessman or company. Would also consider sale with carpets, curtains and furniture. Ring Solicitor. 01-937 8966.

HOLLAND PARK, W.11. Super s/c garden flat, adjoining architect's house. Spacious, re-decorated, well furnished. 1 large dble., 1 single bedroom, lounge/dining, bath., kitchen/breakfast room. Tel. nr. Tube, £54 p.w. incl. c.h. 727 4129.

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WEMBLEY PARK 10 minutes from station, large room to let, in semi-detached house, with garden, use of kitchen & bathroom. Phone. Child and animal lover. £50 p.m. 904 4695 after 6.

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S.W.7. Compact bachelor flat, s/c with bath & sep. kit. Avail 31/1, 2 years. £27 p.w. Willett, 730 3435.
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EARLS COURT. Spacious furn. flat, 3 beds., 3 recep., k. & b. Access gdns. & tennis crts. £65 p.w. Church Bros. 352 7568.
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FOR EMBASSY/COMPANY tenants either 1 and 2 bedroom flats off Gloucester Road, Kensington. Fully furnished, etc. 6 months, plus.—Saunders, 589 0134.

RENTALS

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New 4 bedroomed luxury house fully furnished. 2 bathrooms, 1 cloakroom, fully equipped fitted kitchen, large lounge/diner. Small garden. Double garage. New carpets throughout. Washing machine, television and private telephone. £75 p.w. Tel. 857 4004.

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RENTALS

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(continued on page 26)

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". . . Where is the wise ? where is the scribe ? where is the disputer of this world ? hath not God made foolish the wisdom of this world ? "—I Corinthians 1: 20.

BIRTHS

de MAUPEOU MONBAIL.—On 12th January to Aurian and Virginia—a son.

EVELYN.—On January 13th, at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester, to Carolyn and Nicholas—a son.

LONEY.—On 14th January, 1976, at Sevenoaks Maternity Unit, to Valerie (nee Stuttard) and Keith—a daughter (Victoria Elaine), a sister for Alexandra Helen.

MANSELL-MOULLIN.—On January 12th at Mount Alvernia Nursing Home, Guildford, to Marion (nee Jordan) and Michael—a daughter, a sister for David.

SAMUEL.—On January 12th in Sydney, Australia, to Gillian and Andrew—their fourth son.

SHILLINGFORD.—On 14th January, at St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester, to Carol (nee Couch) and Michael—a daughter (Anna Clare), a sister for Toby.

BIRTHDAYS

A VERY HAPPY birthday and all of my love to my darling tigress.—Tony.

DIAMOND WEDDING

LEVETT : MILEY.—On January 15th 1916, at St Mary Bourne, Hampshire, E. Christopher Levett to Grace V. Miley. Present address: Appledore, Leintwardine, nr Craven Arms, Shropshire.

DEATHS

BARNET.—On the 29th of December, 1975, in White Plains, N.Y., U.S.A., in her 81st year, peacefully and strengthened by the Last Sacrament of The Catholic Church, Mathilde Barnet, beloved wife of Stuart and mother of Anomym.

BAYLY-JONES.—On January 13th suddenly at Woodcote Grove House, Coulsdon, Surrey, Frances Olive, aged 83, widow of Major R. A. Poland RNLI (killed in action 1913) and of Captain F. P. Bayly-Jones, RN (died 1966), mother of Dick and Nicho and of Peter and Denhart, much loved by them and their families. Funeral service at St Albans Church, Thornton Heath, on Tuesday, 20th January, at 2.30 p.m. Flowers may be sent to the Ebbutt Funeral Service, 89 High Street, Croydon. Tel. 01-688 6555.

BRAMLEY.—On 12th January, 1976, John Robinson Clarkson Bramley, of 55 Kent Road, Harrogate, very dear brother of Celia, Dona and Ruth. Funeral private. No letters, please.

COKER.—On January 10th, Alfred John, of Warwick Crest, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

COZENS-HARDY.—On 13th January, 1976, peacefully in the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Basil Cozens-Hardy, D.L., M.A., F.S.A., aged 90, of Letheringsett, Holt, Norfolk. Father of Mary Pallin, John, Ann Clark and Jeremy. Cremation at St. Faith, 12.30, Friday, 16th January (private). Flowers to Peter Taylor Funeral Services, 153 Unthank Road, Norwich. Memorial service to be held at Holt Methodist Church at 2.30, Thursday, 22nd January.

DEATHS

DOVEY.—On January 13th at Cheltenham, Anne Patricia Dovey (nee Sherriff), formerly of Hampstead and Canonbury. Beloved wife of Douglas. Funeral at St. Mary's Church, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, 2 p.m., Friday, 16th. Flowers to Stokes, Henrietta Street, Cheltenham.

FIRKINS, MARY ELLEN, age 90.—Widow of George Firkins, Leonard Grange, Worcester. Peacefully on 7th January, 1976 at the home of her daughter, Lady Patricia Rose, Georgetown, Guyana, after a short illness borne with great courage.

HINGE.—On January 13th, 1976, peacefully, Alice Ellen Rebecca (Nellie), daughter of the late James Hinge, of Church End Farm, Hendon, N.W.4. Cremation Golders Green Crematorium on Tuesday, January 20th at 3.30 p.m. Flowers may be sent to Donne & Co., 39 Brent Street, Hendon, N.W.4. Tel. 203 8008.

HODGES.—On 14th January, peacefully, Mildred Susan Hodges, aged 81, widow of Rev L. N. Hodges. Funeral 2.30 p.m., Saturday, 17th January at Brampton Bryan.

HOLT (nee Chalk), Frances Grace, born London January 11th, 1895, died October 28th, 1975, at Wolverhampton. Loving mother of Ruth and Lucy and widow of John Holt, M.P.S.

JAMES.—On January 13th, 1976, peacefully at Brookfield Nursing Home, West Kirby, Wirral, Marjorie Peggy James (nee Peace), wife of the late Frederic James and mother of Charles. Service at Bidston Parish Church at 1 p.m. on Monday, January 19th, followed by cremation at Landican, Birkenhead. Flowers may be sent to T. A. Ball Ltd., Woodchurch Road, Birkenhead.

JOYNSON.—On 13th January, 1976, suddenly at Pear Tree Cottage, Churt, Phoebe, widow of Edward Brumlow Joynson. Funeral at St. Mary The Virgin, Frensham, on Monday, 19th January at 3 p.m., followed by cremation.

MACKRILL.—On January 12th, 1976, Winifred Alice, after prolonged illness, beloved wife of Frank Henry Arthur, of Moor Park, Rickmansworth, and of Ferring, Sussex. Service on Monday, January 19th, 3 p.m., at Kenton Methodist Church, followed by cremation at Breakspear Crematorium, Ruislip. Family flowers only but donations if desired to 85 Highbury Park, London, N.5.

MURRAY, Dr. D. W. GORDON, C.C., M.B., F.R.C.S.(Eng.), Hunterian Professor, F.R.C.S.(Can.), Hon F.R.C.S., F.A.C.C., Hon F.I.C.S., F.A.C.A.—On January 7, 1976, at Toronto, Canada, husband of Helen and father of Rosalind Bradford. Funeral private.

PARKER.—On January 13th, peacefully, in his 87th year, Tom, husband of the late Dorothy Parker, of Bedford. Deeply beloved father of Peter and Jill and grandfather of Lucy, Alan, Oliver and Nathaniel. Funeral private. No flowers, please.

PETO.—On 13th Jan., 1976, Grizel Rosemary, at Ballochmyle Hospital, dearly beloved wife of Commander Sir Francis Peto, Bt., of Balbeg, Straiton, Ayrshire, mother of Peter and Thomas Clapton and Raymond Peto. Funeral Monday, 19th Jan., at St. Cuthbert's R.C. Church, Maybole, 10 a.m. Details from James McCreath and Son. Tel.: Ayr 65555.

PILKINGTON.—On 13th January, at the London Clinic, Major Richard William Pilkington, late 9th Lancers, of Greenlands, Ashorne, Warwick, and Dalnacardoch, Blair Atholl, Scotland. Devoted husband of Hilda. Funeral service will take place at New Bold Pacey Church, near Warwick, on Thursday, January 22nd at 2.30 p.m. Flowers to H. J. Dawson Ltd., 22 George Street, Leamington Spa.

PRICE.—On January 13th, in Royal City of Dublin Hospital, Anne de Gale, formerly of Salisbury, Rhodesia, and Durban, beloved wife of Meredith Price. Funeral from Holy Trinity, Killiney, Friday, 16th, 10 a.m.

RADCLIFFE.—On January 14th, 1976, suddenly in a Bath hospital, Philip Francis Yonge Radcliffe of Little Gables, Charlcombe Lane, Bath. Well loved husband of Doreen. Requiem mass and funeral service at St. Mary's Church, Julian Road, Bath, on Tuesday, January 20th at 11 a.m. Followed by private cremation. No flowers, please. Arrangements by Jolly's Funeral Directors of Milsom Street, Bath.

ROBERTS.—On January 13th in hospital, aged 88, Mary Evelyn Roberts, dearly beloved wife of the late Hubert Roberts, C.B.E., fortified by the Rites of the Holy Church. Requiem mass St. Mary's Church, Cadogan Street, Wednesday, 21st January, 11 a.m. No flowers by request. R.I.P.

ROONEY.—On 12th January, peacefully, aged 73, Lieut-Colonel John Foster Rooney, M.B.E., R.A.M.C. (retd.), much loved elder son of the late Lieut-Colonel J. J. Rooney, I.M.S. and Mrs I. G. Hewitt.

RUTHERFORD.—On January 10th, 1976, suddenly in hospital, Siobhan Elsie, beloved daughter of Brian and Rosemary Rutherford, of Bangor, co Down, N. Ireland.

RYAN.—On January 13th, 1976, at the Middlesex Hospital, Patrick (Pat) Ryan, for many years receptionist at Jesuit Fathers, Farm Street residence. Requiem Mass at Farm Street Church, London, W.1, at 11 a.m. on Thursday, January 22nd.

UTTEN TODD.—On January 13th, 1976 at Glebe Cottage, Redgrave, Diss, Norfolk, Constance, wife of the late Canon R. J. Utten Todd, of Woolverstone, Suffolk, in her 103rd year. Service at Redgrave on Monday, January 19th, at 11.30 a.m., followed by private cremation and interment at Woolverstone. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to RUKBA, 6 Avonmore Road, London, W.1.

VAN DE WEYER.—On January 13th, at his home, at 66 Frognal, Hampstead, London, N.W.3, Sylvain, loved and loving husband of Jane, and father of Mark, Andrew and Robert. Funeral at Hampstead Parish Church tomorrow (Friday) at 11.15 a.m. to be followed by private cremation. No flowers, please but donations to WRVS Housing Association or Amnesty International.

WAKEFIELD.—On January 13th, 1976, peacefully at her home, Marjorie Grisdale Younger, aged 88 years, widow of Dr A. W. Wakefield of Applecote, Applethwaite, Keswick. Very much loved mother, grandmother and great grandmother. Funeral service will be held at Crosthwaite Church, Keswick, on Saturday, 17th January, at 2 p.m.

DEATHS

WEBSTER.—On January 13th peacefully at his home, Menston House, Lakeland Crescent, Alwoodley, Leeds, aged 82 years Milton, MBE. Dearly beloved husband of Lydia and dearly loved father of Alec and father-in-law of Joanna, very loved grandpa of John, Milton and Caren, also Serena and Sara. Service at St John's Church, Moor Allerton, Leeds, on Monday, January 19th, at 1.30 p.m., followed by interment at Pudsey Cemetery at 2.30 p.m. Family flowers only, please. Donations in lieu if desired to British Heart Foundation, 93A Albion Street, Leeds 1.

WELSH.—On 13th January after a short illness Stephen Welsh, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., Emeritus Professor of Architecture, Sheffield University, aged 83 years. Husband of Mary and father of Margaret and David. Service at Hutcliffe Wood Crematorium, Sheffield, Tuesday, 20th January at 11.30 a.m. No flowers by request. All inquiries to John Heath & Sons, Funeral Directors Sheffield.

WILDING.—On January 13th, at St Richard's hospital, Chichester, Margaret (nee Leighton), dearly loved wife of Michael. Funeral private. Donations if desired to your local branch of Multiple Sclerosis Society.

WILKES.—On 13th January, 1976, peacefully, in her 91st year, Ida Marion, widow of John Fiske Wilkes, of Elmdon Bury, and daughter of the late Mr and Mrs Florance Hippingall, of Langham, Norfolk. Funeral at Elmdon Church on Monday, 19th January, at 2.30 p.m.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

SHARPE.—A Service of Thanksgiving for the life of Caroline Sarah Sharpe will be held at Chelsea Old Church, Old Church St., S.W.3 on Thursday, 22nd January, at 3 p.m.

SPACKMAN.—A memorial service for Reg Spackman, late senior partner of Clay & Partners, Consulting Actuaries, will be held at St. Clement Danes, Strand, London, W.C.2, at 12 noon on Friday, January 30th, 1976.

TREDGOLD.—A Thanksgiving Service for the Life and Work of Dr. Roger Tredgold will be held on Monday, 19th January, at 12 noon in St. Marylebone Parish Church, Marylebone Road, London, W.1 (near Baker Street Underground Station). Anyone wishing to give a donation in his memory for the benefit of students in the Medical School is invited to send it to the Secretary, University College Hospital Medical School, University Street, London, W.C.1.

WATERS TAYLOR.—A Memorial Service for Mrs Ann Waters Taylor will be held at Saltwood Parish Church, near Hythe, Kent, on Saturday, 24th January at 3 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM

BOUSTEAD.—In loving memory of Auriel, 15th January, 1972.—Dane, Deirdre and Sarah.

MINNETT-LUCAS.—In memory of Bob.—Wendy.

WAKEMAN.—In proud and happy memory of Alan Theophilus, Flying Officer, R.A.F., killed flying on duty Jan 15, 1953 and of his crew.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

GONE LIKE A WILL O' THE WISP ! Now how to replace them ? If staffing puts you in a quandary, then you need a selective media, a specialised market, and an economical source ! The Times "Focus on Opportunities in 1976", due to appear on January 22nd, with the sub-headings of Computers, Science and Technology, Graduates, Legal, Finance and Accountancy, Engineering, Public and Educational, Banking and Insurance, Overseas, Architects and Surveyors, Sales and Marketing, and Non-Secretarial offers you a unique quality readership. You can contact The Times Appointments Team for more details on 01-278 9161 (London) or 061-834 1234 (Manchester).

STUDY CONTEMPORARY ART. Lecture course starts 9th Feb. at I.C.A. Enquiries: Centre for the Study of Modern Art. 01-730 5603.

THE ANNUAL FEAST SERVICE in honour of the Founder of St Paul's School will be held in the Cathedral church of St Paul on Monday 26th January at 5.30 pm (and not on January 27th as announced in The O.P. magazine). Tickets for the reception at Mercers Hall following the Service are available. Telephone 01-748 5790.

WINTER SALES

PIANOS. January sale. Finest selection new Bechstein, Yamaha, Knight, Kemble, etc. Jacques Samuel Pianos, 142 Edgware Road, London, W2. 01-723 8818.

CHRISTOPHER McDONNELL of Forty-five South Molton St. All current stock ½ price.

DISCURIO. Gramophone record sale now on. All British and foreign stock at reduced prices. Mon.-Fri., 10-7 pm, Sat. 10-5. Discurio, 9 Shepherd St., W1.

CLOCK SALE. Grandfather, dial, Drop-Dial, Bracket, Mantel, Carriage. Mon.-Sat., 10-6 pm. Buckingham Antiques, 12-14 Shepherd St., W1.

TAMESA SALE 1 wk. only January 12th-16th; fabrics, wall coverings and 10 per cent discount on furniture.—343 King's Road, S.W.3. Tel.: 01-351 1125.

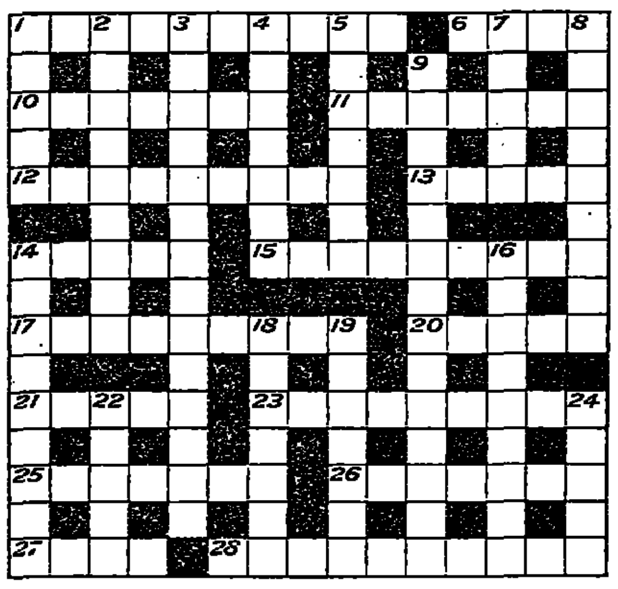
BROOKS BOOTS. Annual sale of cowboy boots and American footwear.—121 and 33 King's Rd., and 47 Kensington High Street. Sale now on.

CASA PUPO, Pimlico Rd. and Brighton.—Sale now on.

JANE HALKIN fabric sale. This week. 43 Sloane Ave., SW3.

WASHINGTON TREMLETT at 41 Conduit St., W.1. Britannia Hotel, W.1. Inn on the Park Hotel, W 1.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,200



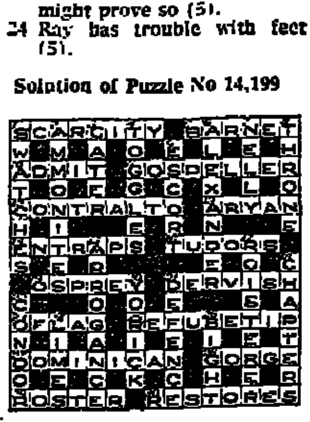
ACROSS

1 Fish, or its more off-putting alternative (3, 7).
6 He could leave a French lady for me (4).
10 Is invited, so came to see (7).
11 Simon, the swine, put £4 in (7).
12 Bad weather sign bothers costermonger for a start (5-4).
13 Poetry to preserve at first (5).
14 She gives a man a semi-classic brush-off sign (5).
15 Decide to dine about beginning of Easter term (9).
17 Water plants Virginia inserted in glaciers (9).
20 Labour bill thrown back by Clifford and Co (5).
21 " Army " brigade ? (5).
23 Soul cured oddly enough with too much faith (9).
25 Barge in with half a bottle —uncommonly rude (7).
26 Hilairious little liar (7).
27 Fish which . . . (4)
28 . . . could be raw to give this western novice one (10).

DOWN

1 Talks wildly of right classy birds (5).
2 " A beast that wants —— of reason " (*Hamlet*) (9).
3 Our former Rome edition has intelligence about the East being unprepared (14).
4 World's tallest tree (not the Black Forest) (7).
5 No description of Milton's sirens but of Brutus (7).
7 Prima donna has a point for council of state (5).
8 Like marble, if more with a clay exterior (9).
9 With which a switched-on owl might sing to a pussycat ? (8, 6).
14 Acting as substitute for about one hundred divers (9).
16 Room £1 ? Big mix-up (9).
18 Conceal the second tree-chopping (7).
19 Checked description of wine glasses (7).
22 Gross insult to Capone might prove so (5).
24 Ray has trouble with feet (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,199



Not out! The French priest has a mixed-up dance (9)

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ ?

Yes, incurably optimistic. About the help and encouragement we get from our friends. About our Hospital, which is also our home. About those who are striving to find a cure for what is at present . . .

Arc in blue (anag.) (9)

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ !

RHHI

Air Commodore D. F. Rixson, OBE, DFC, AFC, Appeals Secretary, The Royal Hospital & Home for Incurables, West Hill, London SW15 3SW

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGES 24 and 25

WINTER SALES

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DESIGNERS GUILD Sale Shop. Open till January 31st at 44 Pimlico Road, SW1.

WHITELEYS SALE, Queensway, W.2. Late night till 6.30 Thurs and Fri.

SMITHS SNUFF SHOP. Sale of Pipes. 74 Charing Cross Rd., W.C.2.

MEDINA, 10 West Halkin St., S.W.1. 01-235 7179. Sale now on. 50% reduction on winter stock.

SAVE HUNDREDS—OR THOUSANDS—on Antique Jewellery, Silver, Carriage Clocks, etc. N. Bloom and Son are moving to 39-41 Conduit Street (near to the Westbury), at the end of January. 30% off everything until then at 153 New Bond St., W.1. 01-629 5060. Catalogues available £1 (Refundable against purchase).

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BUFFY FASHION BOUTIQUE, 33 Conduit St., W.1. (adjoining Westbury Hotel). Sale now on.

ACORN.—Sale now on at all five branches.

ATKINSON.—Jewelry sale now on.—4a Sloane St., SW1.

CRANE KALMAN GALLERY.—Sale of paintings by well-known artists and younger artists: 30 per cent reductions. Until 24th Jan. Daily 10-6; Sats. 10-4.—178 Brompton Rd., S.W.3.

IRENE FASHIONS.—Specialist for the not-so-slim. Sale at 12 Northways Pde., Finchley Rd., N.W.3.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

DID YOU KNOW YOUR STAFF PROBLEMS COULD BE SOLVED THIS MONTH ?

Did you also know that you could be promoting your vacancies in The Times in a "FOCUS ON OPPORTUNITIES IN 1976" on January 22nd ? It's a new concept, a viable proposition, and an economical method to help you be selective. And the categories are: Computers, Science and Technology, Graduates, Legal, Finance and Accountancy, Engineering, Public and Educational, Banking and Insurance, Overseas, Architects and Surveyors, Sales and Marketing and Non-Secretarial.

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ARE YOU SEEKING new premises, either commercial or industrial ? If so look out for The Times special classified feature "Commercial and Industrial Property—The Year Ahead". This will appear on Monday, January 26th and will represent shops, factories, offices, land, etc. for lease or sale. If you're on the move, watch for this feature.

HIROSHIGE ORIGINAL in Sotheby's 5th Feb. Henry please purchase for Min.

GURDJIEFF, Ouspensky, Nicoll. If you have a real wish to participate in an established group.—Box 2213 S, The Times.

CAN YOU SPARE ONE Sunday afternoon a month? Contact needs volunteer drivers to take out lonely old people. 01-240 0630.

ARTWORK DESIGN. Fast Service.—See Business to Business.

CASH for period house in Swindon area.—See Property Wanted.

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RETAIL carpet business prospering. Owner wants to move on. See Businesses for Sale.

REDECORATING OR ALTERATIONS? See Business to Business.

MONDAY PHEASANTS. Herts next season. See Sport & Recreational.

MARKET RESEARCH MANAGERS. Male or female. c. £4,000.—See General Vacancies.

REWARD FOR GRADUATES. Career opportunities.—See Police advertisement in General Vacancies.

TOO LARGE for little lady ? If you're over 5ft 11in (male or female) read the Motor Column today.

WANTED. nursery school teacher. —See Educational.

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(continued on page 25)

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